060/B1

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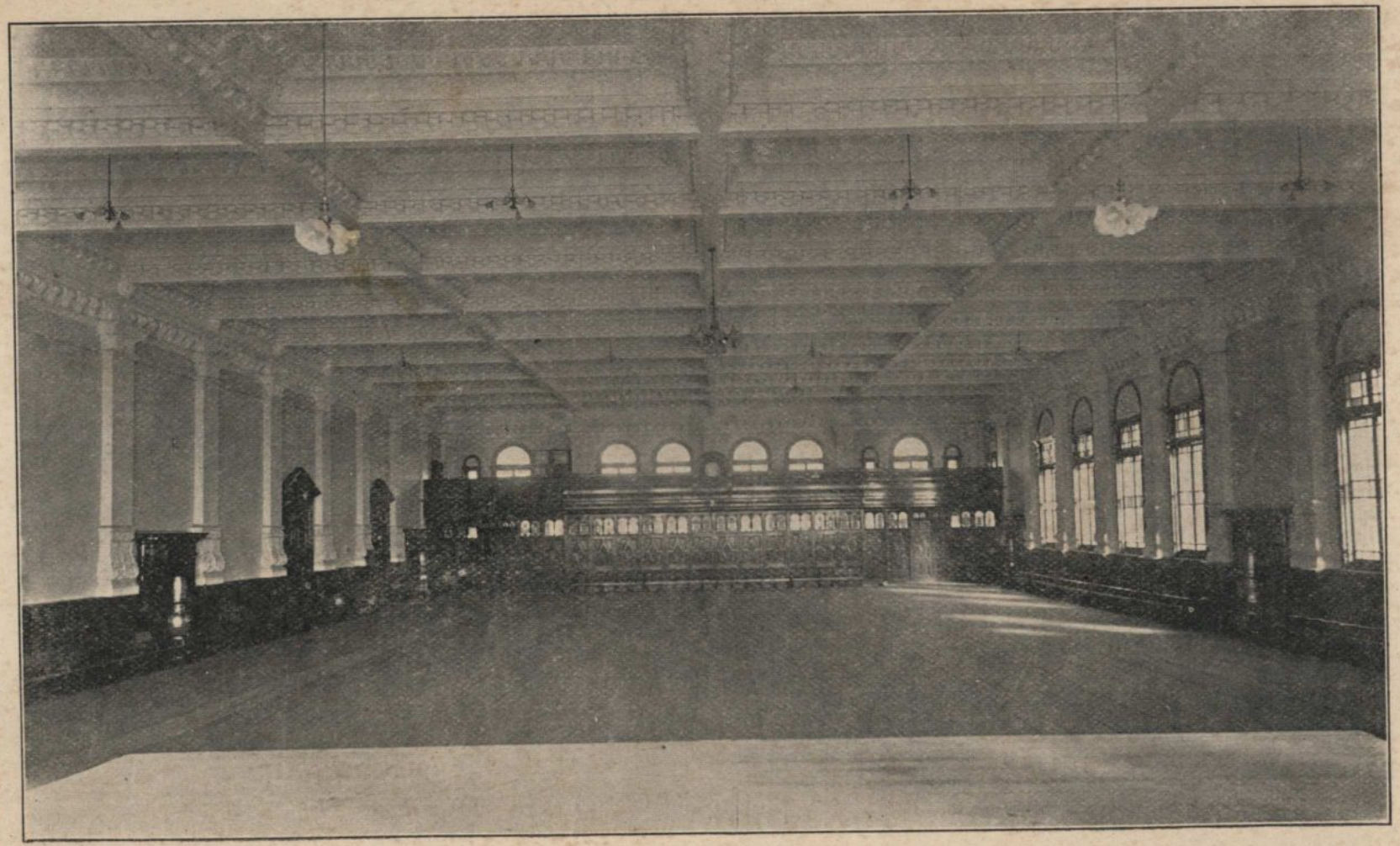


TOWN HALL (160′ × 80′)

MUNICIPAL REPORT.

The Council for the Municipal year 1905/6 submits to the Ratepayers the Annual Report on Public Matters, together with the Financial Statement for the year ending 31st December 1905.

The membership of the preceding Council remained unchanged until the Ratepayers' meeting in March. The Municipal Election was held on the 24th and 25th January, and, at the first meeting of the new Council, on the 22nd March, the Office Bearers were appointed as follows:—

Chairman	Mr. F. ANDERSON.
Vice-Chairman	Mr. O. MEUSER.
Finance Committee	Messrs. F. ANDERSON (*Chairman*), C. L. H. IBURG and E. S. LITTLE.
Watch Committee	Messrs. H. DE GRAY (*Chairman*), H. KESWICK and W. A. C. PLATT.
Works Committee	Messrs. O. MEUSER (*Chairman*), JOHN LIDDELL and E. F. MACKAY.
Representative on the Public Recreation Ground Committee	Mr. E. F. MACKAY.
Representative on the Committee of the Public School	Mr. H. DE GRAY.
Representative on the Committee of the Public School for Chinese	Mr. E. S. LITTLE.

In addition to the above, a Special Committee, consisting of the chairmen of the standing committees, was appointed for the supervision and control of all matters connected with the Electricity Department and Tramways.

In May, Messrs. MACKAY and KESWICK resigned their seats for private reasons, and the vacancies thus created were filled, in accordance with the provisions of Article XX of the Land Regulations, by the nomination of Messrs. F. C. HEFFER and W. J. GRESSON. Mr. MACKAY's place on the Recreation Ground Committee was taken by Mr. PLATT.

The Council went into recess from the 26th July to the 16th August, and has otherwise met weekly during the year. Committee meetings have been held as follows:—Finance 5, Watch 16, Works 20, Electricity and Tramways 8.

WATCH MATTERS.

REPORT OF OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Strength.—The strength of the Corps on the 31st December 1905 is 33 officers and 610 non-commissioned officers and men, of which the Reserve Company number 2 officers and 81 men. These figures show a slight increase, the numbers of all ranks on 31st December 1904 having been 611.

Staff.—Major C. Wedemeyer was granted one year's leave of absence, Captain and Adjutant G. F. Collyer performing the duties in his place. It is to be regretted that Major Wedemeyer's business arrangements make it probable that he will be unable to return to the Corps. Staff Sergeant A. W. Studd was promoted Sergeant-Major, and Sergeant C. Matthews, Royal Garrison Artillery, was appointed Orderly Room Sergeant.

Light Horse and Artillery.—Both the Light Horse and Artillery continue to maintain their numbers and general efficiency. The Battery has visited the Point 8 times during the year and the shooting has been good. It is hoped that during the year the Battery may be re-armed.

Infantry.—The Infantry Battalion unfortunately has lost the services of Major Keswick, who has left Shanghai. The numbers of the Battalion have increased, and the general efficiency is maintained.

Mounted Infantry.—The Mounted Infantry has not attracted as many recruits as was expected. It is hoped that during the coming training season this may be rectified. New saddlery and equipment has been received for the Company.

Maxim Company.—This Company maintains its numbers and general efficiency. Captain Sanders having resigned, Captain Stewart was appointed to command the Company.

Signallers.—The instructors have unfortunately, owing to business engagements, been changed several times, but the general efficiency has nevertheless been well maintained.

Field Days.—Field days, not including the inspection parade, were held on the 29th January, the 4th March and the 9th December. Night operations, on the 29th March and 3rd July. The annual Church parade was held on the 26th March and a special Church parade, with the Naval Brigade, on the 31st December. There was a fair average attendance at each.

Camps.—The Infantry Battalion went into camp at the Rifle Range from the 28th March to the 1st April inclusive ; the attendance at camp was not very good. The Light Horse went into camp from the 20th to the 24th April ; there was a very good attendance.

Musketry.—Considerable interest continues to be displayed in musketry, and there was a large number of entries for the annual musketry meeting in October. The Shorrock Cup competition, which took place on the 15th October, a competition combining a 6 mile march and concluding with skirmishing practice, excited considerable interest and was won by the left half of "A" Company.

Riots in the Settlement.—On the 18th December the Corps was called out to assist in quelling local disturbances. Instructions were received by the Commandant for the Corps to turn out at 9.20 a.m. The members of the Corps, some of whom, anticipating that their services would be required, were already at head-quarters, mustered very quickly, so that at 9.30 a.m. the telephone exchange was occupied by a small piquet to ensure the proper working of the exchange, and by 10 a.m. strong detachments were on their way to the principal scenes of disturbance.

An arrangement was then made with the Senior Naval Officer, by which the Naval Brigade undertook the defence of the Northern and Eastern Districts, and the Volunteers were responsible for the defence of the Central and Western Districts, excepting that the Italian Consulate was occupied by a detachment from the Italian Navy.

The Volunteers remained in occupation of their posts till Wednesday the 20th, when they were withdrawn. The Light Horse and Mounted Infantry, however, continued to patrol the outlying districts at night up to the 25th.

The Corps turned out, including the Reserve and German Reserve, to the number of 12 officers and 521 non-commissioned officers and men, exclusive of the Staff, and performed their duties thoroughly and efficiently and with great cheerfulness. A gratifying result of the disturbance is the increased number of recruits now joining the Corps.

Officers' Seniority List.—

Major	B. A. Clarke	30	12	96
"	W. J. Milles	5	4	00
Captain	W. M. Dowdall	8	2	93
"	C. Lalcaca	21	4	96
"	T. E. Trueman	15	2	00
"	G. R. Wingrove	3	1	01
"	G. V. T. Marshall	18	7	01
"	H. E. Keylock	28	11	01
"	G. E. Stewart	27	5	03
"	G. F. Collyer	23	3	04
"	E. Willkomm	23	3	04
"	H. W. Pilcher	29	3	05
"	L. J. Cubitt	12	4	05
Lieut.	H. W. G. Hayter	20	7	99
"	H. R. H. Thomas	18	7	01
"	W. J. N. Dyer	28	11	01
"	G. Hanwell	28	4	04
"	F. H. Crossley	5	1	05
"	J. W. Innocent	29	3	05
"	W. N. Fleming	31	5	05
"	R. J. Marshall	31	5	05
"	P. W. Massey	14	6	05
"	H. C. Patrick	21	6	05
2nd Lieut.	W. S. Burns	18	7	01
"	C. Mosberg	28	11	01
"	M. A. Valenza (Hon.)	19	6	02
"	R. I. Fearon	24	6	03
"	C. H. P. Hay	2	3	04
"	T. Yamagi	23	3	04

2nd Lieut. W. F. Susemihl	3	8	04
„ J. E. Orr	5	1	05
Chaplain Rev. A. J. Walker	9	8	04

Commissions.—The following have been issued during the year :—

J. E. Orr	2nd Lieutenant, Artillery	25	1	05
F. H. Crossley	Lieutenant, Artillery	25	1	05
H. W. Pilcher	Captain, A. Company	29	3	05
J. W. Innocent	Lieutenant, Customs Company	29	3	05
L. J. Cubitt	Captain, Customs Company	12	4	05
G. E. Stewart	Captain, Maxim Company	17	5	05
W. N. Fleming	Lieutenant, A. Company	31	5	05
R. J. Marshall	Lieutenant, Medical Staff	31	5	05
P. W. Massey	Lieutenant, Mounted Infantry	14	6	05
H. C. Patrick	Lieutenant, Medical Staff	21	6	05

Resignations.—The following have occurred :—

Captain R. H. R. Wade	17	4	05
Lieutenant L. S. Hudson	19	4	05
Captain E. D. Sanders	17	5	05
Major H. Keswick	24	5	05
Captain A. Stanley	21	6	05
Captain P. Paulun	21	6	05
2nd Lieutenant R. M. Saker	29	11	05

Particulars of the strength of the Corps.—The following is the strength of the Corps on the 31st December 1905 :—

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Watson, West Riding Regiment, Commanding.
Major B. A. Clarke, 2nd in Command.
Captain G. F. Collyer, Acting Staff Officer.
Captain W. M. Dowdall, Engineer Staff Officer.
Hon. 2nd Lieut. M. A. Valenza, Bandmaster.
Corps Sergeant-Major A. W. Studd, 15th East Yorkshire Regiment.
Infantry Sergeant-Major J. Dalton.
Orderly Room Staff Sergeant C. Matthews, Royal Garrison Artillery.

LIGHT HORSE.

Captain H. E. Keylock.
Lieut. W. J. N. Dyer.
2nd Lieut. C. Mosberg.
39 N.C. Officers and Men.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Lieut. P. W. Massey.
27 N.C. Officers and Men.

ARTILLERY.

Captain G. V. T. Marshall.
Lieut. F. H. Crossley.
2nd Lieut. J. E. Orr.
56 N.C. Officers and Men.

MAXIM COMPANY.

Captain G. E. Stewart.
2nd Lieut. C. H. P. Hay.
38 N.C. Officers and Men.

"A" COMPANY.

Captain H. W. Pilcher.
Lieut. W. N. Fleming.
2nd Lieut. R. I. Fearon.
91 N.C. Officers and Men.

"B" COMPANY.

Captain T. E. Trueman.
Lieut. H. R. H. Thomas.
2nd Lieut. W. Burns.
54 N.C. Officers and Men.

GERMAN COMPANY.

Captain E. Willkomm.
2nd Lieut. W. F. Susemihl.
59 N.C. Officers and Men.

CUSTOMS COMPANY.

Captain L. J. Cubitt.
Lieut. J. W. Innocent.
74 N.C. Officers and Men.

JAPANESE COMPANY.

2nd Lieut. T. Yamagi.
46 N.C. Officers and Men.

AMBULANCE CORPS.

Major W. J. Milles.
Captain C. Lalcaca.
Lieut. G. Hanwell.
Lieut. R. J. Marshall.
Lieut. H. C. Patrick.
8 N.C. Officers and Men.

SIGNALLERS.

18 N.C. Officers and Men.

RESERVE COMPANY.

Captain G. R. Wingrove.
Lieut. H. W. G. Hayter.
81 N.C. Officers and Men.

RETIRED LIST.

Major E. Henderson.
Major N. Macleod.
Major C. Holliday.
Major W. D. Little.
Captain W. H. Anderson.
Captain Sir C. J. Dudgeon.
Captain C. O. Liddell.

M. WATSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

RETURN OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

ARTILLERY EQUIPMENT.

9-PR. R.B.L. BATTERY.	
Guns	4
Gun Carriages and Fittings, complete ...	4
Limbers, complete	2
Waggon Bodies and Spare Wheel, complete	2
Waggon, Transporting	1
MAXIM BATTERY.	
Guns ·303 with Tripod and Field Carriage, complete	6
Limbers	6
Belts in boxes	96
Boxes, Maxim, spare parts and tools ...	6
Barrels, spare	11
NORDENFELDT BATTERY.	
Guns ·453 Barrel Nordenfeldt, with Carriages and Limbers complete ...	2
HARNESS, etc.	
Near Wheelers, complete	4
Off " "	4
Near Leaders "	4
Off " "	4
Saddles for Officers and Nos. 1, complete	8
Bridles " " " "	8
Bits, spare	6
Blankets, Pony	32
Rollers and Straps	7
Saddle-cloths	8
Head-ropes	7
Spring-hooks, Steel, for Chains ...	28
" Brass "	10
Rings, Brass, for Head-ropes	50
Bosses, sets of, for Bits	10
Chains, Curb	16
Spare sets Harness	2
ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.	
Swords, Officers' and N.C. Officers' ...	9
Sword Bayonets and Scabbards, O.P. ...	14
Belts, Shoulder, Officers', with Pouches ...	7
Leg Guards	24
Whips	12
Burnishers	8

Light Horse Equipment.

Saddles, complete, with Carbine Buckets ...	43
Saddle-cloths	34
Bridles, complete	50
Chains	8
Carbine Buckets, spare	4
Lance Buckets	45
Bosses, Brass, for Headstalls	6
Buckles, Brass, for Harness, assorted ...	460
Hooks, for Bits	10
Lances	56
Swords, Officers', with Sam Browne Belts ...	15
„ Troopers'	46
Belts, Sword	41
Bandoliers	43
Sabres	5

Mounted Infantry Equipment.

Saddles, complete	31
Patterson Equipment	31
Linking Gear	31
Head Collars, complete	31

Infantry Equipment.

Rifles, L.M.	742
Carbines, M.M.	240
Bayonets, L.M.	982
„ M.H. Sword with Scabbard ...	206
„ „ Triangular	370
Sight Protectors, L.M.	500
Oil-bottles, L.M.	674
Pull-throughs	750
Cleaning-rods, L.M.	311
Morris Tubes	9
„ Cleaning-rods, complete ...	7
Revolvers, Webley, with Cases, etc., complete	23
„ „ R.I.C. Pattern	27
Swords, Officers', with Belts, complete ...	26
Sword-knots, Brown	70
„ White	12
Belts, Waist, with Frogs, Brown	900
„ „ „ „ White	62
Pouches, Ammunition, New Pattern	417
„ „ Old „	499
Slings, Brown	885
Knee Caps	35
Whistles	6
Bugles	5
Trumpet	1
Drums	4
Haversacks	620
Sight Reflectors	6
Water-bottles	850
Lamps, Signal	4
Flags, Signal	24
Bandoliers	500

Ammunition.

9-PR. R.B.L. GUNS.	
Solid Shot	45
Shells, Common, filled	195
„ Segment „	170
„ Shrapnel „	148
Case Shot	440
Fuzes, Percussion, B.L., plain	200
„ Time Wood, with detr. 15 sec. ...	597
Cartridges, Service	498
Friction Tubes	467
NORDENFELDT GUNS.	
Cartridges, Ball	51,073
„ Blank	2,495
SMALL ARMS.	
Revolver Cartridges, Ball	5,802
Morris Tube Cartridges	2,245
Cartridges, Ball, Cordite ·303	250,033
„ Blank, Cordite	10,175

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE CORPS.

The annual inspection was held during the first week in April by H.E. Major-General Hatton, C.B., in person, and his report thereon was subsequently transmitted as usual for the Council's information.

Inspection Report on the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Drill and Field Training.—Drilling is very good. The German Company, which has hitherto worked on the principle of German drill, is gradually accustoming itself to British methods, which are more noticeable in field operations.

Work in extended order is practically done and the advantage of taking cover is well understood.

Musketry.—The course adopted is that laid down for Volunteers, 1903.

Results—of those completed—very good.

Small Arms.—These consist of Lee-Metford rifles and Martini-Metford carbines. They are well looked after and are kept in an armoury.

Field Guns.—Four 9-pounder R.B.L. guns. These are practically useless and worn out. The play of the guns on their trunnions is very great, and the act of pulling the string of the detonator alters the aim considerably. I saw them at practice—range about 1,700 yards. In order to reach this range the elevation had to be given for that of 1,900 yards. The firing was inaccurate and uneven, which was entirely due to the defective guns. The men are exceedingly keen and are good gunners. There are plenty of layers. They have an able instructor in Captain Marshall, who has trained the men efficiently.

Eight times shrapnel were fired with Buch fuses. Although these fuses were bored in pairs similarly their action was not indentical. In one case the shrapnel was not burst.

I consider it essential that the Corps should be provided with a new battery, and I suggest a battery of 15-pounders as most suitable. The carriages might have to be altered locally to suit the ponies.

Equipment.—This is suitable. The Infantry are now provided with bandoliers instead of pouches.

Light Horse.—They were paraded on the Race Course. The squadron is well drilled. They are particularly steady and work well. The ponies are an even lot and are well in hand. For dismounted action the ponies are tied up in pairs head to tail alongside each other—the head in each case being secured to a D on the other's saddle. By this contrivance the ponies can be left without horse-holders.

Maxim Company.—This Company fired on the Range; the practice was traversing fire at 150 yards. The result was fair. The fire became inaccurate when the fire was at all continuous.

Mounted Infantry.—This will be a useful body of men. They are not yet fully equipped.

Signallers.—They are efficient. I have instructed them to take up semaphoring only as most practical, and enabling communication with H.M.'s Ships.

Books.—Books are well kept and duly entered up.

Scheme of Defence.—Is well thought out and suitable alarm posts are occasionally manned. Watch towers would be required with a spar for semaphores, and the ammunition should be moved from the magazine to inside the creeks. Signalling stations should be permanently established and numbered.

Field Day.—The scheme was a practical one, well carried out, and not hurried. The Mounted Infantry were too sticky, they did not scout sufficiently. The judging distance was very often weak. Communication was generally well carried out.

General Remarks.—There is a good tone in the Corps, and all ranks show great keenness.

I recommend that the Council provide a percentage of field glasses and range finders.

I consider the stock of reserve ammunition should be increased, and recommend that the War Office grant a sufficient annual supply for the conduct of the whole musketry course.

V. HATTON,
Major-General,
Commanding the Troops in South China.

Hongkong, 15th April 1905.

COMMAND OF THE CORPS.

The grant of local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to the Commandant in May was regarded by the Council as satisfactory, since thereby the increased efficiency of the Corps, and Major Watson's services in bringing that state about, are recognised by the Military Authorities.

The ensuing correspondence contains the details in this connection, also the further arrangements under which the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson will be retained as Commandant of the Corps for an additional period of two years, that is to say, until the 11th March 1908.

Head Quarters,
Hongkong, 19th May 1905.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to forward the attached letter from the Secretary, War Office, now approving of the grant of local rank of Lieut.-Colonel to Major Watson, whilst employed as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
V. HATTON,
Major-General,
Commanding the Troops in South China.

The Chairman,
Municipal Council, Shanghai.

War Office, London, S.W.
13th April 1905.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. A./544/7 of the 16th January 1905, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that they have reconsidered the decision contained in the letter from this Office, No. 61014/1821, dated 2nd October 1903, and they now approve of the grant of local rank as Lt.-Colonel to Brevet Major W. M. Watson, West Riding Regiment, whilst employed as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

With regard, however, to the latter part of your letter, I am to observe that the Council do not consider it desirable that the Shanghai Volunteer Corps should be inspected by an Officer junior in rank to the Commandant, and I am

accordingly to request that you will be good enough to arrange that on such occasions the Inspecting Officer should be senior to Major Watson.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. W. D. WARD.

The General Officer Commanding
the Troops in South China, Hongkong.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 27th May 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, forwarding a communication from the War Office, from which the Council learns with gratification that the grant of local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to Major Watson, whilst employed as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, has now been approved by the Army Council.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

His Excellency,
Major-General V. HATTON, C.B.,
Commanding the Troops in South China,
Hongkong.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 15th April 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer you to a letter which was addressed by my predecessor, the Chairman of the Council in 1902, under date the 27th November of that year, wherein application was made to H.M. Government for the services of an officer seconded to take command of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. This application was granted and Major W. M. Watson, of the West Riding Regiment, was detached for this duty under conditions which are on record. The Council, now desiring to obtain an extension of the period of this officer's services and understanding that he is precluded from accepting such extension except on condition that he be raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the half-pay list, would commend to the favourable consideration of His Majesty's Military advisers a request that Major Watson be thus promoted and be permitted to continue in command of the local Corps.

The bearer of this letter, Mr. Bland, Secretary to the Council, is instructed to lay the facts and the reasons for the Council's action before the Authorities concerned; the Council hopes that the matter may be arranged so that the services of Major Watson, which have been of the greatest value to the Council

and to the Corps, may be retained for a further period. His present term of service (3 years) will expire in March 1906.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office, London, S.W.

War Office, London, S.W.
29th June 1905.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Army Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 05/200 of the 15th April, applying for an extension of the services of Major (local Lt.-Colonel) W. M. Watson, West Riding Regiment, as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteers, and am to inform you that, in view of this Officer's present position on the list of Majors in his Regiment, his promotion to the Substantive rank of Lt.-Colonel on half-pay cannot be considered. As a very special case, however, the Council will agree to Major (local Lt.-Colonel) Watson being retained in his present employment to complete 5 years, *viz.* until the 11th March 1908, provided that, in the improbable event of his turn arriving for Second-in-Command of a Battalion before that date, he would, if selected, have to then rejoin his Regiment, or forego further Regimental advancement.

I am to add that a copy of this letter is being forwarded to Mr. Bland, Secretary of the Shanghai Council, by whom your letter was brought to this Office.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. W. D. WARD.

The Chairman,
Municipal Council, Shanghai.

NEW ARTILLERY.

There have been indications during the year that a more modern type of artillery may be obtained for the Corps at an early date, and it is the Council's intention to press the matter during the year ensuing. A communication from the Hongkong Military Authorities in May stated that the issue of 12-pounder guns for the use of the Corps was receiving the attention of the War Office, and, in August, a further intimation from the War Office was received, to the effect that 12-pounder or 15-pounder guns would shortly be available.

AMMUNITION.

The reserve of small arm ammunition held in Hongkong for the Corps' use has been increased from 250,000 to 310,000 rounds, which latter number is considered by the War Office to be sufficient to meet requirements, since it would be turned over in three years if the annual expenditure for practice of 130,000 rounds is maintained.

Through the medium of H.M. Consul-General, arrangements have been concluded for raising the number of rounds of small arm ammunition imported annually under special Customs permit from Hongkong for the use of the Corps from 60,000, as fixed in 1900, to 150,000 rounds.

BUILDINGS.

Headquarters.—The contractor's work on the Headquarters Building was not found satisfactory, the plastering being of an inferior order; as a result, the balance of the cost of the building has been withheld.

Riding School.—The mat-shed Riding School in the North Honan Road was again seriously damaged by the typhoon and flood on the 1st September. The Council considered the advisability of erecting a more permanent structure than that hitherto in use, but it was finally decided to re-erect the mat-shed on the new site in the Gordon Road, purchased for the purpose in 1902, and this decision has been carried into effect.

Rifle Range.—For general use at Rifle Meetings and to take the place of mat-sheds required for the units of the Corps going into Camp, the Council sanctioned the erection of a wooden pavilion at the Range at an estimated cost of Tls. 1,700, and the work is in progress.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Before proceeding to particularise or to deal with the various subjects under their respective headings, a few general remarks on one or two points of interest may not be considered out of place. An observant person of some years' residence, in a casual drive round the Settlement or walk in the principal streets, cannot but be struck by the extraordinary growth of houses—houses larger and of finer architecture than formerly—the enormous area over which these new houses are springing up on the Settlement's outskirts, the great growth in the native population, and the increase in numbers and in variety of the foreign residents. He will, moreover, be aware of the large increase in freights which are being discharged into this district daily from ocean and river steamers, launches, sailing boats and junks. All this and more he may notice, and he may wonder how this crowd is controlled and checked; how any criminal who once escapes the hands of justice can ever be pulled out from this human whirlpool. It is the duty of the Police Force to carry out this entire work, and more, to guard as far as possible the lives and property of half a million human beings, and to pursue and endeavour to catch wrong-doers under the most difficult conditions imaginable. The facilities for detecting and pursuing crime at the hands of police in other countries are not to be found here. I refer to a proper network of telegraphs and intelligent police at the end of each wire. In addition to this, far from receiving assistance from other inland districts, obstruction is met with on all sides, rendering the pursuit of criminals a heart-breaking task. To carry out this work there are at its disposal about 1,000 men all told, a number which, under present conditions, must be said to be inadequate. The area of the Settlement is $8\frac{2}{3}$ square miles or

5,547 acres, so that there is one policeman in every 5 acres or 30 mow and to every 465 head of population. The spreading of these men over the Settlement to the best public advantage is a matter, therefore, of no small importance; the principal points kept in view being the number of godowns, offices and dwelling-houses in a certain district, the value of property, and the number of residents therein. The number of Police Districts is eight:—

(1.) *Central*, the eastern portion of the old English Settlement, and divided from Louza district by the Shantung and Shanse Roads.

(2.) *Louza*, the western portion of the above.

(3.) *Sinza*, separated from Bubbling Well district by the Yates, Carter and Markham Roads, and from the Louza district by the Defence Creek.

(4.) *Bubbling Well*, west of Sinza district to borders of Settlement.

(5.) *Hongkew*, bounded on west by North Honan Road and on east by Yuenfong Road.

(6.) *West Hongkew*, all west of Hongkew district to the borders of Settlement.

(7.) *Wayside*, all east of Hongkew as far as the Macgregor Road, which separates it from

(8.) *Yangtszepoo* which extends to the borders of the Settlement.

To fully realise the area and extent of these districts a careful study of the map is necessary. Within the past year several important suburbs have been opened out, as enumerated below, which means the growth of population and value of property in each respective area, and a consequent increase in the responsibility and need for vigilance on the part of the Police.

(*a*.) The first portion of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway was opened on 18th November. The railway station and godowns, etc., are, as a matter of fact, outside the Settlement, but the mere fact of the railway station being where it is will cause a boom in building in the portion of the Settlement nearest thereto. As the construction of the railway proceeds, so will the traffic thereon increase, bringing and taking all classes of natives, good and bad alike, to and from the Settle-

ment. It is therefore to be presumed and hoped that some system of Railway Police will be organised, who will at all times be ready to work in conjunction with the Municipal Police.

(*b.*) The Yangtszepoo district is at present almost undeveloped, so far as the creek-bound districts at the back of the Yangtszepoo Road and stretching as far as the boundaries of the Settlement are concerned. Some small development has indeed been carried out during the year by the pushing through of the Ward and Lay Roads. The Road Extension Scheme however, allows for a full development of this district, and before this is carried out, a new station should be built, and the number of police in this district increased proportionately. It may be a surprise to many people to learn that the native population in this unopened district of Yangtszepoo is by no means small, and that there is one village on the border of, but within the Settlement, where there are at least 2,000 souls. This village, with its smaller neighbours, will in due course come under the Council's full jurisdiction and taxation, and it will probably become necessary to plant a police sub-station there, for this village has recently been the scene of several outrages, is the haunt of salt smugglers and rowdies, and generally bears a bad name.

(*c.*) The Western District has many large undeveloped tracts of land, even close into the old Settlement, but the increase in building operations during the year has been very marked. The Great Western Road has now been constructed, and by the placing of bridges which communicate with the French side, this neighbourhood is thrown open. On the northern side of the district it is to be observed that the Markham Road Bridge has connected with Chinese territory, and rendered the Settlement easier of access in this quarter to bad characters from the back Sinza haunts.

It is a matter for serious consideration whether it would not be advisable to purchase land now, when it can be obtained at a reasonable figure, for the ultimate building of at least two new police stations in this Western District and one in that of Yangtszepoo.

Passing on to the question of personnel, it will be found that the Force is divided into three principal divisions of Foreign, Indian and Chinese Police, in the proportion roughly of 1, 2, 7. In the general

conduct and physique of the first two branches and their utility as policemen, pure and simple, there is little but good to be said. The two things, however, to be deplored are, firstly, the comparatively few Foreign Police, and, secondly, the uselessness of the Indian Policeman for work other than that of a strenuous nature, such as point duty, regulation of traffic, and the duties of a soldier. He is, unfortunately, useless in detective work and the finer sides of criminal investigation. In this latter field of police work there is no finer and keener exponent than the Chinaman. His methods, however, do not agree with those of the western mind, to such an extent that in their employment he becomes an uncivilised being, employing all modes of torture and extortion to extract information and confessions and to gain his daily bread. This can be seen at any time by casual examination of any native magistrate's yamên, and not excluding the Mixed Court. So far as these matters concern the native branch of this Force, I have dealt therewith below under their proper headings.

Foreigners.—Although this branch of the Force is the smallest, it is, and it seems almost superfluous to say so, the most important. It constitutes the brain and supervising power of a body inclined at times to be inert and lazy. The qualities which go to constitute a perfect foreign policeman are obedience, conscientiousness, knowledge of duty, and, last but not least, knowledge of the local dialect. The first three need no explanation, but it should be mentioned of the latter, that for the last 6 or 7 years it has been the constant effort of the Council from time to time to promote and encourage the study of Chinese. It has been fully recognised that without this knowledge the foreign police officer, whether he be performing independent duty as a detective, acting in the Charge Room, or patrolling the streets of the Settlement, is placed at a considerable disadvantage, and one which should not be allowed to continue for one moment longer than possible. To this end, inducements in the way of considerable increase in pay are offered to those passing certain examinations, and preference is given to those having a knowledge of Chinese to perform Charge Room duty and to join the Detective Branch. In fact, so important is this point considered in regard to a detective, that before he can be considered qualified for the post he must have passed the Lower Standard Examination. Moreover, in matters of promotion,

preference is given to Chinese-speaking members of the Force where other qualifications are equal, and in the case of recruits the study of the language is made compulsory for the first three years of service. Mr. Trevor Smith has held the post of Instructor in Chinese for the last 2½ years, and although in the beginning improvements were evident and greater were anticipated, it was disappointing to find latterly many difficulties cropping up in the way of attendances, with the result that during the year the Council sanctioned the engagement of four native teachers, in addition to Mr. Trevor Smith, to instruct men at other stations, option at the same time being given to any to attend Mr. Smith's classes at the Central Station. Each native teacher has certain hours and stations apportioned to him each day, and the responsibility of supervision of his and the Constables' work has been placed on the District Inspectors, who report monthly on the attendances of men in their respective districts. This scheme has been found to work well, a result which is borne out by the percentage of successful candidates at the half-yearly examinations. The number of men drawing the Higher Standard Bonus is 27 and the Lower Standard Bonus 11.

The usual difficulties have been experienced in obtaining suitable local recruits. Occasionally a good man is picked up, but this is a rarity and a matter of good fortune. There is, however, one class of man, who has been recruited locally as far as possible and his applications welcomed on all occasions. This is the bluejacket. Unfortunately, considerable difficulty is experienced, and only naturally so too, by these men in obtaining their discharge, otherwise a fine local recruiting field would be open. Recruiting in England has been going on steadily, and a good class of man obtained. In my report for last year I mentioned how shorthanded the Force was in Foreigners, and stated that the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary had been approached with a view to obtaining as soon as possible a further draft of 18 trained men from that force. Early in the year he was able to enrol 9 men, who arrived in April, joining as 2nd class Constables, but it was understood that further volunteers from the Irish Force were unobtainable. The total number of recruits enlisted during the year was 34, 17 locally and 17 from home. Four men were dismissed for misconduct and 14 resigned.

Resultant upon an examination held on the 11th May, the following Constables were promoted to the rank of Sergeant:—

B. Murphy.
A. Bookless.
J. H. Goby.
J. E. Wheeler.
J. Macdonald.
C. Craig.

In recognition of his conduct in a case of accidental drowning in the Hongkew Recreation Ground, 2nd class Constable Rosser was promoted to be 1st class Constable on 1st July. Constable Maguire was granted a reward of Tls. 50 in recognition of his meritorious conduct in killing a rabid dog on the 6th June.

Indians.—The conduct and work of this branch of the Force has been good. Recruiting has been brisk, with the result that 62 men were engaged during the year; 4 men were dismissed for misconduct and 18 men resigned, the majority at the expiration of their agreement. In October the Council sanctioned an increase of 10 men in the authorised strength, which at the close of the year stands at 199 Constables, 16 Sergeants and 1 Jemadar.

I have previously alluded to the importance of this branch of the Force as a fighting machine, used in conjunction with Foreign Police—an opinion which I have had no reason to alter—but it has been forcibly brought to the minds of those in authority, and able to judge better than the mere man in the street, how inadequate the number of Foreigners and Indians is to afford anything like proper protection to the Settlement, and at the same time successfully cope with serious disorder in the streets. I refer in particular to the riots of 18th December 1905, with which I have dealt under a separate heading. It will be apparent therefrom how necessary and urgent a substantial increase has become.

The establishment of a Sikh Gurdwara or Religious and Charitable Institution was mooted in a petition by the local Sikhs some years ago, and the Council voted a sum of Tls. 3,000, towards purchasing a piece of ground for the temple. Unfortunately, the matter was not carried through for some time, owing to unforeseen circumstances. This

year, however, the matter was once more brought forward, plans for the building were obtained from Hongkong and copied, and subscriptions were raised from local Indians for the building fund, amounting to approximately $8,000. At the present time the matter is at a standstill, owing to difficulties in the purchase of a suitable site; but it is hoped that this will be definitely settled in a short time, and the Gurdwara eventually constructed. Such an institution will undoubtedly prove beneficial to the local Indians, in that it will provide a place of worship under proper conditions, will watch over their general conduct and ensure stricter adherence to the rules of their caste. It is an admitted fact that the further an Indian travels and settles the more easily and quickly does he deteriorate, morally and physically, and it is fully anticipated that by the establishment of this institution an effectual check will be placed on his general behaviour.

The Gurdwara will not only affect the Police Force but also all Indians, irrespective of caste, otherwise employed locally. A rough computation places these men at 300, employed almost exclusively as watchmen.

Under a new scheme adopted in conformity with the recommendations of the Government of India, it has been decided that all recruiting of Indians for the Force shall in future be conducted through the Indian Army Recruiting Staff, and that the period of service of the men should in every case terminate in India. In regard to the question of private employment of natives of India as watchmen, preparations are being made to give effect to a proposal whereby such men should be primarily enrolled in the Police and their services lent for fixed periods to those who may require them, under conditions which have already been specified. Systematic enquiry has shown that all but a few watchmen are prepared to work under the proposed scheme, and as it is likely to be welcomed by the employers, nothing now remains but to make the necessary arrangements with the Government of India as regards recruiting, returning of undesirables to India, and other necessary details.

The mounted section of this Branch, numbering 14, has performed good and useful work during the year. One Foreign Trooper

Constable was specially engaged at home, and has been employed in supervision work in the Western District. Several gentlemen have shown kindness in presenting ponies to the Police. Eight were obtained in this manner, and have proved useful. Four ponies, out of an average of 20, were destroyed or died. All saddlery is in good condition. The average monthly cost of keep of each pony has been $16.70.

Chinese.—The general conduct of the Native Police cannot be said to have been entirely satisfactory, seeing that about one-tenth of the Force, *i.e.* 74 men, were dismissed during the year. Cases of serious misconduct have been few, but general inattention to duty and similar offences are responsible for the majority of dismissals.

In connection with the recruiting and training of Native Constables, it is my opinion that the time has now arrived for the establishment of a Training Depôt, where young recruits can be passed through a regular course of drill, Police duties and general education. By this means and this means alone can satisfactory results be obtained from the Chinese policemen. Under the present régime, the best that can be done is to give the men, for 3 months, 4 hours per diem training at drill and Police duties. The period of training is insufficient, and the conditions under which it is carried out are not altogether satisfactory. A skeleton scheme for a depôt was submitted by my predecessor, Mr. Pattisson, but it did not appear to be received by the then Council with favour. I am, however, strongly in favour of the project, and consider that, until an establishment of this nature is in full working order, permanent good results cannot be expected.

By the above I do not mean to infer that the natives are useless as policemen, for such is not the case. There are a large number of excellent men in this branch of the Force, keen and interested in their work, but unfortunately only half trained and with their heads still not clear from the native method of doing things. If such men, in the beginning, were given the benefit of a year's good grounding in police duties and drill, they would be a credit, both physically and morally, to the Police and to Shanghai.

Health of the Force.—I regret to report 7 deaths during the year—2 Foreign Constables from enteric fever and pneumonia respectively and 5 Chinese Constables from various diseases. The Indians have again been free from serious ailments, due to the strict medical examination which they undergo before admission to the Force. One foreign Sergeant, 4 Indians and 8 Natives were invalided from the Force.

Detectives.—Detective-Inspector Armstrong returned from nine months' leave at the beginning of the year, and resumed duty. Detective-Inspector McDowell in his absence carried out the work of this Branch in a satisfactory manner. Inspector Armstrong was granted the distinguishing rank of Chief Detective-Inspector on 22nd June.

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable volunteers for detective work, and the Council, recognising that the detectives' work was more onerous and responsible, and thus less attractive than uniform work, granted as a result a substantial rise in the detective allowance. This came into effect at the end of the year.

Statistics, etc.—It should be explained here that some of the tables of statistics, forwarded at the end of this report, are inaccurate, owing to the loss of many records at the fire which occurred at the Louza Station on the 18th December.

The number of foreigners apprehended and charged during the year was 402, as follows :—murder 7, rape 1, cutting and wounding 12, larceny 8, obtaining goods under false pretences 6, burglary 4, fighting and creating disturbances 29, drunkenness in various forms 132, and miscellaneous offences 203. These figures show a total increase of 37.2 per cent over those of 1904.

During the year 410 warrants have been executed and 793 summonses served.

The number of persons arrested and charged at the Mixed Court during 1905 was 42,685, against 42,824 for 1904; of these, 35,028 were petty cases of nuisance and obstruction, etc., for which small fines were imposed, the remainder being of a more serious nature and punished in the manner set forth in the Returns forwarded.

In addition to these figures, 19,557 cases of vagrancy, and 21,935 jinricsha coolies plying for hire in a dirty condition, were dealt with in the usual manner.

The total number of cases of all nationalities coming under the notice of the Police for various offences during the year was 90,108, *viz.* 966 Foreigners and 89,142 Chinese.

The weekly average of prisoners in the police cells was 161.

The total value of property reported to the Police as stolen and lost during the year 1905 amounted to $289,066, and of this sum $212,214.26 has been recovered; $1,239 was reported stolen out of limits.

The number of Native Club Permits issued during the year was 17, bringing the number of these establishments up to 51.

The total number of fires was 188, and the General Alarm calling out the Fire Brigade was rung on 90 occasions. The number of casualties from fires was 7 men, 5 women and 3 children, all Chinese.

Mixed Court.—Perhaps the year 1905 may be said to have been the most important in the annals of the Mixed Court. At the end of 1904 the conduct of affairs there had reached such a pass that the native press had even taken up the matter, and a general demand was made for an enquiry into the state of affairs and the dismissal of the Magistrate. As a result of these enquiries, carried out in secret, the Magistrate Huang Hsuen was dismissed from office by Imperial Edict—a most unusual procedure, seeing that the appointment lies in the hands of the Shanghai Taotai—and a clause added that he could never hope to obtain any further official post. For a short interval the Taotai appointed one of his secretaries, Kwan Chun, to act as Magistrate until the arrival of the newly-appointed Magistrate Tu Tso-lin, which took place on 29th March. Tu was an elderly man who had sat as Magistrate in the Mixed Court nearly ten years before, and it was not expected that he would prove other than a tool in the hands of the Shanghai Taotai. The most noteworthy incidents during his short régime were :—

(1.) Refusal to issue warrants for the arrest of criminals beyond the limits of the Settlement. After some discussion Mr. Tu realised his mistake, apologised, and continued to issue warrants as before.

(2.) A desire to have a defendant in a civil suit, which had been decided before the British Assessor and the Magistrate to the effect that he was to be released on security, sent in custody to Wusieh

on a vague charge (in which no complainant was forthcoming), of being engaged in establishing certain business at Wusieh with the support of foreign firms. Strong objections were made to this by the Assessor, and the Police were instructed to see that the prisoner was not removed, and if necessary use force to prevent it. Finally the Magistrate, who admitted being under strict instructions from the Taotai, agreed to allow the man to be released on security. Since the date of this incident a Constable, Foreign or Indian, has been continuously stationed at the Court to watch the proceedings there and report irregularities.

(3.) The issue of a warrant for the arrest of a native of high standing and respectability on the charge of embezzlement, which in foreign eyes is only debt. A storm of indignation arose among the native merchants at this indignity, and as a result the Magistrate was compelled to withdraw from office. This occurred on 6th July.

In his stead was appointed Mr. Kwan Chun, the present incumbent, who had been Acting Magistrate, as stated above. Almost his first act on taking over office was apparently to clear the Court of some of its unnecessary appendages. He is said to have discharged 17 of the runners at one time, and three or four later. This, and several other circumstances, gave the appearance that the Magistrate was intent on purging the Court of its abuses and was generally striving to assist the Council in their endeavours to improve matters there. But this was not the case, as will appear later.

(1.) *Infliction of blows.*—During Mr. Tu's tenure of office, on account of failure to inflict blows, and the extortionate practices of the runners towards those prisoners who were confined in the Court cells before and after receiving blows, a Foreign Sergeant was detailed to attend the Mixed Court every afternoon to check carefully the administration of blows. He soon reported serious discrepancies between the sentences delivered in the morning and the punishments inflicted in the afternoon. As a result the Police were instructed to act as follows :—

Prisoners sentenced to blows to be taken from the Court after the case is concluded, and brought back to receive the blows at the time fixed by the Magistrate.

Finally, however, an Edict was received to the effect that the use of the bamboo in the Mixed Court was to be discontinued. In spite of this decree the Magistrate has inflicted blows subsequently at his evening sittings of Court, although he is presumed to be dealing in all cases with civil matters, where blows cannot be required, except as a means of extorting statements. It should also be pointed out that although the punishment of blows has been abolished in the Mixed Court, it is still in vogue in the City Magistrate's Yamên and elsewhere as in former days.

(2.) *Women Convicts.*—In my annual report for 1904 I made mention of the fact that ten cells had been erected at the Municipal Gaol for the reception of female convicts, but up to the time of reporting only one female prisoner had been lodged there. The cells in the Mixed Court had been reported on by the Police as most unsuitable from every point of view for the accommodation of convicts and prisoners, and the decision to enlarge the scope of the Female Ward was clearly in the best interests of those concerned.

Magistrate Kwan, under instructions from the Taotai, protested against this procedure; it was not, however, till the 8th December that matters came to a head. As this particular incident remains unsettled, I will refrain from discussing the particulars beyond recording that the case was one of kidnapping. Two females and three men were charged with illegally purchasing some children and kidnapping others, to the number of 15. The case was remanded, but the Magistrate insisted on the women being confined in the Court cells. The Assessor objected, and as a result the Police attempted to remove the women and children. A disgraceful scuffle then ensued, but the Police were successful in removing all the prisoners and children, amidst much disorder and excitement. As a result of this fracas the Court was closed from 10th to 23rd December.

(3.) *Foreign Supervision.*—Mention has been made above to the effect that during Mr. Tu Tso-lin's magistrature an Indian constable was placed permanently on duty within the precincts of the Mixed Court. This was rendered necessary at the time to prevent the removal of a

certain prisoner already referred to, but this particular case was only one in many which rendered this action necessary. Several cases had already come under the notice of the Police of Chinese being arrested within and without the Settlement, and being conveyed to the Mixed Court cells for confinement, or sent into the Native City, without the knowledge and sanction of the proper authorities. This matter, with many others, was eventually referred to the Consular Body, which approved and sanctioned the stationing of a foreign member of the Force at the Court in order to "control the execution of sentences given with the due concurrence of the Consular Assessors, witness the administration of punishment, and ensure release thereafter." The particular supervision of this work has been under the control of Mr. Fenton, Cadet, who reports and renders returns each week of all cases coming before the Court, and any irregularities in procedure and in the administration of punishment therein. This permanent supervision has been the subject of continual protests by the Magistrate, who received instructions from the Taotai, which he publicly announced to the Police, to render the duties of the Police as difficult as possible and generally obstruct their work to the best of his ability. It may be mentioned here that on the 6th December the Magistrate deputed a runner to attend daily at the Central Station with a view to watching the proceedings of the Police. The intelligent interest thus shown in the Municipal system of administration was welcomed, and all possible assistance and information has been rendered with a view to sympathetic co-operation in the public interest.

Riots of 18th December.—The attitude of a certain portion of the native community and press towards the foreign occupation and government of the Settlement underwent a remarkable change during the year. The arrival of young and hot-headed students from Europe, America and Japan, with half-formed ideas and half educated, the premature discussion of the American Exclusion Treaty, and the effect on the Chinese mind of the Japanese successes against Russia, may be said to have been at the bottom of the anti-foreign movement. A local Committee, watching and pushing forward the boycott of American goods, assisted by funds from San Francisco and elsewhere, held numerous meetings during the latter portion of the year, at which many violent speeches of an anti-foreign nature were made. This

movement, however, was not quite successful, and every opportunity for pushing forward their policy was taken advantage of by this Committee. After the Mixed Court fracas untrue and malicious reports were circulated from the Mixed Court as to what actually occurred there on the 8th December, and the minds of certain sections of the native community were poisoned thereby. The services of the disgruntled students and of the Boycott Committee were enlisted, and several meetings of a violent character were held, in which threats of a general strike, of refusal to pay taxes, and of a general exodus of natives from the Settlement were made. It now appears a pity that the leaders of these meetings were not arrested at the time, but as this measure was considered likely to precipitate matters, it was decided to await developments. In the evening of 17th December a meeting of about 300 people, headed by two men of the name of Koo Bang Yuan and Nyi Zung Nyih, leaders of the boycott movement, was held at the Ningpo Guild in the French Settlement. The Police had representatives present there, as well as at all the other meetings. It was undoubtedly a packed meeting, and one arranged to force the hands of the native bankers, merchants and shopkeepers, who are the backbone of the native community in the Settlement, and had on this occasion shown an almost neutral attitude to the entire questions at issue. It was noticed by the Police representatives at the meeting that, beyond a sprinkling of students, the rest of the audience was composed of men of the loafer and unemployed class. After some violent speeches, a resolution was put to the meeting, which was said to be a representative one, calling for a general strike and closing of shops to begin from the morrow. The show of hands was said to be unanimous, and the chairman announced that printed circulars to the above effect would be issued after the meeting. The Police were unable to prevent the issue of the circulars, although certain influential native merchants endeavoured to counteract the effect by distributing counter notices, but without result.

The organisation of the riots on the 18th was a complete surprise to the Police. It was certainly anticipated that the various native shops would be closed the next morning, and perhaps an unusually large crowd might assemble in the streets, but no violence was expected from the peace-loving Shanghai man. The manner in which the attacks were

delivered, the class of people in the Settlement at the time, and the general organisation, showed the work of persons of a higher class than loafers and beggars. Moreover, the points of attack were not valuable shops or banks, but police stations and markets, and persons molested were not natives, but foreign Police and foreigners. The mob was also not in the Settlement for purposes of loot, but for attack on Municipal property.

From careful investigations it appears that the mob which invaded the Settlement at between 8.30 and 8.45 a.m. came from two quarters :—

(1.)—From the south and west of the Native City, where the loafer gang, entitled the Sung Tsze Ming Taung, have their haunts.

(2.)—From the Hongkew and Li Hongkew districts.

The first mob appears to have poured into the Settlement over the Yunnan Road and Cemetery Road Bridges and other bridges to the east along the Sungkiang Road, compelling all shops to close their shutters, and preventing ricsha and wheelbarrow coolies from plying their trade. Swelling in numbers it converged on to the Nanking Road by the various cross roads, after having destroyed and burnt the fencing at the south-east end of the Race Course. The points of attack were the Annexe Hotel, the Town Hall, and the Louza Station.

The mob from Li Hongkew made its principal attack on the Hongkew Market, and after effectually preventing the carrying on of business there, and being many times charged by the Police, the most violent portion diverged from the Hongkew Station and took its way over the Szechuen Road Bridge into the Central District, and thence along the Nanking Road. A native was shot dead near the Kiangse Road corner. No foreign shops appear to have been damaged until the International Bicycle Company's premises were reached. The mob perceiving firearms and ammunition exhibited in the shop window, attacked it, broke in the windows, seized many sporting guns and revolvers and several thousand rounds of ammunition, and passed on its way. A native was shot dead at the entrance to the shop by the foreign employés, and many others must have been wounded.

The Li Hongkew mob, swelling as it went, thus effected a junction with the other mob at the Town Hall, Market and Louza Police

Station, molesting all foreigners met, destroying a motor car, several bicycles and other property, and driving in isolated Policemen, many of whom received severe treatment.

The Town Hall, to which several foreigners fled for refuge, was defended by 2 Foreign and 3 Sikh Constables fully armed. The Louza Station was made the scene of the most determined attack; the Foreign and Sikh Police were driven in, amidst a hail of bricks and stones, after having charged the attackers a dozen times. The attack commenced at about 9.30 and lasted till 10 o'clock, when the latter obtained the upper hand, forced an entry into the station, turned out the fires in the grates of the various rooms on the ground floor, and thus set fire to the station in three or four different places. The alarm for fire was sounded at 10 a.m. and the Brigade arrived on the scene some minutes after. In the meantime the attack on the Town Hall was being pressed with vigour, but the Police there fired on the mob, killing three men in the crowd and two other innocent shop assistants sitting behind closed shutters on the opposite side of the road—an unavoidable misfortune. This somewhat cowed though did not disperse the mob, which was finally partially driven into side streets on the arrival of a landing party from the British warships in port. In addition to three Chinese killed at the Town Hall and one at the Kiangse and Nanking Road corner, three others were shot in this neighbourhood, making seven in all, but it is believed that others died from wounds received. The total number of wounded could never be ascertained.

The crowd at the Central Station and in the neighbourhood was estimated at 2,000 or more, and at times became violent, but was never at any time dangerous. The Police here were kept in reserve, as it was anticipated an attack would be made on the Council's buildings.

As the result of continued enquiries it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the leading men of the so-called "Patriotic Oratorical Society" (公忠演說會), which includes the leaders of the American boycott movement, are absolutely responsible for the printing and arrangements for the distribution of the circulars calling upon the shopkeepers to close their premises, and for the employment of men who went round and visited the market-places and native shops on the morning of the riot, to see that the request, in the name of the Shanghai merchants, to suspend

business in the Settlement, was complied with. The moving and leading members of this band were Koo Bang Yuan and Nyi Zung Nyih, the former having a school for teaching English and the latter being a small coal-merchant carrying on business in the Peking Road. It was the latter who publicly, at the meeting of 17th December, suggested the advisability of merchants ceasing to do business, took the vote of the meeting, and said that the printed circulars would be issued later in the evening. It has not as yet been ascertained by whom these circulars were printed, but the matter is still being closely followed up, and important information may be obtained in the near future.

In order to place matters in a clearer light, it should be explained that the object of the strike in the first instance was to inconvenience Foreigners as much as possible, and demonstrate to the Higher Authorities the attitude of the native community of the Settlement towards the action of the Foreign Authorities in the matter of the Mixed Court in particular and other questions in general. There is evidence in the possession of the Police to show that intercourse of a confidential nature had taken place before the riots between certain native officials and the promoters of the movement which culminated in the riot, and there appears little doubt that the entire action of the latter had the approval of these officials.

It is quite possible that the organisers of the strike did not anticipate, nor did they desire, that matters would be carried to such extremities and that the mob which had been attracted by their action would pass beyond their control, but the responsibility of the affair rests solely on their shoulders, and they should accordingly be made to suffer.

Crimes.—On the 14th of February a well known native offender stole 900 roubles and a silver watch from the person of a Russian refugee in Li Hongkew. Another refugee was on the same date robbed on the Fearon Road. Both the thieves were arrested and charged. The former received 500 blows and two years imprisonment, the latter 600 blows and six months imprisonment.

An American citizen named Leopold Rosthorne was arrested on February 17th and charged with obtaining goods under false pretences from Messrs. Liebe, Wulff & Co. Rosthorne escaped from the Consular Gaol on the 30th of March and stole a gold watch and a

razor, the property of Mr. J. W. Davidson, Acting Consul-General. He was serving eight months on the original charge, and on the charge of gaol-breaking and larceny he was sentenced to an additional ten months imprisonment.

On the 19th of March a gang of six robbers, armed with knives and swords, entered a native bank at No. 4 North Shantung Road, and, after throwing lime in the faces of and wounding three of the inmates, carried off silver valued at $500. These men had their headquarters in Yangchow and they returned thither, living on the proceeds of the robbery until the following month, when they, on different dates, proceeded to Shanghai with the object of procuring further plunder. Four of the six were arrested by the detectives before they had a chance to unite. They were brought before the Mixed Court and charged. The ringleader was sentenced to ten years, two others were sentenced to seven years imprisonment, while the fourth was released.

On the 11th of April a raid was made on the gambling sheds situated on the Settlement boundary in Li Hongkew, 29 gamblers were seized and charged and the whole of the gambling paraphernalia confiscated or destroyed. The sheds were demolished and burnt. Two similar raids made at later periods with successful results somewhat disheartened the gamblers, who no longer gamble on their former large scale.

On the 14th of April a well known offender, who had in his possession a rifle, dagger and two swords, was arrested in Yangtzepoo District on charges of robbery, cutting and wounding, and extortion. He was charged and sentenced to 500 blows and ten years imprisonment.

On the 23rd of April the body of a native named Chang Sun was found fearfully mutilated in a pig-skin box in the country near Chiang Wan. Enquiries were made by the Municipal detectives, who ascertained that deceased had been on terms of improper intimacy with one of the wives of a native of Mandarin rank residing on the North Szechuen Road Extension, and that there was strong suspicion of the latter having caused the murder to be committed. He was arrested, charged at the Mixed Court and handed over to the Paoshan Magistracy for trial.

On the morning of the 7th of May a native lighterman in the employ of Messrs. Wheelock & Co. was murdered on the Hongkew

Wharf by two men who escaped after rifling the body and taking away from the pockets of deceased the sum of $25 Mexican. One of the men concerned was arrested on the 10th of November. He admitted the charge and was sent from the Mixed Court to the City Magistracy for trial.

On the evening of the 7th of May six armed men entered a pawnshop at No. 115/6 North Fohkien Road, and, after terrorising the inmates, carried off money and jewellery to the value of $50. The detectives believe, from the description given, that one, at least, of these men was a member of the gang which raided the native bank at No. 4 North Shantung Road on the 19th of March. They have not been traced.

On the 9th of June a Goorkha named Lushman Tapa, employed as head watchman at the International Dock, Pootung, was brutally murdered, his body lashed to an iron moulding box and thrown into the river. Three of his subordinates, who were Sikhs bearing the names of Chanda Singh, Sultan Singh and Kelrie Singh, were arrested, tried on the capital charge, and sentenced to death. They were hung within the precincts of H.B.M.'s Gaol on the 26th of August. Sham Singh and Herdit Singh, who were employed at the same place, were charged with being accessories before and after the fact. They were acquitted.

A club of *souteneurs* at No. 458 Broadway was raided by the Police on the night of the 14th of August, 28 men of Russian and Austrian nationality and of nationalities claiming French protection were arrested, eight of them were deported by order of their Consuls, the others being dealt with in various ways. This raid had good results. In addition to those sentenced, between 40 and 50 left Shanghai immediately for other ports. A good deal has been done in the way of circulating information regarding them to the Police of the different ports as far to the west as Alexandria, and it is to be hoped that they will co-operate in, at least, harassing as much as possible those engaged in the infamous traffic of passing women out to the Far Eastern ports for the purpose of prostitution.

An Indian Mahommedan named Lika *alias* Kader Bux was murdered at his residence No. 90 Kwangse Road between 4 and 5 a.m. on the 15th of August. The murderer, a Chinaman, named Wong

Ah Kou, was very cleverly traced and captured on the same day by a native detective. The case was brought before the Court and the prisoner remitted to the City authorities for trial.

Seven Japanese were charged with cutting and wounding two Chinese in the Fearon Road on the 23rd of August. Two were discharged, one was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour, one to one month with hard labour and three to 20 days with hard labour with orders to be placed under police surveillance for a period of two years dating from the 21st of September 1905.

On the night of the 22nd of September a Jewess named Sarah Abraham, residing in the North Szechuen Road Extension, was bound and gagged by her paramour, who with a razor inflicted some terrible wounds on her abdomen. The woman was conveyed to the Hospital. Her assailant, a Turk named Kadoori Michel, was arrested, charged at the French Consular Court, and ultimately passed on to Saigon for sentence.

At the Mixed Court, on the 30th of October, two natives were charged with conspiring to burn the premises No. 78 Yue Kwe Lee, Canton Road, on the 23rd of May. They were each sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

On the 20th of November the body of a well dressed native bearing eight knife or sword wounds was found on Ichang Road near the Soochow Creek. The deceased, who was never identified, had evidently been brought on a boat by way of the Soochow Creek from some other district, taken ashore during the night of the 19th and brutally murdered.

In this locality two nights later a native in foreign employ was attacked by three armed men, who wounded him rather seriously and robbed him of $42. His assailants disappeared in the direction of the Soochow Creek, where they had a boat in waiting.

On the 19th of December a gang of four armed men were captured by the Sinza detectives and charged with the two above-mentioned offences. They were well-known robbers from the north of the Yangtse and were wanted on serious charges by the Tungchow authorities, to whom they were handed by order of the Mixed Court. One of

them admitted being a participant in the robbery but denied all knowledge of the murder.

Van Ka Doo, referred to in last year's report, is still at large in the neighbourhood of Tungchow. He does not now come near the Settlement, and without the aid of the native authorities can hardly be captured. The detectives have done everything they possibly could to limit his power by arresting and charging his accomplices, and in endeavouring to cut off the supplies which reach him from his friends in the native city and its suburbs. To show the attitude of the Chinese authorities in this matter, and to illustrate their criminal neglect and connivance in the continued failure to effect his arrest, it may be mentioned that a military officer, and an ex-salt smuggler, named Ling Bing Chung, has been deputed by the Governor of Soochow to capture Van and his assistants, and that this very man Ling is known to be connected with Van Ka Doo's gang. At the time of writing, a proposal has been made to the Soochow authorities, which is reported to have been received favourably, that, in consequence of the power and numbers of the gang, and the impossibility of breaking it up, a request be made to Van Ka Doo to surrender himself and redeem his crimes by "meritorious acts." An offer of official rank is suggested as a further enticement.

This is the man against whom there lie numerous charges of murder and robbery, who has crippled the native trade at the Yangtse mouth, who terrorizes the districts of Tsungming and Tungchow, and whose name strikes fear in the hearts of all classes of natives not in his pay. It is hoped that this course will never be adopted. The Police are confident that if permission were granted to them by the Chinese authorities, and their assistance and co-operation could be relied upon, the capture of Van Ka Doo would be a matter of a few days.

In connection with the question of crime and its increase within the Settlement, it should be stated that the number of bad characters previously charged is constantly growing and rendering the work of shadowing their movements an increasingly difficult one. Independent of the names placed on record in the police books against offences of a minor nature, there are 2,783 photographs of criminals preserved. Of

this number 2,147 are classed as highway robbers, burglars and thieves. 1,610 have been deported (some, many times) by order of the Court, and their sentences carried out by the Police. It is found, however, that the co-operation of the Chinese officials at the various ports cannot be relied upon, as large numbers of deportees find their way back to the Settlement shortly after being deported. On this account this form of punishment has been abolished. In its stead, however, a sentence of expulsion from the Settlement has been passed on some bad characters, and by the more general adoption of this form of punishment, in addition to other sentences the Court may see fit to inflict, a fuller control will be maintained over those hardened and confirmed criminals who continue to gravitate towards this attractive centre.

Buildings.—The Sinza Station was opened on 15th May 1905, the sub-station in an alleyway off the Park Road being at the same time abandoned.

A brick wall has been built round the Wayside Station.

The Yangtszepoo Station has been much disfigured, and its privacy impaired, by the surrender of a strip of land in front of the Station and Charge Room for the construction of the Lay Road. A strip, however, on the other side has been scheduled for compulsory purchase to compensate for this loss.

The Louza Station was seriously damaged by the fire on the 18th December. It has now been realised that a police station should in itself comprise a stronghold, and in carrying out the necessary repairs and alterations it has been decided to construct a high cement defence wall, and to have one entrance only to the Station. The reason for the easy entrance effected by the mob was because of there being three entrances to the station, and the western side for nearly 100 yards being bordered by a low hedge and an iron fencing of no protective value.

I am of opinion that every police station should be constructed with a strong defence wall and only one entrance thereto.

Illegal Arrest.—On the 4th of March two Native Runners from Wusieh arrested a woman in No. 271 Woochang Road, without the assistance of the Police, on a Wusieh warrant, which was neither countersigned by the Mixed Court Magistrate nor the Senior Consul. The woman was being conveyed to a boat on the Soochow Creek, but the

party was stopped by a native constable. This woman's husband had already been arrested and was detained by two other runners in the boat referred to above. All four runners were arrested and charged, one being sentenced to 200 blows and one year's imprisonment, one to 200 blows and ten months' imprisonment, one to 200 blows and 6 months' imprisonment, and the fourth to two months' imprisonment.

On 20th April two Chinese soldiers from a native police station on the border of the Settlement near the China Flour Mill in the Yangtszepoo district were arrested for illegally arresting a native named Wong Siau Ping in the Settlement for debt, in connection with some land transaction. They were charged at the Mixed Court, but the Court ordered the release of the soldiers, and the Magistrate was to report the matter to the Taotai in order that the necessary steps should be taken against the officer in charge of the native police station.

It was ascertained at the time that this particular station was within the limits of the Settlement, and notice was accordingly given to the inmates that if they had not removed beyond the limits within five days their summary arrest would follow. The station and soldiers were removed.

Although the under-mentioned case does not come strictly within the category of "illegal arrest," it is quoted here for record. In March and April last the Chinese authorities endeavoured to illegally expropriate a certain piece of land near the Markham Road, the property of Shen Ning An Temple, on grounds that it was required for the Telegraph Administration. Enquiries elicited the fact that the land was in reality coveted by a native official living in the vicinity for enlargement of his garden. The priest of the temple sought legal advice in the matter, and the necessary steps were taken by the Police for his protection.

On the 9th December five men, three soldiers and two other natives, from the native official's yamên at "Tsun Tsz," were brought to the station on a charge of illegally arresting a coolie named Wong Ah Kung in a teashop in the Markham Road. They were dragging the coolie along the road when they were met by a native constable who arrested and brought them to the Station. At the Mixed Court on the 30th December they were each fined $10.

Lekin.—On 12th June a runner from the Lekin Station on the Hongkew Creek entered the Settlement and demanded lekin from a native wine merchant on 220 jars of wine, upon which the correct tax was alleged to have been paid in Soochow. The facts of the case were laid before the Mixed Court and a warrant obtained for the arrest of the offender. In spite of reiterated requests of the Police no serious efforts were made to put the warrant into effect, it being stated that the men fell within the jurisdiction of the Paoshan Magistrate, and the Magistrate of the Mixed Court being content with a statement of the former that the runner had been dismissed. The *bona fides* of this dismissal was open to doubt, and was made with the full knowledge of the fact that a warrant had been issued. At the end of the year the case remains unsettled.

Miscellaneous.—The annual inspection of the Police Force took place in the Town Hall on 20th April.

The Muzzling Regulations have been rigidly enforced, 1,170 unmuzzled dogs having been captured and 1,167 shot. A recrudescence of rabies was reported by the Health Officer late in the year, and the strictest vigilance has since been maintained.

After the surrender of Port Arthur to the Japanese an unusually large number of Russian soldiers, sailors, and refugees, found their way to Shanghai, where for some time they were quartered in various portions of the Settlement. Although there were occasional reports of misconduct against them, their general behaviour was satisfactory.

The war in Manchuria had the effect of sending large numbers of bad characters, in the nature of pimps and prostitutes, from the various northern ports. Many complaints of indecent behaviour were received, and as the result of an enquiry into the matter the area within which these women are permitted to reside has been restricted. The cessation of hostilities, in addition to the vigilance of the Police, resulted in a large majority returning to their original haunts in the North.

A. M. BOISRAGON, *Captain*,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

I.—RETURN OF THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

	at 31st December 1904.	Dismissed.	Resigned.	Invalided.	Died.	Enlisted.	at 31st December 1905.
Foreigners ...	95	4	14	1	2	37	111
Indians ...	188	4	18	4	...	62	224
Chinese ...	723	74	25	8	5	123	734
Total ...	1,006	82	57	13	7	222	1,069

II.—MONTHLY RETURN OF CHINESE

MONTHS.	*Arson.*	*Assault.*	*Burglary and housebreaking.*	*Coining.*	*Cruelty to animals.*	*Cutting and wounding.*	*Drunkenness.*	*Embezzlement.*	*Fighting and creating disturbance.*	*Forgery.*	*Fraud.*	*Furious riding or driving.*	*Gambling.*	*Kidnapping.*	*Larceny from person.*	*Larceny from dwellings, &c.*	*Loitering.*	*Manslaughter.*
January	...	29	13	3	2	2	1	2	29	...	7	5	27	12	18	223	13	...
February	3	25	13	...	2	3	2	1	22	...	5	17	44	2	10	167	5	...
March	...	30	11	...	1	...	...	2	47	...	9	9	6	4	1	250	5	...
April	2	51	20	...	2	4	...	2	28	...	27	9	37	12	14	205	7	...
May	1	65	10	...	4	6	...	...	31	1	5	30	50	14	23	218	5	...
June	...	49	16	...	2	1	2	3	34	...	10	24	17	14	9	175	14	...
July	1	39	14	...	5	7	1	1	25	...	7	31	17	8	7	188	5	...
August	...	58	10	2	3	2	1	1	48	...	17	12	27	10	1	164	7	...
September	2	45	10	...	6	7	...	2	24	...	8	13	43	4	4	190	9	2
October	3	35	20	...	1	4	...	...	29	...	7	3	32	8	...	209	5	...
November	...	46	14	...	1	4	1	2	58	...	5	6	8	11	...	220	9	...
December	5	33	18	5	2	...	...	2	56	...	7	3	26	17	7	144	9	...
TOTAL	17	505	169	10	31	40	8	18	431	1	114	162	334	116	9	2353	93	2

PRISONERS APPREHENDED.

Misdemeanor.	*Murder.*	*Nuisance, including firing crackers and burning joss-paper.*	*Obstruction.*	*Obtaining goods or money under false pretences.*	*Property, receiving stolen.*	*Possession, unlawful.*	*Rape.*	*Returning from deportation.*	*Rioting or destroying property.*	*Robbery.*	*Squeezing.*	*Suicide, attempted.*	*Uttering.*	*Vagrancy.*	*Ricsha coolies, dirty or plying for hire with dirty vehicles.*	TOTAL.
248	...	1,802	1,207	...	6	11	...	1	...	2	10	3	1	1,881	1,612	7,170
159	...	1,291	886	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	1,606	1,481	5,761
256	...	1,546	1,344	...	9	13	...	1	...	...	6	...	1	1,724	1,941	7,216
275	1	1,870	1,436	2	3	9	...	...	1	8	18	3	3	1,456	2,618	8,123
227	2	1,545	1,335	3	5	7	...	1	1	...	16	4	3	1,400	2,001	7,013
268	...	1,656	1,657	...	2	10	...	...	1	...	10	2	1	1,818	2,114	7,909
286	...	2,092	1,669	...	4	9	...	...	1	8	13	3	...	1,927	2,402	8,770
337	2	1,783	1,497	...	2	14	...	...	6	...	12	...	...	2,136	1,974	8,126
208	2	1,273	1,154	...	6	5	1	...	1	...	18	1	...	1,350	1,570	5,958
202	...	1,698	1,623	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	8	1	4	1,709	1,658	7,274
196	3	1,750	1,218	...	4	5	...	...	3	...	8	1	1	1,492	1,418	6,484
85	...	979	717	...	3	4	...	...	35	5	6	...	1	1,058	1,146	4,373
2747	10	19,285	15,743	5	51	100	1	3	49	23	129	20	21	19,557	21,935	84,177

III.—CONDITION OF CHINESE PRISONERS APPREHENDED.

Offences.	Neither read nor write.		Read and write well.		Known.		Unknown.		Opium-smokers.		10 and under 20 years.		20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 years and upwards.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Arson	10	...	7	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	6	...	2	...	17
Assault	434	13	58	...	12	...	480	13	11	...	31	2	266	5	147	3	48	3	505
Burglary and House-breaking	158	1	10	...	38	...	130	1	24	...	18	...	85	1	53	...	12	...	169
Coining	3	...	7	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	10
Cruelty to Animals	28	1	2	...	1	...	29	1	1	...	2	...	13	1	9	...	6	...	31
Cutting and Wounding	33	1	6	...	4	...	35	1	3	...	2	...	23	...	11	...	3	1	40
Drunkenness	5	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	8
Embezzlement	4	...	14	...	...	...	18	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	3	...	4	...	18
Fighting and creating disturbance	359	16	56	...	4	...	411	16	9	...	34	...	218	3	129	6	34	7	431
Forgery	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Fraud	52	6	56	...	6	1	102	5	12	...	4	...	49	2	33	2	22	2	114
Furious riding and driving	144	...	18	...	2	...	160	...	1	...	12	...	116	...	32	...	2	...	162
Gambling	298	14	22	...	7	2	313	12	12	...	12	...	130	2	134	7	44	5	334
Kidnapping	73	32	10	1	3	...	80	33	3	1	3	3	32	8	27	11	21	11	116

Larceny from person	87	...	7	...	15	...	79	...	6	...	17	...	62	...	14	...	1	...	94
" " dwellings, &c.	2,122	83	148	...	257	2	2,013	81	180	1	321	18	1,266	18	549	16	134	31	2,353
Loitering	90	...	3	...	18	...	75	...	17	...	5	...	57	...	28	...	3	...	93
Manslaughter	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Misdemeanor	1,892	545	309	1	55	6	2,146	540	57	5	172	184	941	216	729	61	359	85	2,747
Murder	9	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	10
Nuisance, including firing crackers and burning joss-paper	215	17	20	...	...	...	235	17	1	...	34	1	101	3	67	5	33	8	252
Obstruction	15738	...	5	...	...	...	15743	...	5	...	47	...	8,708	...	6658	...	330	...	15,743
Obtaining goods and money under false pretences	3	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	5
Property, receiving stolen	31	3	17	...	1	...	47	3	3	...	3	...	18	1	15	1	12	1	51
Possession, unlawful	97	1	2	...	17	...	82	1	5	...	13	...	50	...	28	...	8	1	100
Rape	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Returning from deportation	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
Rioting and destroying property	47	...	2	...	4	...	45	...	1	...	12	...	23	...	9	...	5	...	49
Robbery	22	...	1	...	3	...	20	...	1	...	2	...	18	...	1	...	2	...	23
Squeezing	120	3	6	...	15	...	111	3	3	...	7	...	77	...	28	3	14	...	129
Suicide, attempted	11	3	6	...	...	...	17	3	2	...	...	...	8	1	5	1	4	1	20
Uttering	9	...	12	...	...	...	21	...	3	...	1	...	6	...	11	...	3	...	21
Total	22097	741	812	2	465	11	22444	732	364	7	757	208	12300	262	8738	116	1114	157	23,652

IV.—RETURN OF PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON CHINESE PRISONERS APPREHENDED.

Offences.	Blows.			Cangue.			Imprisonment.				Blows.		Cangue.		Imprisonment.		Fined or to give Security	Referred to City or other authorities.	Deported	Remanded	Cautioned	Discharged	Sent to Refge. or Rmty or Door of Hope	Total
	Under 50	50 and under 100	Upwards of 100	Not exceed. 7 days	7 days not over 1 month	Upwards of 1 month	Not exceed. 7 days	Over 7 days not exceeding 1 month	Over 1 month not exceeding 6 months	Upwards of 6 months	Not excd. 100	Upds. of 100	Not ex. 1 mth.	Upds. 1 mth.	Not exceed. 6 months	Upds. 6 mths.								
Arson	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	2	1	*a* 17
Assault	12	36	53	9	2	2	24	27	16	7	24	91	27	1	80	7	91	8	...	1	19	93	...	*b* 505
Burglary and House-breaking	...	2	4	...	3	...	1	16	19	27	10	69	5	2	46	26	6	6	3	...	...	5	1	*c* 169
Coining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10
Cruelty to Animals	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	*d* 31
Cutting and Wounding	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	2	5	4	1	14	2	...	9	4	1	2	...	1	...	4	...	*e* 40
Drunkenness	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Embezzlement	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	...	3	...	*f* 18
Fighting and creating disturbance	18	16	18	1	...	...	30	12	2	2	22	8	6	2	19	3	260	...	...	4	8	29	1	431
Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fraud	1	1	10	...	1	...	1	8	16	8	5	9	4	...	9	1	24	14	...	2	4	11	...	*g* 114
Furious riding and driving	7	3	3	4	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	139	...	...	...	1	4	...	*h* 162
Gambling	10	5	28	5	5	...	5	26	5	1	2	43	37	...	8	...	193	2	1	...	2	2	2	*i* 334
Kidnapping	...	2	5	...	...	3	...	3	11	22	1	23	1	...	9	14	4	20	5	5	...	16	...	*j* 116
Larceny from person	3	13	16	...	3	...	3	3	5	3	2	34	12	...	15	9	1	...	..	1	..	7	...	94
" " dwellings, &c.	201	315	264	46	84	6	190	177	138	32	162	464	108	1	460	57	54	13	7	7	25	123	58	*k* 2353
Loitering	10	13	7	8	1	...	12	10	9	...	3	4	1	...	6	...	3	1	1	...	1	9	2	*l* 93

Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Misdemeanor	57	70	29	21	8	1	44	59	34	6	13	32	7	1	30	7	1917	169	20	37	61	126	49	*m*2747
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	10
Nuisance, including firing crackers & burning joss-paper	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	3	252
Obstruction	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	15728	...	...	...	...	2	...	15743
Obtaining goods and money under false pretences	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Property, receiving stolen	1	1	1	1	1	...	4	7	4	...	3	2	2	...	3	...	12	2	...	...	1	11	...	51
Possession, unlawful	19	14	6	1	1	...	11	9	2	...	9	12	3	...	18	...	3	1	...	...	4	8	...	100
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Returning from deportation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rioting and destroying property	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	11	17	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	49
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	7	1	...	2	...	4	...	5	...	23
Squeezing	4	7	16	2	2	...	1	4	10	3	4	48	8	1	33	10	4	1	...	...	4	17	2	129
Suicide, attempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	6	6	3	20
Uttering	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	6	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	21
Total	359	503	476	103	115	12	335	385	299	154	268	874	229	8	764	141	18703	256	42	71	136	489	126	23652

a 1 receiving additional punishment.
b 10 " "
c 3 " "
d 1 " "
e 2 receiving additional punishment.
f 1 " "
g 1 " "
h 8 "
i 3 receiving additional punishment.
j 4 " "
k 13 " "
l 1 "
m 6 receiving additional punishment.

Total 54

V.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRESTS

1896-1905 inclusive.

OFFENCES.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Arson	6	2	8	21	8	2	8	2	8	17
Assault	488	476	678	785	682	464	428	609	464	505
Burglary and house-breaking...	89	106	119	124	162	186	149	127	133	169
Coining	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	19	10
Cruelty to animals	34	173	155	124	52	62	79	53	32	31
Cutting and wounding ...	20	38	24	39	58	36	31	42	61	40
Drunkenness	42	44	51	54	43	6	17	9	7	8
Embezzlement	10	13	7	18	15	19	15	32	29	18
Fighting and creating disturbance.....	532	568	799	618	564	419	385	335	358	431
Forgery	5	14	8	24	14	5	14	10	6	1
Fraud	49	35	65	66	79	93	88	99	63	114
Furious riding or driving ...	355	288	345	302	377	356	406	460	290	162
Gambling	539	165	358	280	317	281	182	269	132	334
Kidnapping	31	36	47	44	83	52	88	117	116	116
Larceny from person	16	32	37	34	96	60	56	59	135	94
„ „ dwellings, etc....	2,072	2,608	3,091	2,775	2,912	2,713	3,042	2,739	2,653	2,353
Loitering	35	22	34	85	49	92	72	73	71	93
Manslaughter	6	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	4	2
Misdemeanor	833	959	1,202	1,082	1,851	1,682	2,032	1,709	1,694	2,747
Murder	28	...	4	7	3	4	3	7	21	10
Nuisance, including firing crackers & burning josspaper	18110	17235	15,874	13,021	12,159	14,010	21,466	19,269	21529	19285
Obstruction	509	222	2,062	3,794	5,559	7,628	12,382	14,119	14478	15743
Obtaining goods and money under false pretences ...	47	69	40	27	70	1	18	...	24	5
Property, receiving stolen ...	166	125	134	109	115	119	94	110	111	51
Possession, unlawful	211	101	147	131	141	151	162	217	186	100
Rape	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Returning from deportation ...	167	160	116	108	99	112	94	51	20	3
Rioting and destroying property	39	32	63	35	73	19	15	16	24	49
Robbery	3	...	...	...	7	3	7	1	10	23
Squeezing	173	179	240	280	284	172	188	167	107	129
Suicide, attempted	7	8	29	23	28	20	24	28	12	20
Uttering	31	19	26	27	23	21	21	14	28	21
Totals ...	24653	23731	25,763	24,037	25,221	28,795	41,567	40,748	42824	42685

VI.—WEEKLY RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE CELLS.

Year 1905.		Foreigners.	Chinese.	Total.	Year 1905.		Foreigners.	Chinese.	Total.
					Brought forward		72	3,408	3,480
January	7	4	115	119	July	1	3	115	118
"	14	...	125	125	"	8	3	171	174
"	21	1	112	113	"	15	...	156	156
"	28	2	98	100	"	22	...	153	153
February	4	7	95	102	"	29	1	162	163
"	11	1	113	114	August	5	4	135	139
"	18	6	104	110	"	12	...	166	166
"	25	...	123	123	"	19	1	155	156
March	4	2	119	121	"	26	...	149	149
"	11	1	140	141	September	2	4	183	187
"	18	2	121	123	"	9	...	206	206
"	25	1	127	128	"	16	1	192	193
April	1	3	158	161	"	23	2	184	186
"	8	3	140	143	"	30	5	161	166
"	15	...	148	148	October	7	1	166	167
"	22	4	144	148	"	14	1	184	185
"	29	...	141	141	"	21	2	154	156
May	6	7	140	147	"	28	3	152	155
"	13	7	140	147	November	4	2	178	180
"	20	7	172	179	"	11	1	168	169
"	27	2	190	192	"	17	...	174	174
June	3	3	173	176	"	25	1	183	184
"	10	1	169	170	December	2	...	192	192
"	17	4	164	168	"	9	1	350	351
"	24	4	137	141	"	16	1	230	231
					"	23	...	227	227
					"	30	1	231	232
Forward ...		72	3,408	3,480	*Total* ...		110	8,285	8,395

Weekly average 161.

VII.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS AND CHINESE ARRESTED AND NOT CHARGED, ALSO OF DOGS CAPTURED.

Months.	Absentees.	Assault.	Drunk and Disorderly.	Drunk and Incapable.	Beggars, Hawkers and Ragpickers.	Jinricsha Licenses confiscated or suspended.	Wheelbarrow and Handcart Licenses confiscated or suspended.	Dogs captured.
January	...	...	2	40	1,881	1,612	492	118
February	...	...	11	86	1,606	1,481	415	81
March	1	2	5	37	1,724	1,941	451	87
April	...	4	4	46	1,456	2,618	568	89
May	...	1	7	27	1,400	2,001	462	103
June	...	...	3	41	1,818	2,114	479	87
July	...	1	7	38	1,927	2,402	477	88
August	...	1	2	30	2,136	1,974	286	116
September	...	2	9	41	1,350	1,570	348	96
October	13	...	7	45	1,709	1,658	347	125
November	...	1	7	19	1,492	1,418	294	112
December	...	2	4	18	1,058	1,146	346	68
Total ...	14	14	68	468	19,557	21,935	4,965	1,170

VIII.—LARCENY REPORTS, ETC. MADE AT THE STATIONS.

Months.	Burglary.	Housebreaking.	Larceny.							Shoplifting.	Fraud.	Embezzlement.	Robbery.	Total.	Lost.			Total.
			Doors & Windows open.	Servants Suspected.	From Person.	From Opium & Tea Shops.	By Ricsha and Barrow Coolies.	Out of Limits.	Simple Larceny.						Dogs.	Articles.	Persons and Children.	
January	15	4	38	8	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	1	81	8	10	22	40
February	11	5	29	5	4	...	...	3	8	...	1	...	3	69	2	20	19	41
March	13	5	33	4	1	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	2	67	3	15	14	32
April	7	11	24	4	...	...	...	1	13	...	1	...	3	64	3	15	22	40
May	12	4	20	8	3	1	...	2	12	...	...	...	1	63	...	14	16	30
June	11	7	17	11	2	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	61	7	17	18	42
July	6	2	25	4	4	1	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	53	4	10	15	29
August	8	1	27	3	2	3	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	53	2	15	18	35
September	14	...	37	11	1	...	...	...	11	1	1	...	...	76	3	11	26	40
October	11	6	19	7	4	...	...	2	11	...	1	...	2	63	3	7	16	26
November	13	5	30	5	4	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	2	74	3	23	28	54
December	9	5	27	10	2	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	1	65	1	20	16	37
Total ...	130	55	326	80	28	7	1	13	122	6	5	...	16	789	39	177	230	446

IX.—RETURN OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

Police.	Issued.	In Stock.	Total.
Officers' Swords	14	...	14
Webley Revolvers	16	...	16
Webley Revolvers, R.I.C. Model, complete with belts & pouches	39	...	39
Martini-Metford Carbines ...	287	3	290
Martini-Metford Bayonets ...	285	3	288
Pull-throughs	287	3	290
Slings	287	63	350
Frogs	287	33	320
Pouches	287	13	300
Lee-Metford Ball Ammunition .	21,723	1,057	22,780
Revolver Ammunition	1,201	120	1,321

Mounted Police.	Issued.	In Stock.	Total.
Bridles, complete	13	1	14
Brushes, Flat	7	...	7
Brushes, Dandy	6	5	11
Buckets, Lance ... ... pairs	13	7	20
Burnishers	13	8	21
Belts, Sam Browne	13	2	15
Belts and Pouches	13	...	13
Chaff-cutters	3	...	3
Chain Shoulder Straps	11	...	11
Clippers, Horse	2	...	2
Combs, Curry	10	7	17
Gauntlets ... ... pairs	14	2	16
Lances	12	...	12
Lances Poles	12	...	12
Muzzles	2	2	4
Ropes, Head	10	10	20
Rugs, Stable	14	...	14
Saddles, complete	13	3	16
Stirrup Leathers	...	12	12
Swords and Knots	12	1	13
Spurs, Jack	13	3	16

GAOL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

	Boys.	Females.	Males.	Total.
The number of convicts in the Gaol on the 1st January 1905 was	23	—	426	449
Admitted during the year	53	302	707	1,062
Total	76	302	1,133	1,511
Discharged, time expired	45	287	609	941
Released on Doctor's recommendation			4	4
Released by order of the Court	1	—	3	4
Died			73	73
Undergoing treatment in Hospital at date			1	1
Total in Gaol on the 31st December	30	15	443	488

The following figures may prove interesting, as they apparently show that the greater number of crimes of a serious nature, committed in the Settlement during the year under review, was the work of those who claim places outside the Settlement limits as their homes.

Place of Residence.	Females.	Males.
Shanghai	22	110
Ningpo	44	181
Pootung	7	79
Kompo	29	70
Soochow	95	71
28 other places	105	248
Total	302	759

During the year the industries of the Gaol have not been added to, but those already in existence have expanded to a satisfactory extent.

On the 4th January the first female prisoner arrived at the Gaol. On and after that date the Female Cell Block was used for these

prisoners only: the boys were then removed to the West Cell Block, where they have been located to date. Only three boys returned a second time to the Reformatory. Situations were found for eight boys, who, when last heard of, were doing well. The principal object sought in connection with the boys has been to inculcate habits of cleanliness and industry. As a whole they have done well under the tuition of their teacher, Dr. B. Y. Wong, who reports favourably on their behalf. There have been almost no breaches of discipline amongst them, and their general appearance has greatly improved.

The health of the male prisoners has been fair; beri-beri has practically disappeared, but there has been a considerable mortality caused by consumption. With the object of coping with this disease, an extra blanket was issued last year, and a special diet was this year given to those prisoners who were known consumptives and those suspected of having that disease. There appears to have been no advance in this disease, and toward the end of the year there was a decided cessation.

The health of the boys in the Reformatory has been very good, and that of the female prisoners exceptionally so; there has been no illness whatever amongst the latter.

The marked difference in the general state of health of the male and female prisoners in the Gaol appears to be attributable to the different physique of the two classes. The women arrive at the Gaol in a healthy, well nourished condition, and generally have the appearance of well-to-do people. The male prisoners, on the other hand, are mostly of very indifferent physique, and arrive at the Gaol ill nourished, and have apparently very little stamina.

During July the male prisoners commenced ditch excavating along the Ward Road extension, 468 chang have been carried out and the work has proved more reliable than that of the coolies previously employed. This form of labour continues at date, and it is expected that road making will be a source of constant employment for prison labour in future.

The Indian Staff was not altogether satisfactory in the earlier part of the year, but owing to the stricter disciplinary measures enforced, to secure a more intelligent performance of their duties, this portion of the staff is now working satisfactorily.

11 resigned.
5 were discharged for breaches of discipline.
2 were discharged after probation as unsuitable.
1 was invalided early in the year.

19

The Foreign Staff has been largely improved by the employment of one warder from the home prison service and others from H.M. Navy.

The following is the output of articles made in the Gaol, in addition to other miscellaneous work :—

10,912 yards of coir matting.
715 mats.
1,506 pairs of sandals.
573 suits of prisoners' winter uniform.
865 „ „ summer „
1,005 pairs of shoes.
823 „ stockings.
594 caps.
1,321 towels.
230 suits of staff uniform.
4 helmets.
228 pairs of boots.
20 tin pails.
435 „ mugs.
14 „ buckets.
633 food tins.
14 ordure buckets.
129 refuse tins.
290 pairs of garbage boxes.
28 coal scuttles.

Stone breaking was discontinued during part of the year and only 1,692 tons of chips have been broken.

M. WATSON, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Superintendent of Gaol.

MIXED COURT.

The Council for 1904, reporting on its year's work, expressed the hope that its successors in office would obtain the necessary assistance of the Consular and Diplomatic authorities for the immediate introduction of Mixed Court reform. How far that expectation has been fulfilled it is difficult, at the time of writing, to determine, but it may be confidently asserted that the efforts of the Council for 1905 have been directed to one end, and to one end only, the purging of the Court of the corrupt practices for which it is notorious, by the introduction of revised procedure and such supervision as is necessary for securing to native residents reasonable assistance in the administration of justice.

The voluminous correspondence which has taken place during the year under review falls naturally under the following four sections:—

1. Revision of the code of Rules for the Court.
2. Police supervision of punishments.
3. Custody of female convicts.
4. Minor irregularities and abuses.

REVISION OF THE CODE OF RULES FOR THE COURT.

Briefly stated, the position of the negotiations in this matter stand as in 1902. Unanimity among the Diplomatic Body in Peking having been secured, a code revised by that Body was transmitted for the approval of the Wai Wu Pu and thence referred to the Nanking Viceroy. Scrutiny of this document has shewn that, even were the proposed new rules authorised they are likely to effect little or no amelioration of the current abuses; but, in deference to the expressed wish of the local Consular Body, no further application in the matter has been forwarded since July.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 16th February 1905.

SIR,—In March last the Council, addressing the Consular Body, drew attention to certain urgently required measures of reform in the procedure and administration of the Mixed Court, and was informed by Mr. Goodnow's reply

dated the 15th April that a special committee of the Consular Body had been appointed to make a report on the Court in its relations to foreigners. Since that date the Council's attention has been drawn to the abuses to which the present system of administration in purely Chinese cases exposes native residents in the Settlement, and more especially to the fact that the present magistrate, Mr. Huang, has allowed the Court to acquire a reputation for malpractices and venality so widespread as to attract public attention and criticism. By the rules of the Court, as at present constituted, it is provided that where a magistrate is inefficient or notorious, he will be removed from office; in the present instance the Council is informed that the Chinese authorities have themselves recently taken the initiative to replace Mr. Huang by an officer more careful of the Court's reputation and the interests of the community. The Consular Body will no doubt concur in the Council's opinion that it is unreasonable to expect native residents to come forward and testify in person at the Court against the abuses above mentioned, but the general consensus of public opinion is sufficent to demonstrate the general disregard of private rights by the present personnel of the Court, the matter having even been subject to comment by the native Press. In view of these facts the Council desires to express the hope that the Consular Body may take action in this matter by applying in the first instance for the removal of the present magistrate and, in the second, by a renewal of the efforts originally instituted in 1898 to obtain revision and amendment of Mixed Court procedure.

In the latter connection I have the honour to refer you to the proposals which were submitted to the Consular authorities in October 1898, and to emphasise the Council's opinion that so long as native litigation is conducted under existing conditions the persons and property of Chinese residents cannot be protected against injustice, and the general administration of the Foreign Settlement must inevitably suffer from this fact. The Council therefore ventures to recommend, as preliminary measures of the highest importance, that the following reforms be instituted :—

(1.) Appointment for a fixed term of a specially selected magistrate of Substantive Prefect rank, together with a capable Assistant Magistrate;

(2.) Reduction of the runners' staff to a maximum of three; these men to receive adequate salaries and their duties to be clearly defined;

(3.) Introduction of a schedule of fees payable by litigants in civil suits; such fees to be regularly accounted for and to be appropriated for the expenses of the Court;

(4.) Authority to be given to the Municipal Police to present petitions in open Court on behalf of any native litigant who may claim to have been unable to obtain access to the Court or in whose case judgment has been given and not carried into effect; such cases to be tried, after enquiry by the Court, in the presence of a Consular Assessor.

The Council earnestly hopes that the Consular Body may regard this matter as one of urgent necessity, and that the suggested reforms may be carried out with the assistance of the Ministers representing the Foreign Powers at Peking.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 1st June 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 16th February, which has been submitted to the Consular Body and has had their careful attention.

A Committee has been appointed to examine the question, and the three Foreign Assessors to the Mixed Court have been asked to give their opinion in writing.

They all agree that Sections 2 and 4 of your suggestions are not acceptable. Your proposal made in Section 1 is contrary to the rules accepted by the Consular and Diplomatic Bodies and submitted to the Chinese Government in December last for their approval. Section 3, introduction of a schedule of fees payable by litigants in civil cases, is also disputed as far as its expediency is concerned.

Besides, Sir Pelham Warren and myself have received information from our respective Ministers in Peking to the effect that eleven new rules based upon the suggestion made by the Municipal Council some time ago and approved by the Consular Body have been placed before the Chinese Government by the Diplomatic Body. Our Ministers are of opinion that all efforts should be directed to first obtaining sanction to these rules and to their being put into force, before any new proposals are made.

I am therefore instructed by my colleagues to ask the Municipal Council to drop the question of further new rules for the present.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 4th July 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant on the subject of Mixed Court Reform.

From this communication the Council notes that the four measures proposed in my letter of the 16th February last are not wholly acceptable in themselves, and that, in the opinion of the Consular Body, it will be inexpedient to press for the adoption at the present time of any amendments in the Court's procedure beyond those to be effected by eleven new rules now under consideration by the Chinese Government.

The Council recognises the inadvisability of adopting any course running counter to the wishes and opinions of the Ministers for Great Britain and Germany, and is content to await the issue of the present negotiations in the confident anticipation that, should the proposed eleven rules be sanctioned and put into force, without materially improving the status and morale of the Court, the Council will have the support of the Consular and Diplomatic Bodies in a further application for revision. At the same time, I have to point out that the phrase in your despatch under reply reading "rules based upon the suggestion made by the Municipal Council" is to some extent misleading, in that the rules in question do not purport to strike at the root of the abuses which it has been the Council's aim in the past to redress, that the Council has had no part in their framing, and that their text has not been submitted for its comment.

Were it possible to modify the Court's procedure in such a manner as to effect the abolition of the Court's runners entirely, and further to make such arrangements as would ensure the hearing of all cases, civil and criminal, before a Consular Assessor, the Council is of opinion that the Mixed Court of Shanghai, instead of being a bye-word for corruption and misrule, might become an object-lesson in the administration of justice for the whole of the Chinese Empire.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

While yet Chinese law is so ill-defined as to rest chiefly on customs and precedents, it is alike improbable and undesirable that any attempt should be made to promulgate an exhaustive or complete code; nor is it the Council's aim that this be done. For practical use, and as an

indication of the more pressing reforms at the present juncture, the following eighteen simple rules have been compiled, with the assistance of those best qualified by actual experience to advise, and are published herein by the Council in the hope that hereafter they may form the basis of a new authorised code.

Rules for the Mixed Court at Shanghai.

Administered under the Land Regulations.

1.—The Magistrate, who will have the rank of sub-prefect, shall reside within the Settlement.

2.—He shall have jurisdiction over all Chinese in the Settlement, irrespective of rank, and shall issue warrants for their arrest and summonses for their appearance at the Court, on the application of the Municipal Police or otherwise in his discretion.

3.—Applications by foreigners other than the Municipal Police for warrants or summonses shall be made through the Assessor concerned.

4.—All warrants and summonses shall be countersigned by the Senior Consul, and, in cases where foreign interests are involved or where the defendant is in foreign employ, by the Consul concerned.

5.—A Consular Assessor shall sit with the Magistrate in all cases except civil suits between Chinese and Chinese, provided no case directly or indirectly relating to matters affecting the peace, good order, or government of the Settlement shall be considered a civil suit.

6.—All persons brought to the Court on warrant or summons shall appear before the Magistrate and Assessor. Should the case prove to be a civil suit between Chinese and Chinese only it shall be left for settlement by the Magistrate alone.

7.—Any litigant may be ordered to pay the legal costs of any other party to the proceedings, and may be required to deposit reasonable security for such costs.

8.—Chinese charged with offences punishable by death shall, after a preliminary hearing before the Magistrate and an Assessor, be handed over to the District Magistrate concerned.

9.—Should the Magistrate and Assessor disagree the case shall be re-heard by the Taotai and the Consul concerned.

10.—Should either party to a case be dissatisfied with the Court's decision application for a new trial can be made to the Taotai and the Consul concerned, due security being given for the performance of the judgment.

11.—One or more Assistant Magistrates will be appointed who will act for the Magistrate in his absence, or when pressure of work at the Court demands.

12.—The administration of punishment, the custody of male prisoners, the execution of warrants, and the serving of summonses shall be the duty of the Municipal Police.

13.—The custody of female prisoners shall be the duty of the Magistrate.

14.—The Municipal Health Officer shall have access to the Municipal and to the Court cells with responsibility for their sanitary condition.

15.—The necessary staff of Chinese translators, writers and servants shall be appointed by the Magistrate, who will keep a daily certified record in Chinese of all proceedings at the Court.

16.—A registrar and a sufficient number of foreign assistants shall be appointed from the Municipal Police, who will keep a daily certified foreign record of all proceedings at the Court.

17.—Should the Magistrate be inefficient or notorious he will be denounced and removed from office, another being appointed in his place.

18.—Any alteration in, amendment of, or addition to these rules may be made from time to time by the Shanghai Taotai for the time being, provided the consent and approval of the Consular Body at Shanghai to such alteration, amendment or addition shall have been first obtained.

POLICE SUPERVISION OF PUNISHMENTS.

The letters in this section tell their own tale, from the date in April when, as a result of a more flagrant irregularity than usual, the Council found it necessary to station an Indian Policeman in the Court precincts, to prevent the removal of a prisoner on charges which had not received even preliminary investigation, to the 30th August, when, under the authority of the Consular Body, a complete system of Foreign Police supervision of the administration of punishments was inaugurated. The number of cases of irregular procedure brought to light from that date to the end of the year forms a striking confirmatory comment on the course which the Consular Body has taken, and it is the opinion of the Watch Committee that vigilance on the part of the Cadet and three Sergeants now charged with the work of supervision will go far towards correcting many of the abuses formerly existing. The weekly report forwarded to the Consular Body furnishes a satisfactory means of bringing these

irregularities to public notice, and the records which this small staff regularly compiles cannot fail to prove of value for the citation of precedent, statistically and otherwise. It will be observed in the concluding letters that the extension of these records to non-Police cases is not considered advisable at present.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 13th April 1905.

SIR,—It will be within your recollection that in March of last year the Council addressed the Senior Consul in reference to the urgent need of remedial measures at the Mixed Court of the Foreign Settlement, and it was then suggested, as a matter of the first importance, that prisoners and civil-suit defendants held in custody at the Court should be under the supervision of the Municipal Police. I have the honour to refer you to the correspondence published at page 84 *et seq.* of last year's Report and to draw your particular attention to the opinion which the Council of that date expressed to the effect that "without Police supervision of the Mixed Court prisoners and cells, the local regulations adopted by the Consular Body in 1902 can never be effectively enforced."

This opinion has received confirmation on more than one occasion, and the assistance of the Consular Body and of the Ministers representing the Powers at Peking has been invoked with a view to placing local administration upon a more satisfactory footing. In this connection, I have the honour to refer to the fact that the necessity for reform of this tribunal is a matter which has engaged the constant attention of the community and its representatives since 1898, and I have therefore to express the earnest hope of my colleagues of the present Council that some steps may be taken to obtain those amendments in procedure and practice recognised as desirable by the Consular Body in the past and recommended to the favourable attention of the Ministers at Peking.

The above request is made more particularly because another instance has now occurred of the complete disregard shown by the Chinese authorities for the procedure established and recognised as necessary for the protection of native residents within the Foreign Settlement. In the case in question, a native, who had been held in custody for over two years as the result of criminal proceedings instituted by a foreign firm, was recently discharged after settlement of the case, and the judgment of the Court was formally recorded to the effect that the case being thus concluded the prisoner should be released upon security given. The security was duly forthcoming, but as the result of instructions issued by the Shanghai Taotai subsequent to the judgment of the Court, the latter, in so far as the release of the prisoner was concerned, was not carried out. Representation by the British Assessor to the Magistrate failed to produce any result; and the Council understands that eventually a letter was addressed by the Magistrate to the Assessor on the 6th instant wherein it was definitely intimated that the prisoner was to be

sent out of the Settlement, to be dealt with by the native authorities at Wusieh, upon charges which have never formed the subject of any definite summons, warrant or trial by the Mixed Court. The Council received information yesterday to the effect that the Taotai had ordered the immediate removal of the prisoner beyond Settlement limits, and instructions were accordingly issued to the Captain-Superintendent that the prisoner be placed under Police supervision pending reference of the matter to the Consular Body and formal enquiry. The Mixed Court cells are therefore at the present moment under Police supervision, and the Council hopes that, with a view to more regular observance of the established procedure, this supervision may now and hereafter be regarded as permanent. In expressing this hope the Council would observe that, apart from the facts of this particular case, it is anomalous and increasingly unsatisfactory that the Mixed Court of the Foreign Settlement and its business, intimately connected with the well-being of the community in general, should be exempt from the Police supervision necessary to its proper administration.

Commending the matter to your good offices,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

P.S.—The Captain-Superintendent of Police now reports that the judgment of the Court has been carried out and the prisoner released on security. No explanation of his improper detention since the 10th ultimo has, however, been given, nor of the attempt to remove him without trial from the Settlement.

Shanghai, 18th April 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you enclosed copy of a letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate, in which he protests against an Indian policeman patrolling in the compound of the Court.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate to the Senior Consul, dated 15th April 1905.

I have to inform you that yesterday a Sikh suddenly came to patrol inside the front entrance of this Court, preventing people from coming in and going out. On enquiry being made I was surprised to learn that he was sent here by the West Hongkew Police Station. As I have sole charge of the Court from the front door inwards, the Police have no right whatever to interfere therewith, and I should therefore be entitled to eject the Indian at once without waiting to address H.M. Consul-General with a request that he should forward a protest to the Police in the matter. Being always anxious, however, to do everything in an amicable manner, I have first written to Sir Pelham Warren on this subject. He now replies that I should refer the question to you, and I have therefore to request that you will forthwith instruct the Police to recall the Indian in question, so that any possible trouble may be avoided. I await the favour of your reply.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 22nd April 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th instant forwarding copy of a communication from the Mixed Court Magistrate in reference to the recently-established supervision of the Mixed Court precincts and prison by the Municipal Police. The Council's reasons for introducing this much-needed reform, which doubtless has the approval and support of the Consular Body, were fully stated in my letter of the 13th instant. In supplementation of that dispatch the Council would only suggest that it be now intimated to the Chinese authorities that the Taotai's recent attempted violation of the local regulations affords a fitting opportunity for the introduction of Police supervision at the Mixed Court. The necessity for this measure has been sufficiently demonstrated; the right to exercise it can scarcely be disputed by the native authorities if reminded of the fact that the Magistrate of the Mixed Court was "deputed to reside within the Foreign Settlement" by courtesy of the Powers concerned, and that, while exercising jurisdiction over Chinese subjects—necessarily limited by local conditions—the executive administration of the Settlement does not, and cannot, be vested in the Chinese authorities. The Magistrate's Court is a mixed tribunal for the administration of justice, but its reason for existence as a Mixed Court ceases to exist if the execution of its judgments and the custody of its prisoners are matters independent of the foreign community and its representatives.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 22nd April 1905.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to our conversation I beg to forward to you translation of a letter received from the Taotai. Will you kindly send me a reply at your earliest convenience?

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated 21st April 1905.

The Taotai, referring to a report received from the Mixed Court Magistrate, demands the removal from the Mixed Court's premises of the Indian policeman sent there by the Municipal Police for supervision. The Taotai asks for a reply.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 27th April 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, forwarding a translation of the Taotai's demand for the removal from the Mixed Court of the Indian policeman now stationed there, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council's reasons for non-compliance with this request are fully set out for the information of yourself and your colleagues in my letters of that day and of the 13th instant preceding.

It therefore remains for me but to request that these two communications may receive the fullest consideration at the hands of the Consular Body, and to express the hope that the Council's representations may meet with its unanimous support.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 5th May 1905.

SIR,—I beg to hand you enclosed copy of a dispatch received from the Shanghai Taotai *re* supervision of the Mixed Court.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated 2nd May 1905.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo, on the subject of the Indian now stationed at the Mixed Court, enclosing copy of a letter from the Municipal Council and informing me that the Consular Body will meet to discuss this matter without delay. From a translation of the Council's letter I note that it states that the Taotai's recent attempted violation of the Land Regulations affords a good opportunity for the Council to send a policeman to watch the Mixed Court, that the Magistrate was deputed to reside in the Settlement by courtesy of the Powers concerned, that the Magistrate's powers in exercising jurisdiction over Chinese subjects should be limited by the Land Regulations; the executive administration of the Settlement is not in the hands of the Chinese authorities, the Court is a mixed tribunal to administer justice and it becomes nominal if the execution of judgments and custody of prisoners are matters requiring no consultation with foreign officials. In this connection I have to point out that the Land Regulations of the Foreign Settlement north of the Yangkingpang clearly stipulate that the Chinese yamên, the Ambassador's Hall, and the Temple of Heaven are under the charge of the native officials, and excluded from that of the Municipal Council, the Chinese authorities therefore have sole control of the Court precincts. Now the Council in suddenly sending a policeman to patrol at the Mixed Court has not only encroached on the Chinese officials' rights but has also insulted China. China is at present on friendly terms with the Powers, and the Council are representatives of the foreign community; it is therefore a surprise and unexpected that they should take such undesirable action. In short, the main point in this matter is that under the existing Treaties and Regulations the Council has no right to send a constable to supervise the Chinese yamên. In reference to this particular point I find that the Council has no power to do so. As to the arguments contained in the Council's letter to yourself, they do not concern the principal points of

the matter at issue. As to the interpretation of the two words "wei sung" (mixed tribunal) it is clearly put down in the Chefoo Convention, a perusal thereof will give their exact meaning.

Turning to the present question, since the Council has violated the Treaties and the Regulations, it has ignored China's rights; I am therefore bound to communicate with you and ask that you will forthwith instruct the Council to remove the Sikh stationed at the Mixed Court, so as to maintain the friendly relations now existing between China and the Powers. I await the favour of your reply.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 15th May 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant enclosing a copy of the Taotai's communication of the 2nd idem in continuation of the subject of the supervision of the Mixed Court precincts by the Police.

In this connection I have the honour to request that you may be good enough to give the Council an official expression of the views of the Consular Body in the matter, the argument of which, so far as the facts in the possession of the Council are concerned, has now been fully exhausted.

The statement in the Taotai's letter last received that the Court is excluded under the Land Regulations from Municipal control is, as the Consular Body is aware, quite unfounded, since neither in the present nor in any preceding code has there been any such stipulation. The meaning of the words quoted by the Taotai from the Chefoo Convention is stated to be "combined action in judicial proceedings;" the Council desires no more than to be assured, by the testimony of its servants, that no independent and thus irregular action is taken by the Magistrate and runners of the Court. It is a fact, however, that the number of failures to enforce the Magistrate's judgments, officially noticed in 1876, together with the practice of arrest and detention of prisoners without the legally prescribed formality, show so marked a tendency to increase that the Court can no longer, in the interests of justice, be left without that combined action for which the words of its charter call.

In conclusion I would ask you to convey to the Taotai the Council's assurance that nothing is further from its wishes or intention than that offence be given to the local Chinese officials; it is, on the contrary, the Council's uniform policy to take every step, consistent with the maintenance of good order, to encourage friendly relations with the constituted native

authorities, and to prevent, so far as is possible, the existence of any misunderstanding.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 5th June 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 15th May, which I have submitted to the Consular Body.

I have been instructed to forward to you copy and translation of a letter addressed to the Taotai, wherefrom you will learn the views of my colleagues in the matter.

We are of opinion that owing to the unsatisfactory state of affairs at the Mixed Court, a temporary supervision should be exercised, and we are convinced that we meet the Council's wishes if we state that the Indian policeman stationed within the precincts of the Mixed Court is acting under the authority of the Consular Body.

We would also thank you very much if you would send us weekly reports of the said policeman about his observations.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Senior Consul to the Taotai, dated 5th June 1905.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 2nd May, which I have submitted to the Consular Body. My colleagues have instructed me to answer as follows :—

The Mixed Court established within the International Settlement of Shanghai in 1869 is, as its name indicates, not a purely Chinese institution, but a Court constituted by Treaty in order to secure combined action in judicial proceedings.

In the same way as you are representing the Chinese Government in controlling the said Court, the Foreign Powers, represented by their Consuls in Shanghai, are entitled and obliged to control the actions of the Mixed Court.

The Consular Body are sorry to state that lately the Magistrate has acted so often against the Treaties and the agreements entered into between the local authorities and the Consular Body. I am especially instructed to draw your attention to the case of a native prisoner who was to be released upon security given. The security was duly forthcoming but the judgment of the Court, in so far as the release of the prisoner was concerned, was not carried out.

The Magistrate intimated that the prisoner was to be sent out of the Settlement to be dealt with by the native authorities at Wusieh upon charges which have never formed the subject of any definite summons, warrant, or trial by the Mixed Court.

This, of course, is only one instance. The Consular Body therefore consider it necessary to exercise a more substantial supervision until they are convinced that the Magistrate will carry out the Treaties and agreements not only according to the letter but also to the spirit.

This more substantial supervision can only be exercised if a policeman, acting under the authority of the Consular Body, is stationed within the precincts of the Mixed Court.

I am instructed by my colleagues to inform the Municipal Council of their views in the matter and to ask for weekly reports about the observations of the Indian policeman.

Your remark in the above-mentioned despatch of 2nd May, that all Chinese yamêns, Ambassador's Hall, the temple Tien Houking and others are exempted from the control of the Municipality and reserved for Chinese authority alone, does not apply to the Mixed Court premises. First, because they are not a purely Chinese yamên, and, secondly, because the ground is foreign owned property and registered as such in H.B.M.'s Consulate-General.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in conveying to you the Council's assurance that nothing is further from its wishes or intention than that offence be given to the local Chinese officials, and that it is, on the contrary, the Council's uniform policy to take every step, consistent with the maintenance of good order, to encourage friendly relations with the constituted native authorities and to prevent, so far as is possible, the arising of any misunderstanding.

Summary of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated 21st June 1905.

The Taotai, referring to a report from the Mixed Court Magistrate, complains about the action on the part of the Police in Mixed Court cases.

For several tens of years the proceedings in the Mixed Court have been carried on according to the rules for the Mixed Court laid down by the Tsungli Yamên and the Foreign Ministers in Peking. But now the Police endeavour to usurp the power of the Mixed Court.

The Taotai asks, therefore, the Senior Consul to consider the matter and to request the Superintendent of the Police to act in conformity with the rules for the Mixed Court.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 4th July 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a translation and copy of a letter from the Taotai dated the 21st ultimo on the subject of the Mixed Court, enclosed in your letter of the 2nd instant. Your letter of the 17th ultimo contained a similar despatch from the Mixed Court Magistrate, who has also addressed the Council's Secretary and Captain-Superintendent of Police. These communications relate to certain changes in procedure in the administration of punishments inflicted by the Court, which have been rendered necessary by the action of the Magistrate in failing to carry out sentences which have been given with the due concurrence of the Consular Assessors.

Among the irregularities to which I allude may be cited the following, which may in each case be attributed to the obstructiveness of the Magistrate or the rapacity of his runners :—

(*a.*) Failure to administer blows.

(*b.*) Unwarranted detention of prisoners after receipt of blows.

(*c.*) Refusal to give sentence in cases properly punishable with imprisonment.

(*d.*) The levy of squeezes on prisoners in addition to, or in substitution for, the fine or other punishment awarded.

To counteract these abuses the Council has made certain Police arrangements which may be briefly summarised as follows :—

(1.) Prisoners arrested under warrants or otherwise to remain under Police supervision and control from the time of their arrest until the completion of their sentence.

(2.) A responsible foreign Police officer in every case to witness and check the administration of punishment and to ensure release thereafter.

(3.) Prisoners sentenced to blows to be taken from the Court after their case is concluded and brought back to receive the blows at the time fixed by the Magistrate.

(4.) Female prisoners to be detained in the new Female Ward until the time fixed for their cases to be heard, and, should the Magistrate refuse to hear the case, to be returned to the Female Ward as if on remand.

These details of procedure constitute, so far as the Council is aware, no breach of the Court's Rules and are logically in keeping with the well-established system under which the custody of Chinese convicts is in the hands of the Police.

In the grandiloquent and vague references on the part of the Taotai and Magistrate to "Rules laid down by the Tsungli Yamên and the Foreign Ministers in Peking" (which have no existence) and to other rules as to Police procedure (when the only code in existence, that provisionally declared in force by H.B.M. Minister in 1869, has no reference thereto whatsoever), the Consular Body will observe inconsistencies and mis-statements similar to those which have characterised other recent despatches of the present occupants of these posts. The Council rests assured therefore that the Consular Body will endorse and approve the arrangements above noted, which have been made with no other object but to ensure that the sentences properly pronounced by the Court are properly executed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 13th July 1905.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant, which had the Consular Body's careful consideration.

I have been instructed to express our most serious regret that the Council thought it advisable to make certain Police arrangements in the procedure at the Mixed Court which exceed the power and authority of the Council as well as that of the Superintendent of the Police.

By your action the Consular Body is placed in a very awkward position. Instead of suggesting the measures to the Taotai and threatening their execution, if necessary, without his consent, we have now to defend proceedings which the Council was not entitled to adopt.

There is no doubt that the treaties do not recognise the Council as a controlling authority over the Mixed Court. If there is any such control it rests with the Taotai and the Consular Body, as explained to you in my letter of the 5th June and its enclosure—letter to the Taotai of the same date. Only reluctantly we have sanctioned your stationing of a policeman within the precincts of the Mixed Court and have taken the responsibility upon ourselves, but the Consular Body is not prepared to continue this practice.

We have shown by our action that we are willing to support the Council in its endeavours to place the Mixed Court of Shanghai on a proper basis, but we also hope that you will facilitate matters by acting within your competence.

In our letter of 1st instant we expressed our opinion that it will be inexpedient to press for the adoption at the present time of any amendments in the procedure of the Court beyond those to be effected by eleven new rules now under consideration by the Chinese Government, and you informed the Consular Body on the 4th instant that you acquiesce in this decision. Notwithstanding you introduce new rules at the Mixed Court without asking anybody, and modestly call them Police arrangements.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 18th July 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you for your information translation of a letter addressed to the Taotai on the 13th instant.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Senior Consul to the Taotai, dated the 13th July 1905.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch dated 21st June, which I have submitted to my colleagues.

I have received instruction to draw your attention again to my letter of 5th June. I have stated there that the Magistrate of the Mixed Court has lately acted too often against the Treaties and the agreements entered into between the local authorities and the Consular Body. I have further stated that we consider it necessary to exercise a more substantial supervision until we are

convinced that the Treaties and agreements will be carried out, not only according to the letter but also to the spirit.

We have been informed since that the Magistrate in many cases has failed to carry out sentences which were given with the due concurrence of the Consular Assessors.

Among the irregularities the following may be cited :—

(*a.*) Failure to administer blows.

(*b.*) Unwarranted detention of prisoners after receipt of blows.

(*c.*) Refusal to give sentence in cases properly punished with imprisonment.

(*d.*) The levy of squeezes on prisoners in addition to, or in substitution for, the fine or other punishment awarded.

To counteract these abuses, which are in our opinion most detrimental to the administration of justice within the International Settlement, the Consular Body suggest the following arrangements, which we hope will have your approval :—

(1.) Prisoners arrested under warrants or otherwise to remain under the control of the magistrate and a representative of the Consular Body from the time of their arrest until the completion of their sentence.

(2.) A responsible representative of the Consular Body together with a representative of the magistrate in every case to witness and check the administration of punishment and to ensure release thereafter.

(3.) Prisoners sentenced to blows to be taken from the Court after their case is concluded and brought back to receive the blows at the time fixed by the magistrate.

(4.) Female prisoners to be detained in the new female ward until the time fixed for their cases to be heard, and should the magistrate refuse to hear the case to be returned to the female ward as if on remand.

The proposed arrangements constitute no breach of the Rules of the Court, they have no other object but to ensure that the sentences properly pronounced by the Court shall be properly executed.

We are convinced that you have the same interest in this object and will approve of the arrangements.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 24th July 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, dated the 13th and 18th instant, on the subject of the Mixed Court.

The earlier of these despatches contains an expression of the regret of the Consular Body that the Police arrangements, enumerated in my letter of the 4th idem, were not formally communicated to the Chinese authorities through the medium, and with the sanction, of yourself and your colleagues, before they were actually put into force. In reply I have the honour to state that the action of which you complain was taken from time to time to meet exceptional circumstances arising from the obstructive attitude of the late Magistrate and of the Taotai, whose irregular proceedings were such as to constitute in many cases a defiance of those decisions of the Court to which the concurrence of the Consular Assessor had been given.

I have already summarised these irregularities for your consideration, and the Council again desires me to point out that the new Police procedure constitutes no breach of the Court's rules, as at present modified by local agreements which have been brought into force through the instrumentality of the Consular Body during the thirty-five years of the Court's establishment.

Your second despatch, wherein is communicated the Consular Body's reply to the Taotai's letter on this subject, clearly demonstrates to the Council the fact that you have determined to continue the policy of insistence, by which alone the Chinese officials can be induced to place the Court on a sounder basis, and I have the honour to express in this connection the Council's full appreciation of your endeavours.

In conclusion, I would state that it has been the Council's sole aim so to organise, direct and control the Municipal Police Force, established for the better order and good government of the Settlement under Article IX of the Land Regulations, as to facilitate the efficient working of the Court and to bring about the best results in the interests of the community.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 23rd August 1905.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 24th July, on the subject of the Police arrangements for the Mixed Court, which were communicated by the Consular Body to the Taotai on the 13th of that month, I have the honour to inform you that until Thursday last, the 17th instant, the Police experienced

no difficulty in giving effect to the various instructions issued as a result of the understanding which had been arrived at by the Consular Body and the Council.

Among the matters which were arranged was one relating to the release of prisoners after receipt of blows, to ensure which orders had been issued that they should return to the Police Station responsible for their arrest, where those sentenced also to imprisonment were drafted into the cells, and those whose punishment was complete were set at liberty.

On the dates mentioned above, however, the American Consular Assessor took the unusual course of issuing instructions in a contrary sense, with the result that a disagreement occurred between himself and the Police Inspector on duty. On the second occasion the Council directed that his wishes be complied with, since it was clearly prejudicial to the authority of the Court that an unseemly argument between the foreign officials should take place in the presence of the Magistrate and his runners.

Under these circumstances I have the honour to request that you may be good enough to bring the matter again to the notice of the Consular Body, and that the ruling which has met with the concurrence of the British and German Assessors may be made generally applicable.

The importance of showing a united front by foreign authorities generally cannot be too strongly emphasised at the present juncture, when the local Chinese officials are apparently losing no opportunity of placing obstacles in the way of genuine progress and reform; and the Council desires respectfully to submit that withdrawal from the position taken up in this case, in itself of no great moment, cannot fail to strengthen the hands of the Taotai in other and more urgent questions in which his obstructive attitude is being felt.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 30th August 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 23rd instant, which I have submitted to the Consular Body.

I have received instructions to reply that the Consular Body agrees with the Council's views as regards the importance of a united front being shown by the foreign authorities generally. In order to carry out these intentions we

arrived at the following compromise, which will also be followed by the Foreign Assessors who are acting at present in the Mixed Court, *viz.*:—

With the authority of the Consular Body a foreign member of the Municipal Police Force shall in future take the place of the Indian stationed at the Court in accordance with my letter of the 5th June, who shall control the execution of sentences given with the due concurrence of the Consular Assessors, witness the administration of punishment, and ensure release thereafter.

If any irregularities occur, the assistance of the Assessor who participated in the judgment has to be asked for at once.

For the information of the Consular Body it will be desirable to send weekly reports of the policeman to the Senior Consul.

We are convinced that by such control, if exercised carefully, the intentions of the Council will be carried out.

In his reply to my letter dated the 13th July, the Taotai asks me to give him details of particular occasions where the Magistrate acted against the treaties and the agreements entered into between the local authorities and the Consular Body. The Consular Body is of opinion that no good purpose will be served by recalling the misdeeds of the late Magistrate since the irregularities appear to have ceased under the regimen of his successor, but I shall be obliged if you will furnish me with a report of any such instances coming under your notice in the future.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DR. KNAPPE,

Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 25th September 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and to state that the Mixed Court arrangements therein proposed will form, so far as the Council is able to foresee, a very satisfactory solution of the point raised in my letter of the 23rd August.

In order to carry out the wishes of the Consular Body, and so that the weekly report may be compiled with regularity and precision, the Council proposes to appoint a Police Cadet who will remain on duty during all criminal sittings of the Court and duly record the details of each case. It is proposed, with the Consular Body's approval, that the report shall include a summary of the prisoners detained in the Court cells, bambooed, cangued, and released during the week, and the number remaining at the close.

The general register of cases which the Cadet will compile would be rendered more complete, and more valuable as a record of the Court's proceedings for purposes of reference and precedent, if it were also to include civil suits, not properly speaking matters for Police intervention, and I have therefore the honour to suggest for the approval of the Consular Body that, in the public interest, the Cadet be permitted to attend civil suits for this purpose, and that the judgments therein be entered in the permanent register, which all foreign Consular Assessors would be desired to sign as a correct official record of the case.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
O. MEUSER,
Vice-Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 12th October 1905.

SIR,—In reply to the Council's letter of the 25th September, No. 05/512, I am instructed by the Consular Body to inform you that, in their opinion, the question of Mixed Court reform being now under discussion at Peking it does not seem advisable to introduce the new arrangement proposed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

CUSTODY OF FEMALE CONVICTS.

The Report for 1904 dealing with this subject under the heading "Women Convicts" concludes with the Council's letter to the Senior Consul of the 13th January 1905, in which attention was drawn to the continued refusal of the Mixed Court Magistrate to concur in the adoption of the newly-erected female ward at the Gaol as a place for the incarceration of female convicts. These obstructive tactics on the part

of the Chinese authorities continued during the first six months of the year, and their point of view is contained in the letters to the Senior Consul which ensue. Dr. Knappe's reply to these communications sufficiently disposed of the arguments therein contained but failed to produce a settlement of the matter.

Shanghai, 6th June 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you copy and translation of a letter addressed to the Taotai in accordance with instructions received from the Consular Body *re* female convicts.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Senior Consul to the Taotai, dated 6th June 1905.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th May, which I have submitted to the Consular Body.

I have been instructed to draw your attention to the fact, that some time ago you were asked to inspect the Municipal Gaol and especially the department for female prisoners, together with myself, in order to see in what perfect condition the cells are and how the prisoners are looked after in every possible way according to the present ideas of humanity.

I further asked you recently to take me round and inspect with me the prison of the Mixed Court, especially that for female convicts.

You declined in both instances and referred me to a report which you have ordered to be made by the Mixed Court Magistrate, which is not yet forthcoming, you also tell us that you have issued instructions to reform and enlarge the prison immediately.

This is sufficient evidence that the present state of the prison is not up-to-date and does not meet the requirements. At the same time the cells of the Municipal Gaol for females are empty because you refuse to give permission to use them.

The Consular Body are of opinion that, if the cases of kidnapping are delayed in the Mixed Court it is only and solely your fault, especially if you take into consideration that all the expenses for the prison are borne by the Municipality.

I have been instructed by my colleagues to request you to give your permission provisionally to send the female prisoners to the Municipal Gaol until the Mixed Court prison will be reformed and enlarged according to the requirements of civilisation.

Shanghai, 22nd June 1905.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you :—

(1.) Translation of a despatch from the Taotai, dated 10th of June 1905.

(2.) Translation of a reply dated 21st of June 1905.

As it appears impossible to come to terms with the local Chinese authorities, I have been instructed by my colleagues to proceed to Nanking and to discuss the question with His Excellency the Viceroy.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated 10th June 1905.

The Taotai writes in reply to the letter of the 6th instant, that according to all the treaties a Chinese offender is under the jurisdiction of China. If a Chinese commits an offence in the Settlement, he is to be tried and detained in custody by the Magistrate of the Mixed Court according to Article 1 of the rules for the Mixed Court at Shanghai.

The Mixed Court has existed in Shanghai for several tens of years; but neither is there any mention in the treaties, nor is there any precedent to show that a female convict has ever been sent to the Municipal Gaol.

I have been in Shanghai for four years as Taotai and have always endeavoured in my intercourse with the foreign Consuls to act in an amicable manner. I cannot understand how you, as Senior Consul, influenced by the Municipal Council, can address to me a request which is not in conformity with the treaties.

In consequence of the successive enlargements of the Settlement the number of the cases which have to be tried in the Mixed Court has increased. And accordingly the gaols for male and female prisoners, which in former times were regarded as large enough, have proved to be too small. I have therefore given

instructions to the Mixed Court Magistrate to repair and cleanse the Mixed Court's gaols and to choose a place on the Mixed Court's premises for erecting new buildings.

Mr. Twyman, the British Assessor, has inspected the places and declared them as fit for use. Thereupon I have set apart a sum of money for the construction of the new buildings and have thus done my duty.

Female convicts have to be tried as soon as they have been taken, and immediately after the trial they are to be dealt with according to the sentence.

If there have occurred delays in producing female convicts because I do not agree with their being sent to the Municipal gaol, and if consequently cases accumulate, the fault lies not with me but with the Foreign Assessor. According to Chinese law offenders who have committed a crime are sent to prison; those who have only committed a trivial offence are kept in custody.

Never has there been equal treatment in all the cases without regard for the severity of the case.

Your request that I should agree with the female convicts for the present being sent to the Municipal Gaol is not in accordance with the treaties, and I am therefore not in a position to comply with it.

Translation of the Senior Consul's reply dated 21st June 1905.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 10th of this month, which I have submitted to the Consular Body.

I have received instructions to reply to you as follows :—

You forget to mention that male prisoners in all Chinese cases of the Mixed Court have been taken to the Municipal Gaol since its creation. In this way thousands and thousands of Chinese have undergone their punishment up to the present date, and the average number of convicts detained there is 450 per day.

Female prisoners have not been taken to the Municipal prison so far because no accommodation for women was in existence up to a short time ago. But the Municipality have granted a large amount of money and erected a special gaol for women.

There is no difference in principle between male and female prisoners, and it is not comprehensible why, if you agree that male prisoners to the number of four hundred and fifty are kept regularly in the Municipal Gaol, you should object to a few female prisoners being sent to the same establishment.

It is evident by your conduct in this matter, as well as in many others, that your principle is obstruction to any progress in the interest of humanity.

There appears to be no chance of coming to an understanding with you.

I have therefore received instructions from my colleagues to proceed to Nanking and to negotiate with H.E. the Viceroy in this and some other matters.

For a time the Police continued to take female prisoners awaiting trial to the Gaol, and, with the concurrence of the British and German Assessors, women sentenced to imprisonment were similarly treated, the Magistrate continuing to protest at the course which was adopted. In this action he received the support of the American Assessor, with the result that it became necessary to issue instructions that female cases should be presented to the Court only on the days when the British and German Assessors were sitting, pending settlement of this further complication.

Affairs at the Court being in this state, the result, as fully described in the report of the Captain-Superintendent of Police preceding, was not unexpected, and the unseemly incident of the 8th December, with the rioting which followed ten days later, have given rise to questions of far greater importance than the mere details of procedure of which they were the outcome.

The following letters are included herein for record, though replies in some instances have not, at the time of writing, been received.

Shanghai, 13th December 1905.

SIR,—Having received assurance that the defendant in kidnapping case Li Wan-shih, from Szechuen, is innocent in the charge brought against her, the Consular Body decided that she should be released at once.

Therefore I request you to immediately take the necessary action to restore her liberty.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. KLEIMENOW,
Consul-General for Russia and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 15th December 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, conveying to the Council an intimation that the Consular Body has received assurance that the defendant in the kidnapping case is innocent, and requesting therefore that she be released at once from custody.

As a result of a special meeting held to discuss the matter on Thursday, the Council decided to give effect to your request, and the woman in question was accordingly set at liberty. The Council took for granted that your letter was

intended to apply to the several persons implicated in the case, whose arrest was sanctioned under the same warrant as that referring to the woman Li, and therefore released them all.

While thus giving effect to the decision of the Consular Body, which it is understood is taken under instructions from Peking, the Council desires to place on record the following observations and facts in connection with this case :—

It is observed with regret that the substance of your communication of yesterday appears to-day in practically identical form, though unofficial and without authority, in the local Press. It will be within your recollection that the Consular Body formally requested on a certain occasion that matters of this kind should not be communicated to the Press except upon their conclusion.

The Council notes that the Consular Body is informed that the defendant in this case is innocent of the charge brought against her, but no mention is made of any evidence to justify this conclusion. On the other hand, it is to be observed that this case was brought in a proper and regular manner before the Mixed Court, that a warrant in proper form was issued and that the primâ facie evidence produced by the Police was sufficient for the Court to remand the prisoners for further enquiry. It is also to be observed that the Council had subsequently made arrangements, in view of the possible innocence of the defendants, to release them on security, but that, owing to the confirmation of this arrangement by the Court not being forthcoming, the prisoners were necessarily detained in custody.

It is not the Council's intention to discuss the original evidence or the reasons for the arrest in this case, since the prisoners have been released, but the Council desires to point out that, the case being properly before the Court and formally remanded, the only regular manner of dealing with the matter in conformity with legality and the Consular Body's established procedure was to bring the matter again before the Court, when, if the Police evidence was insufficient for a conviction, the defendants would have been duly discharged.

The Council is not a judicial body, and, fulfilling its executive functions, has no alternative but to carry out the irregular procedure prescribed in this case, regarding the authorities from whom it emanated in this instance as a special Court of Appeal, but the responsibility for this decision and for its consequences cannot rest with the Council.

The reasons for which the Consular Body originally decided that female prisoners should be placed in the new women's ward have been fully recorded in the past, but the Council would take this opportunity of again drawing attention to the facts published in last year's Annual Report, as to the condition of the cells in which women were formerly detained at the Mixed Court, and to that of the 14th October recently submitted to yourself.

The Consular Body's decision to introduce necessary reforms in the management of the women's ward, a decision based on civilised usage and fully justified by local conditions, was conveyed to the Chinese authorities in the Senior Consul's despatch of the 10th June; if this decision is now to be reversed it is to be hoped that at least arrangements will be made with the Chinese authorities for suitable supervision of the native gaol's administration.

Similarly, in carrying out the instructions of the British Assessor and insisting upon the detention of the female defendants in the custody of the Municipal Police, the latter were acting strictly within their duties and in accordance with the recorded instructions of the Consular Body. It cannot be too clearly stated that from the inception of this matter the Council has proceeded in agreement with the Consular Body, nor can the action of the Police in carrying out the instructions of the Assessor be called in question. The objects of the Consular Body and of the Council have been to promote the best interests of the native community and to remedy the more flagrant of those abuses which have made the Mixed Court notorious in the past, and by publicity, and the additional security afforded by the presence of Assessors, to prevent their continuance.

The native community has frequently recognised that the policy thus urged on the native authorities by the Consular Body and the Municipal Council has been dictated solely in the interests of good government and the more humane treatment of prisoners. Therefore, in the negotiations now pending between the Consular Body and the Chinese authorities in regard to future administration, it appears essential that in the vehemence of popular agitation the past history of the Court should not be overlooked, and that the recurrence of such abuses be prevented.

In conclusion, the Council would suggest that the present moment is particularly opportune for the Ministers representing the Treaty Powers at Peking to arrange with the Chinese Government a code of Regulations and revised constitution of the Mixed Court of this Settlement based on the agreements and procedure which long experience has proved to be necessary, so that misunderstanding and friction may in future be avoided. This request may the more reasonably be made inasmuch as it has been put forward by the Consular Body and the Council at various times since 1876, but more particularly during the past ten years, with no result whatever.

With a view to placing the situation clearly before the public, the Council will now publish this correspondence officially, a course which doubtless meets with your approval.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

C. KLEIMENOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia
and Senior Consul.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 20th December 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to place on record the results of which I informed you verbally yesterday, of an interview that took place between H.E. the Taotai and myself, assisted by Mr. Platt, a member of the Watch Committee, yesterday afternoon, in reference to the Mixed Court affair and the restoration of law and order in the Settlement.

In the first instance, Mr. Platt and myself called upon the Taotai with a view to suggesting the best means of restoring order, but he was not at home. In his absence we saw Mr. King and several other leading Chinese. Mr. Ferguson, who was present, suggested that the best means of attaining the desired end would be to effect the arrest of a certain number of disorderly characters, and all present agreed that this should be done. It was decided, upon the Taotai's return to his yamên, we should be asked to come and discuss matters. We then left to await the Taotai's return. A little later Mr. Ferguson came to the Country Club and told us that the Taotai had returned, and shortly afterwards we went with him to see His Excellency. In the first instance we arranged to provide a Police guard of about 40 men to accompany the two Mixed Court Magistrates and their runners, who together would arrest such disorderly characters as might be met with and whose arrest was in their opinion desirable. The Taotai of his own initiative then proceeded to discuss the possibility of arriving at an understanding in regard to the Mixed Court affair, and it was mutually agreed that the result of that discussion would subsequently be placed before the Consular Body.

The first point raised was in reference to the female prisoners. It was agreed that, after the Mixed Court was re-opened, these prisoners should be sent to the Mixed Court prison, which the Magistrate declared to be in a fit state for their accommodation ; it was further agreed that the Mixed Court prison would be periodically inspected by the Health Officer.

The Taotai then brought up the question of Mr. Twyman's removal, but we declined to discuss it, and further pointed out that it was useless to press for such a condition, as the point was one which could only be settled by the British and Chinese Governments. The Taotai then agreed to waive this point, but suggested that on the first day of opening the Court some other than the British Assessor should sit. We agreed to lay this suggestion before Sir Pelham Warren.

He then passed on to the question of replacing Inspector Gibson by another officer, maintaining at great length that Inspector Gibson had acted improperly. He wished to insert in the proclamation regarding the settlement of the Mixed Court matter, which he proposed issuing, that the Inspector had been replaced. We declined to admit that Inspector Gibson had acted improperly. A long discussion took place, and it was eventually agreed that the Council would institute a searching enquiry into the conduct of the Police on the occasion in question, and if the result were unfavourable to the Police they would be

punished. The Taotai accepted this compromise and said he would open the Mixed Court on the following morning if these terms were confirmed by the Consular Body.

With a view to terminating the present deadlock and to the immediate re-opening of the Mixed Court, I have the honour, on behalf of the Council, to suggest that the Consular Body may endorse the arrangements above recorded and request the Taotai to give effect to his formal acceptance of the same.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

C. KLEIMENOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia
and Senior Consul.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 8th January 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Consular Body the fact that no definite information has yet been received by the Council in regard to any modification of procedure for the custody of female prisoners, which therefore, officially speaking, remains as laid down in the Consular Body's despatch to the Taotai of 21st June last. The Captain-Superintendent of Police now requests definite instructions in the matter. It will be within your recollection that in the conditions agreed to by Yuan Taotai for settlement of the Mixed Court dispute, conditions which were communicated to you in my letter of the 20th ultimo, it was arranged that female prisoners should for the future be held in custody at the Mixed Court cells, provided always that these cells should be pronounced suitable for the purpose and be periodically inspected by the Municipal Health Officer. In the absence of an official statement on the point by the Consular Body, the Council is unable to issue definite instructions to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, and the matter remains therefore one in regard to which further difficulties may at any moment arise. The arrangement above referred to, which the Shanghai Taotai definitely accepted, appears to the Council the minimum necessary to secure maintenance of the principles laid down in the Land Regulations for the good government of the Foreign Settlement, and I have therefore the honour to suggest that it be definitely adopted by the Consular Body and that your decision may be forwarded, for the guidance of the Council, as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

C. KLEIMENOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia
and Senior Consul.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 22nd December 1905.

SIR,—The Consular Body is aware that during the recent disturbances considerable injury was done to Municipal and other property by the mob. No detailed statement of the damages has yet been compiled, but the Council trusts that in negotiating the final settlement of this matter with the Chinese authorities, an intimation may be conveyed them that a formal claim for compensation will be submitted to them for payment in due course. This course the Consular Body will no doubt approve and support, following equitably and reasonably upon the intimations addressed to H.E. the Taotai in the first instance that he would be held responsible for the consequences of any outbreak that might follow upon the unrestrained actions of local agitators.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

C. KLEIMENOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia
and Senior Consul.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 29th December 1905.

SIR,—You are no doubt aware that, as the result of an understanding arrived at between the Chairman of the Council and the Shanghai Taotai, it has been decided to hold a formal enquiry into the alleged misconduct of the Police at the Mixed Court on the 8th instant. The Council desires that this enquiry should take place at the earliest possible date in order that, if any indiscretion or error has been committed by a member or members of the Municipal Police Force, the matter may be dealt with at once. Furthermore, it is understood that the enquiry in question will be of a private though formal character and be held before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, who has signified his willingness to hear the evidence and decide on the facts. Before making a formal reference of the matter to his Lordship, I am now directed to enquire whether Mr. King and yourself are prepared to give evidence at such enquiry and to produce witnesses who shall testify to the alleged misconduct of the Police Officers. In that case the Council suggests that the matter should be proceeded with at once, and would ask you to name the earliest date convenient to yourself, and to state at what hour you would wish the enquiry to be held.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

KUAN CHUN, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 4th January 1906.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 29th ultimo and to the proposal to hold a formal enquiry into the alleged misconduct of the Police at the Mixed Court, I am now directed to state that Sir Havilland de Sausmarez has requested the Council to come to an early arrangement in this matter, inasmuch as pressure of other important public business is likely to prevent him from being able to deal with it if unduly delayed. Under the circumstances the Council directs me to request that you may be good enough to reply to my letter of the 29th ultimo, and to name the earliest date convenient to yourself for holding the proposed enquiry.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

KUAN CHUN, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

Shanghai, 8th January 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th December 1905. I have seen H.E. Yuan Taotai, and I am directed to inform you that he is not willing to take any part in the enquiry which you propose to make, and that neither Mr. King nor I would attend it or send any Chinese witnesses.

I am authorised to make the following observations in reply to your letter. You are doubtless aware that H.E. Viceroy Chou has already communicated with the Senior Consul and the British Consul-General and has proposed to appoint two deputies and requested the Consular Body to appoint also two deputies to hold a joint investigation. To this offer H.E. has not as yet received any reply.

The question which you offer to submit to the Judge of the British Court is only one of the questions now at issue, and is, by itself, comparatively a minor detail. A decision on the point you raise would still leave all the most serious matters untouched.

With reference to submitting a matter of this sort to the Judge of the British Court, we have to say that while we personally would accept with complete confidence a decision of the Judge, we could not consent to accept such an offer without first obtaining the permission to do so from the Higher Authorities, as the matter might be considered to be one affecting the sovereign rights of China.

We take this opportunity of saying that in our opinion the two most serious questions to be decided as regards the Mixed Court are as follows :—

(1.) Had the Municipal Council or the Consular Body the legal right to station a Municipal Policeman in the Mixed Court on the 9th April 1905 and daily afterwards?

(2.) Had the Municipal Council or the Consular Body the legal right to give, or to sanction the giving of, instructions to the Municipal Police to remove Chinese female prisoners to the Municipal Gaol contrary to the will of the Mixed Court Magistrate?

Our contention is that both these acts were illegal and wrong and that they caused the riot which occurred on the 18th December last.

We also say that the responsibility for the riot and the damages resulting therefrom rests entirely upon the Municipal Council.

We shall be obliged by your informing us whether you propose to publish this correspondence, as, in the event of your not doing so, we shall send it to the Papers.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
KUAN CHUN.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 11th January 1906.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, wherein you inform the Council that the Chinese authorities are unwilling to take part in the proposed enquiry, to be held before the Judge of H.M. Supreme Court, into the alleged misconduct of the Municipal police at the Mixed Court on the 18th of December. The Council concurs in the view that this matter is in itself a minor detail of the general questions at issue in regard to the general administration of the Court; at the same time it is to be observed that the Council's proposal to institute this investigation was formally accepted by Yuan Taotai at the meeting with the Council's representatives which took place on the 19th ult., whereof a report has been forwarded to the Consular Body.

Having reference to the other matters referred to in your letter under reply, I am directed to point out that these do not properly form the subject of discussion between the Council and the Mixed Court. Nevertheless, and noting that your letter is written under authority, the Council is forwarding a copy thereof to the

Consular Body together with a dispatch dealing fully with the general administrative questions therein raised; these documents will be duly published forthwith.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

KUAN CHUN, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 11th January 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Consular Body, copy of a letter addressed to the Council by the Mixed Court Magistrate on the 8th instant, together with reply thereto of to-day's date.

Having reference to the questions raised by the Magistrate, the Council desires to make the following observations:—

That the action taken by the Consular Body and the Municipal Council in instituting Police supervision at the Mixed Court, so far from being illegal and wrong, has been shown to be essentially necessary in the interests of good government. By virtue of the Land Regulations and the peculiar status of the Foreign Settlement, wherein the sovereign rights of Chinese are admittedly modified, the maintenance of law and order within Municipal limits is vested in the properly constituted judicial and executive authorities of the Settlement, and from this it follows clearly that the supervision of the Mixed Court by the properly authorised representatives of these authorities is in accordance with the Land Regulations, and therefore entirely legal.

The fact that this Police supervision has only been recently introduced is admitted, but the right to exercise it has undoubtedly always existed, and the necessity for its introduction has for many years past grown with the increasing importance of the interests affected by the Court's administration. It is unnecessary for the Council to refer to the abuses which have made the Court a bye-word in the past, inasmuch as the Consular Body in the dispatches published last year gave good and sufficient reasons for the measure of Police supervision then decided upon. It is, however, to be observed that since this supervision was established its necessity has been fully demonstrated on more than one occasion. Within the past few days the Council has been compelled to draw the attention of the Consular Body to two serious cases, in one of which the Chinese authorities have permitted a dangerous criminal to be at large after his arrest by the Municipal Police and his transfer from the Mixed Court to the City authorities; in the other, the Magistrate has administered 50 blows to a girl plaintiff detained in the Court cells in a so-called "civil" case, despite his official announcement that blows have been abolished by Imperial Edict.

As regards the custody of female prisoners, the Council would again draw attention to the fact, stated officially by the Senior Consul in his letter to the Taotai of the 21st June last, that in criminal procedure there can be no distinction between male and female, and that the custody of all convicted prisoners is essentially a part of that Police administration which, by virtue of the Land Regulations, is vested in the Municipal Council. With a view to conciliating Chinese sensibilities on a matter which, administratively speaking, is of comparatively small importance (and notwithstanding that the women's ward at the Gaol was originally built at the suggestion of the Mixed Court Magistrate), the Diplomatic and the Consular authorities have sanctioned a modification of the constituted Police authority in this respect, by consenting to the custody of female prisoners in properly constructed cells at the Mixed Court; but it is safe to say that such a concession would never have been made unless that Court were recognised as a public institution under supervision of the Foreign authorities therein concerned.

The Mixed Court Magistrate's letter raises, in effect, the wide issue of the Settlement's administration and the right of the Ratepayers' representatives to maintain law and order therein. If, as would appear from several recent acts of the Mixed Court, the validity and scope of the Land Regulations in regard to local taxation and administration are contested, it would appear advisable that the claims advanced by the Chinese authorities be brought to a definite issue and specifically stated for settlement by the Powers concerned; for any continuance of the present policy of obstruction and friction can only be most prejudicial to the interests of the community, Foreign and Chinese.

Without referring further, however, to a state of affairs sufficiently notorious, the Council would observe that the maintenance of order in this Settlement has been definitely placed in the hands of the Municipal Council, and that the administration of the Mixed Court is a matter so intimately affecting the whole fabric of local government that the Chinese authorities' claim to exempt the Court from Police supervision is obviously inadmissable.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

C. KLEIMENOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 26th December 1905.

Dear Mr. ANDERSON,—By my letter dated the 22nd instant I took the liberty to suggest to you, on behalf of the Consular Body, to use for a time discretion in the choice of the members of the police to be sent to the Mixed Court.

I must say frankly that we were all surprised to hear that in spite of our suggestion all or nearly all the same members of the police who were at the fracas of the 8th instant, were sent to the reopening of the Mixed Court.

Kindly let me know whether there are any reasons explaining this. I hope our suggestion will not be disregarded to-morrow.

Yours faithfully,
C. KLEIMENOW,
Consul-General for Russia and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 16th January 1906.

SIR,—In reply to your unofficial note of yesterday's date, in which you request, for the information of the Consular Body, a reply to your despatch of the 26th ultimo on the subject of the Police at the Mixed Court, I have the honour to state that the Council's action in this matter was fully explained to you in conversation at our meeting of the 27th December. Understanding from your note of yesterday that you desire to place the matter on a more formal basis, I have now the honour to state that the Consular Body's suggestion that the Council should use discretion in the choice of the members of the Police to be sent to the Mixed Court at its reopening, received the full and careful consideration of the Council at its meeting of the 27th December.

The Consular Body is aware that on the 19th December a meeting took place between representatives of the Municipal Council and the Shanghai Taotai, at which the Mixed Court affair was discussed and an agreement arrived at; this was duly communicated to you for confirmation by the Consular Body on the following day in a despatch which remains unacknowledged.

At this meeting the Taotai raised the question of the conduct of the Municipal Police and asked for the removal of Inspector Gibson. It was obviously impossible to punish an officer without trial, especially in a matter where the Chinese personnel of the Court were the aggressors, but the Council agree to institute in due course a searching enquiry into the alleged misconduct of the Police. In the meanwhile it was decided, with a view to minimising possible friction pending the results of this enquiry, to relieve

Inspector Gibson of attendance at the Court. It subsequently transpired that the Taotai had named this officer in error; Inspector Aiers was the Officer to whom exception was taken. An intimation to this effect was acted upon by the Council, and no other request was put forward by the Shanghai Taotai.

The Council is without definite information as to the precise meaning of the Consular Body's suggestion as stated in your letters of the 22nd and 26th December. If by the "use of discretion" it was meant that the Council should, by changing the Police staff at the Court, condemn its servants without a hearing and practically admit that the Chinese were blameless in regard to the fracas which took place on the 8th December, consideration for the rights and dignity of the Foreign Community must have precluded acceptance of such a suggestion. So long as the Chinese personnel and staff of the Court remains unpunished, and the evidence in regard to alleged Police misconduct untested, the Council considers that the wisest discretion lies in assuming that the executive officers of the foreign community have not exceeded their duty. Furthermore, the Council holds that measures of concession and conciliation adopted in the face of obstruction and intimidation, such as have recently marked the policy of the Chinese authorities, are calculated to produce the worst possible results.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

C. KLEIMENOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia
and Senior Consul.

In connection with the suppression of the riots, the Council's appreciative thanks were duly conveyed to the Consular and Naval Authorities for the services of the various naval landing parties, British, American, Italian and others.

A minute records the conspicuously excellent services rendered by the Volunteer Force and the Council's estimation of the high state of efficiency to which the Corps had attained; a communication in similar vein was addressed to the Captain-Superintendent in reference to the good work done by the Police. The following two letters also record public acknowledgment of valuable services rendered.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 22nd December 1905.

SIR,—On behalf of the Council I have the honour to convey to you an expression of sincere appreciation of the valuable services rendered by you in connection with the defence of the Settlement during the recent disturbances. As the result of your public-spirited action in placing yourself and your motor-car at the disposal of the Commandant and by your untiring exertions the defence of the Settlement was very materially assisted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman
and Civil Commandant S.V.C.

H. J. CRAIG, Esq.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 23rd December 1905.

SIR,—The Council desires to recognise the very valuable services which you have rendered to the community in the recent negotiations, subsequent to last Monday's disturbance, in reference to the re-opening of the Mixed Court. Your public-spirited action in this matter, and that of the leading members of the Guilds who were associated with you, is fully and cordially appreciated by the Council, and it is therefore with great pleasure that my colleagues and myself ask your acceptance of the inscribed watch which accompanies this letter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

YU YA-CHING, Esq.

MINOR IRREGULARITIES AND ABUSES.

During the summer certain buildings were erected within the Court precincts, for which the usual Building Permit was not applied for or issued, and the Senior Consul, to whom official representations were made, forwarded the following letter from the Magistrate for the Council's information.

13th September 1905.

SIR,—I received personal instructions from the Taotai to hurry forward the work of completing a female gaol in the Mixed Court.

At the time the work had already been commenced under my predecessor. My attention has now been drawn to the fact that the plans of all buildings within the limits of the Foreign Settlement have to be approved by the Municipal Engineer, and that the foundations of this are not according to the regulations, and I have now to express regret for that.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
KUAN CHUN,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

In accordance with the arrangements contained in the Senior Consul's letter of the 30th August, numerous minor irregularities have been brought to the notice of the Assessors concerned, with satisfactory results in some instances. Two such cases occurring in connection with the December riots were cited for the information of the Consular Body during the course of the negotiations for the settlement of the incident.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 30th December 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to the attention of the Consular Body the following facts and to request that a strong protest be addressed to the Chinese authorities in the matter.

In connection with the recent disturbances in the Foreign Settlement, the Mixed Court Magistrate, on the 25th instant, issued instructions and warrants for the arrest of certain well-known rowdies and bad characters; amongst these was a man of the name of Soo Ah Ju. In reference to this individual, a report has now been received from the Captain-Superintendent of Police, stating that he is a criminal well known to the Police, against whom there are many previous convictions and charges. For many years he was the head of a gang of ruffians who terrorised the districts surrounding Shanghai, but in 1900 he was arrested by the Municipal Police and charged at the Mixed Court. The following is a list of the charges brought against him on that occasion :—

(1.) Being connected with others in cutting and wounding three men with knives in the Sungkiang Road and thereby causing the death of one of the men named Sun Nee Sung on the 25th May 1899.

(2.) Being concerned with others in shooting and wounding one Foh Sun Sun with intent to kill in the North Soochow Road on the 20th June 1900.

(3.) Gouging out the eyes of one Yang Sue Sun thereby causing his death in a teashop in the French Concession on the 5th August 1899.

(4.) Shooting at and wounding with intent to kill one Sung Hai Tsong at Woosung on the 14th September 1899.

His case being an extremely serious one, he was ordered by the Court to be sent to the City Magistrate, and as it was feared that an attempt at rescue would be made, he was escorted to the Magistrate's Yamên by the Municipal Police. It is a part of the unsatisfactory nature of Chinese criminal procedure, and a matter seriously affecting the good order of this Settlement, that under such circumstances no definite information is afforded to or by the Mixed Court as to the nature of the sentence imposed on such criminals. From the fact, however, that in the present case Soo Ah Ju is at liberty and has lately been renewing his criminal practices in the Settlement in a manner sufficient to justify the issue of a new warrant by the Mixed Court Magistrate, the Council can only conclude that the City authorities either failed in their duty or that their subordinates connived at the escape of this dangerous criminal. The Council has no doubt that many similar instances might be cited, and considers that the present case is one in which the Consular Body may properly insist upon satisfactory investigation and explanation of the facts and demand the establishment of regular procedure for the conviction and custody of such prisoners in future.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

C. KLEIMENOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia
and Senior Consul.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 9th January 1906.

SIR,—In handing you this week's return of the proceedings at the Mixed Court, I have the honour to draw your attention to the case under the heading "Miscellaneous." You will observe that although blows have been abolished at the Court by Imperial Edict, and the fact officially intimated by the Mixed Court Magistrate as a reason for the removal of police supervision, the proceedings at the Court continue to afford the fullest justification for the Council's contention that the supervision of this institution by the judicial and

executive authorities of the Foreign Settlement is essential to the maintenance of law, order and good government. Taken in connection with the case officially brought to the Consular Body's notice on the 30th ultimo, in which the Chinese authorities were shown to have permitted the escape of a dangerous criminal, handed over to the City Magistrate from the Mixed Court, the Council has no doubt that the Consular Body will recognise the increased necessity for firm treatment of the Mixed Court question in the interests of the community.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

C. KLEIMENOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia
and Senior Consul.

Extract from the Mixed Court Report for the week ending 6th January 1906.

Miscellaneous.—On the 18th ultimo two girls named "Faung Zen Tsung" and "Faung Pau Tsung" ran away from a brothel in the Ning Tsing Loong alleyway off Chekiang Road, and, going to the Mixed Court, were taken by one of the runners to a private interview with the Magistrate. They told him that they had run away because the brothel mistress had beaten them, and they asked him to send them to the Sinza Refuge; instead of which he ordered them to be kept in the Mixed Court cells.

On the 2nd instant, the brothel keeper "Yen Ng Sze" was informed that the two girls were in Court, and the same evening she appeared in the Native Court and petitioned the Magistrate saying that she had never beaten the girls, and that they had stolen from her several valuable articles of jewellery and then run away.

The girl named Faung Pau Tsung, 10 years of age, was then called and questioned by the Magistrate about the theft, but she denied all knowledge of it. The Magistrate said he did not believe her and if she did not speak he would beat her. The runners then produced a stick and a leather shoe sole used for giving the blows on the mouth and threw them on the ground in front of the girl. This having no effect, Mr. Kuan told the runners to beat her, so one of them took the child by the shoulders and another, who had a stick, caught hold of her right hand, preparing to strike her; the Magistrate was shouting, and behaving in a most excited manner, while the girl was shrieking with terror. No blows were given although the girl still denied the theft.

Faung Zen Tsung was then called; she said she could not have stolen these things, as the complainant Yen Ng Sze had the key of the drawer; she was beaten by her and ran away with the child Faung Pau Tsung to a Chinese club to ask a coolie where the Mixed Court was; she had told the Magistrate she wanted to leave the brothel and go to the Sinza Refuge. The Magistrate said what he wanted to know about was the theft; if she would not tell him about it, he would beat her. She had nothing to say, so he told the runners to give her 50 blows on the mouth. This was done and the two girls were locked up in the Mixed Court cells, the Magistrate saying they would have to tell him about the case.

Case Remanded.

Yen Ng Sze was not detained.

A. H. FENTON,
Cadet.

GAMBLING BEYOND SETTLEMENT LIMITS.

The measures instituted to suppress public gambling and disorder at the Alhambra Hotel were resumed in July at the request of five of the residents in the Siccawei Road, whose application to H.M. Consulate, with Sir Pelham Warren's reply, follows :—

Shanghai, 19th June 1905.

SIR,—We the undersigned British Subjects, resident on the Siccawei Road, beg to bring to your notice the serious annoyance which the disorderly conduct of the frequenters of the so-called hotel "The Alhambra" causes us.

In addition to a Brass Band which plays, with short intervals, between the hours of 5 p.m. and 2 a.m., it frequently occurs that the night is made hideous by the drunken screams of the "Guests" both male and female. Apart from any question of the immoral influence such a place exerts, we would suggest that such conduct is a "nuisance" within the legal meaning of the word. We therefore request that you be good enough to lay this matter before the Consular Body, and request them to take the necessary steps to have the nuisance abated.

The change of proprietorship of this "hotel" is so frequent, we might say almost kaleidoscopic, that it would seem that only action by the Consular Body can have any permanent effect.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,
R. W. SHAW.
F. C. HEFFER.
W. F. WINGROVE.
W. V. DRUMMOND.
J. TULLOCH.

Sir PELHAM WARREN, K.C.M.G.,
H.B.M. Consul-General.

H.B.M. Consulate-General,
6th July 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—At a meeting of the Consular Body held yesterday your letter of the 19th June with reference to the "Alhambra" was read and it was unanimously agreed that the Consular Body should do all in their power to get rid of the nuisance complained of. As far as we have been able to learn, the present lessee of the "Alhambra" is an Argentine named Frank Gordon, who is under Spanish protection, and it would appear that the best course for you to pursue is to prosecute this man in the Spanish Consular Court.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
PELHAM WARREN,
Consul-General.

Messrs. R. W. SHAW.
W. F. WINGROVE.
J. TULLOCH.
F. C. HEFFER.
W. V. DRUMMOND.

At the request of the above-mentioned gentlemen, the Council acquiesced in the proposal that the prosecution of the hotel should be conducted by the Police, but the intricacies of procedure associated with the Spanish Consular Court precluded this course, and the Council was informed in reply to the customary application that the prosecutor would be the Spanish Crown.

29th July 1905.

SIR,—Referring to your application for a summons against Frank Gordon as lessee of the "Alhambra" or part thereof for carrying on the business of the "Alhambra" in an improper and disorderly manner so as to constitute a nuisance, I have to inform you that I have fixed Tuesday, the 8th August, at 10 a.m. for the hearing of this case, and that, having declared by this Spanish Court in a similar case heard on the 16th December 1904, not to recognise the jurisdiction of the Municipal Council nor the Police outside the limits of the International Settlements, in the present case the prosecutor will be the Spanish Crown and the Police will act as witness without being able to be represented by a Counsel.

If there are private accusers and they want to act as prosecutors they can do so by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court and giving proper security, in which case they may appoint a Counsel.

Please to send me a list of the witnesses that the Police intend to bring and to tell me if they are willing to give evidence or shall I write to their respective Consuls to request them to do so.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. G. DEL CASTILLO,
Consul for Spain.

The Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 2nd August 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, addressed to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, in reference to an application for a summons against F. Gordon, an alleged citizen of the Argentine Republic, as lessee of the "Alhambra."

The application in question was couched in terms similar to those adopted in the case of the "Shanghai Municipal Council *versus* M. Schwartz," your judgment wherein was courteously communicated to the Council on the 14th September last, and, inasmuch as the charge against F. Gordon is in the main similar to the former charge against M. Schwartz, the Council assumed that the proceedings in the Spanish Consular Court would be similar in form.

Since, however, you have decided that the prosecutor in the proceedings to be heard on the 8th instant will be the Spanish Crown, I am directed to say that any assistance or evidence which it is in the power of the Police to bring will be freely placed at your disposal, and a list of such witnesses as are willing to give evidence, in addition to the Police, will be forwarded for your information so soon as possible.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

H. G. DEL CASTILLO, Esq.,
Consul for Spain.

The case was conducted on the 8th August and dismissed, the proprietor was ordered to avoid disturbing the neighbours, and the 12 o'clock closing rule (the one satisfactory feature of the earlier judgment) was extended to 2 a.m. with further latitude under Consular sanction.

Under these circumstances no course remained but to bring the matter to the attention of the Spanish Minister in Peking.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 29th August 1905.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to refer for your attention the verdict given at the Spanish Consulate, Shanghai, on the 9th instant, and to express the hope that, when the circumstances of the long-continued legal proceedings are laid before you, such action may be taken as is constitutionally possible for its reversion.

Your Excellency will realise the reluctance with which I find myself compelled to adopt this course, and it but remains for me to state that the Council takes its present action in the assurance that no effort has been spared to ensure that the facts submitted to the Consulate should be treated in a manner befitting their gravity, and, in so doing, feels that it has the support of local public opinion.

I enclose herein for your Excellency's perusal the following documents :—

(1.) Extract from the Annual Municipal Report for last year, containing an account of the proceedings against the Alhambra Hotel, in the American, Spanish, Italian and German Consular Courts during 1904.

(2.) Copies of correspondence relating to the proceedings in the Spanish Consular Court on the 8th instant.

(3.) Extracts from the "North-China Daily News" containing an account of those proceedings.

Perusal of these papers will show the leading facts of the case, and it only remains for me to summarise for Your Excellency's consideration the Council's reasons for contesting the Consular decision.

(1.) The support of the Spanish Consulate has continuously been given to the existence of a notorious and ill-regulated house of public entertainment.

(2.) The Spanish Consulate has refused to accede to the reasonable petition of the neighbours of the hotel that it be conducted with due regard to decency and decorum.

(3.) The Spanish Consulate has prejudiced the position of the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai by wilfully misinterpreting its proper Police actions into an alleged assumption of jurisdiction, to the detriment of the interests of the foreign residents beyond Settlement limits.

(4.) In spite of the unanimous agreement between the members of the Consular Body, to prevent public gambling and minimise the conditions under which disorderly persons are attracted to Shanghai, and notwithstanding the special assurance given to me in November last by Mr. del Castillo in the presence of his colleagues of America, Germany and Great Britain, that he would

suppress public gambling in establishments claiming Spanish protection, public gambling, under the guise of a so-called club, has since that date been one of the chief attractions of the Alhambra Hotel.

(5.) Owing to the procedure in vogue in the Spanish Consular Court the Police have been prevented from submitting the evidence as to indecency and disorder which had been accumulated for the purpose.

(6.) Whereas in December last the public nuisance was terminated, the building being then liable to German jurisdiction, the Spanish Consulate has permitted a citizen of the Argentine Republic to reopen the hotel with its former mismanagement unabated.

In conclusion I have the honour to express the Council's hope that you may be willing to investigate the circumstances of this deplorable incident, and to take such steps in the matter as you may consider expedient.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

His Excellency M. DE CARCER,
Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary
of His Catholic Majesty,
Peking.

Peking, 7th September 1905.

SIR,—I had the honour yesterday to receive your lettler of 29th August last, together with the enclosed documents relating to the "Alhambra" question.

At the same time I received a letter from the Spanish Consul at Shanghai informing me of the agreement arrived at by the Consular Body, according to which (1) the "Alhambra" shall be definitely closed on 15th September, and (2) the International Municipal Council shall to this effect take the police measures which may be deemed necessary.

The affair is therefore closed, and I have no further measures to take; only I think it necessary to state that Mr. del Castillo informs me that the second floor of the establishment was rented by an International Club, which has

nothing to do whatever with the Spanish Consulate and that, consequently, he is not responsible for what happens there.

I have no doubt, since you confirm the fact, and since other persons, who I suppose are respectable, have assured it, that in the "Alhambra," as in every establishment of this kind, there have been from time to time some scandalous scenes, and if I had been warned in time, I would have given the strictest orders to the Spanish Consul, either to stop these or to close the establishment, and it is therefore that, as I do not desire to renounce the right of Spanish jurisdiction in China in favour of the Consular Body at Shanghai or of the Municipal Council, I reserve myself the right to authorise the Spanish Consul to grant permission for the opening of a café or music-hall to persons under his jurisdiction who may apply for such permission, provided such establishments are carried on within the limits of strictest decency. For me this is a question of principle.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

M. DE CARCER.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 21st September 1905.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant on the subject of the "Alhambra," and to convey to you the Council's thanks for the careful attention which you have devoted to this matter.

The incident appears at present to be ended, since both the proprietor and the lessee have acted on the published intimation of the Consular Body; they have closed the building and an auction sale has been held of its contents.

In connection with the paragraph in your letter informing the Council that Mr. Del Castillo states that the Club established on the second floor of the building "has nothing to do whatever with the Spanish Consulate and that consequently he is not responsible for what happens there," I have the honour to enclose copies of certain letters which passed between the Council and Mr. Del Castillo in the autumn of last year, from which you will observe that the "Alhambra Recreation Club" was under the jurisdiction of the Spanish

Consulate, and that Mr. Del Castillo was prepared to watch and, if necessary, investigate in company with the Police, the proceedings therein.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency,
Your obedient servant,
O. MEUSER,
Vice-Chairman.

His Excellency M. DE CARCER,
Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary
of His Catholic Majesty,
Peking.

28th September 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith for your information copy of a letter I have received from the Spanish subject, Mr. Garcia, informing me that he has taken over the upper floor of the "Alhambra" for the purpose of starting the "Alhambra Recreation Club," and also that he is co-interested with Mr. Schwartz in the remaining part of the "Alhambra" hotel.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. G. DEL CASTILLO,
Consul for Spain.

The Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Shanghai, 26th September 1904.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that the upper floor of the Alhambra has been taken over by me for the purpose of starting a new club under the name of "Alhambra Recreation Club," which will be opened for members only.

The regulations and bye-laws of the said Club will be forwarded to you in due time for approval.

I take this opportunity for notifying you also that I am co-interested with Mr. M. Schwartz, in the remaining part of the Alhambra.

I should be deeply obliged to you, if you would kindly inform the S.M. Police of the effected change, warning them that the new club has to be considered as a private residence.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
VICTOR PERDOMO GARCIA.

H. G. DEL CASTILLO, Esq.,
Consul for Spain.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 1st October 1904.

SIR,—Your letter of the 28th ultimo, addressed to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, has been referred to the Council, and it is noted therefrom that the upper portion of the "Alhambra Hotel" has been taken over by a Spanish subject, Mr. Garcia, for the purposes of a "Recreation Club."

Noting that Mr. Garcia has addressed to you a request that the Police be informed that the new Club must be considered as a private residence, I have the honour to ask that a copy of the rules and regulations of this Club may be forwarded for the Council's information. It is notorious that the premises in question are still being used for gambling purposes, and there can be but little doubt that the alleged private club is established with a view to evading the orders of your Court and to the continuance of gambling of a quasi private, but actually public, character. The Council's efforts in this direction have had for their object the maintenance of law and order, which are undoubtedly prejudiced by the existence of gambling establishments in or near the Settlement; relying upon your Consulate's assistance in this matter, the Council therefore trusts that all possible measures will now be enforced to prevent further evasion of the law.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

H. G. DEL CASTILLO, Esq.,
Consul for Spain.

8th October 1904.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 1st instant, I have to inform you that I have not yet received from the "Alhambra Recreation Club" its rules and regulations; on receipt of which I will, as requested, send you a copy.

You can rely upon the assistance of this Consulate in the Council's efforts to maintain law and order. Even if the club in question is a private one, I will watch its doings and will send a deputy of this Consulate when asked by the Police to together investigate the establishment.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. G. DEL CASTILLO,
Consul for Spain.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 30th September 1905.

SIR,—I am directed by H.E. the Spanish Minister at Peking to withdraw every Warrant or Order given to the S.M.P. for execution outside the limits of the International Settlement, which said Warrants or Orders are hereby cancelled and declared null and void.

I therefore request you to return to this Consulate all Warrants or Orders as aforesaid mentioned.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. G. DEL CASTILLO,
Consul for Spain.

The Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Copies of the Council's letter of the 29th August were forwarded to the Senior and Spanish Consuls, and on the following day a resolution of the Consular Body ordered the closing of the hotel.

Shanghai, 31st August 1905.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a certified copy of a resolution passed by the Consular Body on the 30th instant, and to request you to issue the necessary instructions.

Certified copies have also been forwarded to S. R. Price, Esq., and Frank Gordon, Esq., proprietor and lessee of the Alhambra, through their respective Consuls.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

It being a notorious fact that the Alhambra is an establishment where gambling is carried on, where bad characters of both sexes are in the habit of resorting, and where disorderly scenes, disturbing the peace of the neighbourhood, are of frequent occurrence ;

It being well known that in several instances the Consuls have had to deal with cases of young men of promise having been ruined in that place ;

It being desirable that such an establishment should neither be protected nor tolerated by the lawful authorities ;

It being understood that it is the duty of the Police of the International Settlement to take the necessary measures for ensuring peace and good order in

the International Settlement and on the roads constructed by the Municipal Council outside the Settlement, provided such measures are approved by the Consular Body;

For the reasons aforesaid the Consular Body of Shanghai unanimously resolve:—

(1.) That the Alhambra be closed from the 15th of September next;

(2.) That the Municipal Council of the International Settlement be authorised to take the necessary measures to enforce the above resolution.

Proposed by D. SIFFERT,
Acting Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Consul-General for Belgium.
Seconded by H. G. DEL CASTILLO,
Consul for Spain.
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany.
L. BRODIANSKY,
Gérant du Consul-Général de Russie.
J. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
E. v. HIRSCH,
Consul-Général d'Autriche-Hongrie.
F. J. MATSUOKA,
Vice-Consul in Charge for Japan.
OSCAR G. POTIER,
Consul-General for Portugal.
EMIL HUITFELDT,
Acting Consul-General for Sweden and Norway.
MCE. DEJEAN DE LA BÂTIE,
Acting Consul-General for France.
PELHAM WARREN,
H.B.M. Consul-General.
ACH. RIVA,
Acting Consul-General for Italy.
J. L. RODGERS,
American Consul-General.

The establishment was subsequently re-opened, and in November there was evidence that gambling had re-commenced, but no sufficient cause has been adduced to warrant further intervention.

EXPLOSIVE MINES.

Having reference to the destruction of the s.s. "Hsieh-ho" off Weihaiwei by an explosive mine on the 30th September, the Council addressed a letter to the Senior Consul on the subject, with a view to making representations in the proper quarter for clearing the seas of this source of danger.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 6th October 1905.

SIR,—There is reason to believe that the track of steamers between Shanghai and the northern ports is studded with explosive mines, and it is the Council's opinion that much might be done towards their clearance if representations were made in the proper quarter.

The recent disaster which overtook the steamship "Hsieh-ho" on the 30th ult., involving considerable loss of life, is a matter which cannot sufficiently be deplored, and I have the honour to suggest, for the consideration of the Consular Body, the advisability of making representations to the Chinese Government in Peking with a view to the riddance from the seas of this dangerous outcome of the war.

It has been suggested that if pecuniary rewards were offered to the fishermen on the coast who located and were instrumental in conveying information as to the position of floating mines to certain specified ports, arrangements might be made between the Chinese and Foreign Governments to hold vessels of war in readiness to proceed to the spot indicated with a view to their destruction. If the rewards were sufficiently large, the fishermen would doubtless combine and arrange that one of their number would stand by the mine until assistance arrived.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 14th October 1905.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, relating to explosive mines, I beg to inform you that, with the consent of my colleagues, I have recommended the matter to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body at Peking.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 9th December 1905.

SIR,—Referring to the letter of Dr. Knappe, dated the 14th October last, Nr. 593, I have the honour to send you herewith copy of a letter dated the 11th November last from the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body at Peking relating to explosive mines.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. KLEIMENOW,
Consul-General for Russia and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation.

Peking, 11th November 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Doyen of the Consular Body dated 16th October last, in which you have requested the representatives of the Powers to address the Chinese Government on the subject of floating mines. Acting in accordance with my honourable colleagues, I have now drawn the attention of the Chinese Government to the seriousness of the situation as it affects international navigation, and to the necessity of remedying the same in a more effective manner.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. v. MUMM,
Minister for Germany and Doyen of the Diplomatic Body.

C. KLEIMENOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia
and Senior Consul,
Shanghai.

POLICING OF OUTSIDE ROADS.

The function of the Police on the Siccawei Road having been called in question by the Consul for Spain in the "Alhambra" prosecution, it was considered advisable to obtain an expression of opinion from the Consular Body on the point raised. From the reply received it was clear that no change in the established procedure was contemplated or authorised, the particular instance of exceptional treatment being subsequently dealt with by the Council upon broader lines.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 21st August 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to allude to the passage in the recent case in the Spanish Consular Court of the "Spanish Crown *v.* F. Gordon" reading "this Consulate does not recognise any jurisdiction of S.M. Police outside the limits of the Settlement."

The Council considers it possible that in using the word "jurisdiction" the Spanish Consul is not accurately informed as to the precise meaning of the term, since the Municipal Police have never claimed or attempted to exercise any jurisdiction whatsoever.

On the other hand it is clear that Mr. del Castillo desired in some way to differentiate between the procedure within and beyond Settlement limits, and, admitting that the boundary does affect the authority of the Police in some measure, the Council desires to point out that for very many years there has been continuous Police surveillance of outside districts, exercised under the Land Regulations, with the full approval of the Consular authorities, and at the request of the large number of residents living in these districts.

I have therefore the honour to request that you may be good enough to lay the matter before the Consular Body with a view to the prevention of misunderstandings in the future. No little importance attaches to the point, since the work of the Police on the Siccawei, Jessfield, North Szechuen and other roads is at present paid for by the residents themselves, and if it is found to be without result when tested in the local Consular Courts a position of considerable difficulty will be created.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 7th September 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 21st August.

I have received instructions from the Consular Body to reply as follows :—

(1.) In all judicial matters the Police are only acting as delegates of the Consul concerned, and their powers go only as far as instructions issued by the Consul or the Consular Body allow them to go. There is no difference between the International Settlement and the territory outside the limits of the same.

(2.) All Police measures having for their object to ensure peace and good order are valid in the International Settlement as well as on the roads constructed by the Municipal Council outside the Settlement, provided they are approved by the Consular Body.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

LEKIN COLLECTION IN THE SETTLEMENT.

The immunity of the Settlement from the exactions of the lekin collectorate rests in reality rather on Police vigilance than on the paper promises of officials. "First catch your runner" and some satisfaction may result, but failure to catch him means that neither remonstrance nor threat will avail against the inert resistance of the neighbouring local magistrates. Such is the lesson taught by many weary years' struggle with this form of native obstruction.

Once only during the year has the notice of the Council been drawn to a case of incursion on the part of lekin runners, and the Mixed Court Magistrate's report on the incident, called for in connection therewith, may still be presumed to be in process of compilation or held by the Taotai until further pressure is brought to bear.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 19th August 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that on the 12th June last a runner from the lekin station on the Hongkew Creek entered the Settlement and demanded lekin from a native wine merchant on 220 jars of wine upon which the correct tax is alleged to have been paid in Soochow. The facts of the case as known to the Police were immediately laid before the Mixed Court and a warrant obtained for the arrest of the offender.

Since that date, however, in spite of the reiterated requests of the Police, no serious effort has been made to carry the warrant into effect; it is stated that the man falls under the jurisdiction of the Paoshan Magistrate, and the Magistrate of the Mixed Court appears content with a statement by the former that the runner has been dismissed. This dismissal, the bona fides of which is open to some doubt, was made with full knowledge of the fact that a warrant had been issued.

On a former occasion, that is to say in March 1903, the Police effected the arrest of a runner under precisely similar circumstances, with the result that a very heavy fine was imposed by the Mixed Court; and there is no doubt that, were

the Magistrate in earnest in this instance, the present case could be handled in an equally satisfactory manner.

I have therefore the honour to request that the Consular Body, in the knowledge of the importance of preserving the Foreign Settlement immune from depredations of this character, may make such representations to the Taotai in the matter as will ensure the production of the man at the Mixed Court and the imposition of salutary punishment.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 1st September 1905.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 19th August, the contents of which I have communicated to the Taotai, I beg to inform you that the Taotai has ordered the Mixed Court Magistrate to report in this matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

CHINESE PROCLAMATIONS.

The article under this heading in the Report for 1903 discussed a difference of opinion between the Consular Body and the Council of that date as to the advisability of posting a proclamation directed against the organisers of public meetings held for the denunciation of Wang Chih-chun, Governor of Kwangsi. From the despatches there reproduced, it appears that while the Council asserted the right of foreign supervision over native proclamations in the Settlement, and their cancellation if shown to be prejudicial to good administration, the Consular Body, fearing the results of a refusal, expressed the opinion that there was no reason why the proclamation in question should not be posted. The case in point was settled by the withdrawal of the proclamation by the Taotai, and the incident closed leaving the question of principle *in statu quo*.

As in the case of lekin runners and of irregular proceedings in respect to warrants and arrests, so in respect to these proclamations, it is to the Police alone that the community must look for protection against the persistent attempts of the Chinese authorities to ignore the conditions under which the Settlement exists.

In April a proclamation on the subject of five-cash pieces was observed by the Police in various parts of the Settlement, and as many copies as were discovered were removed. The Council's protest at the fact that the customary procedure had not been complied with in this instance was communicated to the Mixed Court Magistrate without result.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 27th April 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to a proclamation of the Mixed Court Magistrate, dated the 27th ultimo, on the subject of an issue of five-cash pieces to be accepted and circulated in parity with the current copper coinage. This proclamation bears the stamp of your office, dated the following day, and has been found posted in and about the cash shops of the Settlement.

In this connection I have the honour to allude to the procedure which has been in force for the past fifty years with the approval of the Consular Body, and under which, to quote the words of your predecessor "all Chinese proclamations, after having been signed by the Senior Consul, shall be handed to the Council, to be posted either by their Police or by the Chinese if accompanied by a member of the Police Force."

This procedure has not been followed in the present instance, and the Council's attention has only been drawn to the matter by the fact that the Police have removed and brought in so many of the proclamations as have been detected, on the grounds that they have been posted without authority.

The Council desires that you may be good enough to communicate with the Chinese authorities in this matter, and to ask that these and all similar proclamations shall be forwarded through the customary channels, or that steps may otherwise be taken to prevent similar breaches of the understanding of 1876.

The proclamation under notice relates wholly to a new issue of provincial copper coins, and the Council, while admitting that the matter is, strictly speaking, a national and not a municipal question, ventures to suggest to the Consular Body that the issue referred to appears to be contrary to the undertaking given in the British, American and Japanese treaties in respect to uniform national coinage.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

29th April 1905.

SIR,—Acknowledging receipt of your letter of 27th inst., 05/220, I beg to inform you that I have communicated it to the Mixed Court Magistrate.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Later in the year a proclamation was issued in the interests of a private pig-slaughtering establishment, but upon representations being made by the Council in the matter the document was cancelled.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 7th July 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to your notice the issue of two proclamations by ex-magistrate Tu of the Mixed Court, dated the 29th ultimo, and bearing the stamp of the Senior Consulate of the 3rd instant, on the subject of an establishment for the slaughtering of pigs. These proclamations state that the institution has been erected under the authority of the Municipal Council, and proceed to notify the local pork dealers that they must use this slaughter-house for the killing and curing of their pigs.

An application was submitted to the Council by Messrs. Bodemeyer & Co. in January last for the issue of a proclamation of this character, intended to afford them special facilities and privileges, and notices were published at the same time in the native papers to the effect that the establishment was under the special protection of the native authorities. A prolonged correspondence ensued, apparently without permanent effect, though the foreign element in the scheme has disappeared. The Council consistently refused to lend any assistance to a project, which interfered with the rights of ordinary native dealers and sought to coerce them into making use of this particular slaughtering establishment.

The Consular Body will recognise that the issue of a proclamation, bearing the seal of the Mixed Court and with the stamp of the Senior Consulate and of the Council, will afford the establishment in question an unwarranted semblance of official authority and will have the effect of disorganising the legitimate business of a large number of native pig-slaughterers throughout the Settlement.

The Council considers it probable that, when the proclamation was presented to receive the stamp of the Senior Consulate, the circumstances of the case were not explained, and that you were not aware that an endeavour was being made to establish a monopoly for the benefit of certain private individuals. Under the circumstances, therefore, I have the honour to suggest that you should consent to the cancellation of the document, duly notifying the magistrate of your reasons for so doing.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 31st July 1905.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 7th of July, regarding the proclamation issued by the ex-magistrate Tu of the Mixed Court, on the subject of an establishment for the slaughtering of pigs, I have the honour to inform you that, in consideration of the facts stated in your letter of the 7th instant, I consent to the cancellation of the said proclamation, and will duly notify the magistrate of the Mixed Court.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The past year has been the healthiest on record.

There can be no doubt that preventive medicine is the medicine of the future and that it is fitting to apply its principles to Shanghai, inasmuch as China is a country of the future, with an enormous latent potential. A demand for translations of sanitary literature has arisen, which has been met by translating this report during the past two years, recently adding sheets giving simple rules for the prevention of disease. It is proposed to undertake the translation of standard works on sanitation and to identify a sanitary press with the work of the Municipal Health Department. Although the main object of the Health Office is to safeguard the health of the foreign resident, the higher altruistic object, which is above that of nationality, is the essential and practical one; for where foreigners and natives are so closely associated, sanitary measures benefiting the one benefit the other.

Tuberculosis is rampant in Shanghai and is its greatest sanitary scourge. Had every consumptive the knowledge that what he coughs up from his diseased lung contains the germ of the disease and were he given the means, which are quite simple, to effectually disinfect the spit, one might see the end of the disease. Knowing the Chinese desire for charitable institutions, a sanitorium for Consumptives may be suggested with a possibility of its being carried out by a committee of public-spirited Chinese residents. If a few of the innumerable cases of Tuberculosis in the Settlement could be treated at such an institution, they themselves would be relieved, their families would be benefited by removal of a source of infection, while the sanitorium routine, having for its object the prevention of the spread of infection by disinfection of the spit, should prove a means of sanitary education which would ultimately tend to reduce the number of deaths from Tuberculosis.

Regarding the Chinese population, the high requirements of sanitation cannot be met without skilled medical attendance in place of

the present quackery. The detection of individual cases of infectious disease must of necessity be in the hands of the family physician, and without his intelligent co-operation the work of limiting infectious disease by public measures would be almost impossible. The primary need is a school of medicine run by the Chinese for the Chinese, the teachers Chinese with degrees in Medicine from the best schools of Europe or America. The results obtained by schools where the teaching is done by foreigners in China are very disappointing. Tls. 100,000 a year would send some fifty picked men to the best schools of Europe and America, and would produce within ten years an adequate teaching staff for a local medical school to which would be attached a general hospital for the Chinese. An endowment of this kind might be furnished partly by the Council and partly by a committee of Chinese residents by voluntary subscription, the administration of the fund being in the hands of the Council and the native committee conjointly.

The Municipal Laboratory continues to be the centre of work of the Health Department, but as administrative work increases so is the time that should be devoted to research lessened. The appointment of a research assistant would be a good investment for the community.

By the introduction of a new system of collection of house refuse, namely by native barrows, not only are there indications of a distinct sanitary improvement through prevention of dumping of garbage on the streets and alleys, but a saving of some Tls. 35,000 annually will result. Further particulars will be found elsewhere in this report.

Another work, which resulted in a saving to the community at a rate of Tls. 45,000 a year, was the exploiting of a Municipal Butchery as a means of curbing the extortionate demands of the butchers and cattle dealers, and the officials behind them, when an attempt was made to unreasonably increase the price of butchers' meat. An account of these interesting manœuvres will be found under the heading of Meat Supply.

The ward for cases of mental disease is being built on a piece of land immediately to the north of the Nursing Home. It will probably be completed before the end of next year and should form a useful addition to the Municipal Hospital system.

A public Swimming Bath will be erected next year on the Recreation Ground near the Rifle Butts.

Although much has been done by careful sanitary inspection of dairies, it may be noted that local milk cannot be considered fit for consumption without sterilisation. Sterilisation can be most easily done by thoroughly boiling the milk. A lower temperature than boiling suffices to render milk safe and does not cause the boiled flavour, but the process requires careful supervision. As the boiling of milk at home is a process involving personal supervision it is frequently imperfectly carried out. It becomes necessary therefore to consider whether it would be worth while ensuring the purity of milk by means of a Municipal Sterilising Station to which the milk would be brought in bulk by the dairymen, tested, sterilised, bottled and sealed, and handed back to the dairymen for distribution to their customers.

A melancholy feature of the year under record is the result of a special meeting of Ratepayers whereat a matter of great importance to the community, namely, the addition of certain Public Health Bye-laws to the charter of Local Government, was again shelved from want of interest.

Regarding the influence of public criticism on Municipal sanitary work, errors of omission and commission being announced without excess of charity, it may be noted that efficiency in detail of obvious measures tends to be improved thereby but that it causes a stagnation of true effort. Popular sympathy with sanitary work is much to be desired. Requests for sanitary inspection and help in sanitary matters should be more frequent. The public should look upon the Health Officer and Sanitary Inspectors more in the light of sanitary advisers, easy of access and always ready to attend to their wants, rather than a sort of policemen on the look-out for some sanitary crime.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES NEEDED.

A new Land Regulation dealing with Public Health measures generally.

Addition to the Licensing Bye-law to include fish, fruit, vegetable and tailors' shops, ice-houses, bakeries and aerated water factories.

A Municipal Milk Sterilisation Station.

A Residence for Municipal Nurses.

Completion of the Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

A Sanitorium for Chinese Consumptives.

A Chinese School of Medicine.

The following Public Health Notices, for foreigners and Chinese respectively, have been published during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR FOREIGNERS.

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which by means of individual careful living and by public sanitation are preventable, such as Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and other bowel disorders, Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge by the Health Department on application to the Health Officer.

Nuisances dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Disinfection of premises after Infectious Disease will be carried out by the Health Department free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided at the Municipal Hospital, Range Road. The fee for the wards is Tls. 2 a day and for private rooms Tls. 6 a day. Free beds are available for poor people.

Individual Measures

Kitchen supervision should be thorough because the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food. Every house should if possible have a separate larder (place for storing uncooked food), kitchen, and serving-room. The serving-room should contain the Berkefeld filter, ice-chest, table utensils, washing sink, boiled milk, drinks, bread, butter, fruit and other cooked or prepared foods. Cooking or boiling destroys infection.

Vegetables, and fruit grown near the ground, are specially liable to be infected with the germs of Typhoid fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other bowel diseases, and should before cooking be strictly kept out of the serving-room and from contact with cooked or prepared food.

Milk should be thoroughly boiled immediately it is received and placed in the serving-room.

Water for drinking purposes should either be boiled or filtered through a Berkefeld filter.

Mosquitoes and Flies carry disease, hence fly-covers should be used over cooked food. As mosquito bites may carry Malaria, the mosquito net should not be neglected, especially up country. A small quantity of paraffin oil thrown into stagnant water will prevent the development of mosquitoes; but no stagnant water should be allowed to collect.

Refuse should not be allowed to accumulate, and a proper easily-lifted galvanised iron receptacle should be provided. Nightsoil buckets should be kept securely closed, including those in the servants' latrines. Proper receptacles for these purposes may be obtained at the Health Office.

Yards and Drains can be best disinfected by keeping them in a good state of repair and flushing freely with water.

Vaccination should be repeated every three years.

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR CHINESE.

[*Translation.*]

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which, by means of individual careful living and by public sanitation, are preventable, such as Small-pox, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Diphtheria, Scarlet-fever, Measles, Consumption, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge by the Health Department on application to the Health Officer, 1 Honan Road.

Nuisances dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided for at the Municipal Hospital, Range Road. The wards are free, but for private rooms a small charge is made.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Individual Measures.

Food should be thoroughly cooked. No cooked food should be kept overnight from June 1st to October 31st.

Vegetables, and fruit grown near the ground, being liable to infection with Cholera and other diseases of the guts, should be separated from the rest of the food before cooking. Cooking destroys the infective material.

Water should not be drunk unless it has been boiled. Aerated waters and such cold drinks are often dangerous to health. Tea is the best drink for both hot and cold weather.

Mosquitoes and Flies carry disease, hence fly-covers should be used over cooked food. As mosquito bites carry Malaria the mosquito net should be used, especially up country. Paraffin oil will prevent the development of mosquitoes in stagnant water, but no stagnant water should be allowed if possible.

Refuse should not be allowed to accumulate, and proper, easily lifted, galvanised iron receptacles should be used. Nightsoil buckets should be kept securely closed. Proper receptacles for these purposes can be obtained at the Health Office, 1 Honan Road.

Yards and Drains should be kept in a good state of repair and freely flushed with water.

Spitting, except down a drain or into a fire, is a very dirty habit, and when the person who spits has consumption it is very dangerous to other persons by spreading the disease.

Vaccination should be applied to everyone. The Chinese way of vaccinating with a scab of Small-pox protects the individual but causes the disease to spread among those not vaccinated. Those wishing to be vaccinated can be vaccinated at the Municipal Health Office, 1 Honan Road, free of charge.

1.—METEOROLOGY OF SHANGHAI.

—		First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year 1905
Barometer	Mean Inches	30.21	29.87	29.77	30.22	30.02
	Departure from Average	—0.05	—0.00	—0.00	—0.00	—0.01
Temperature	Mean Degree	40.6	64.3	78.5	53.2	59.1
	Departure from Average	—0.4	—0.7	+0.7	+0.8	+0.1
Daily Range of Temperature	Mean Degree	12.1	15.4	15.0	17.0	14.9
	Departure from Average	—1.9	—1.0	—0.2	+0.4	—0.7
Degree of Humidity	Mean (Saturation—100)	80	81	83	76	80
	Departure from Average	+1	—0	—0	—1	—0
Rainfall	Amount in Inches	11.00	12.52	22.55	5.38	51.45
	Departure from Average	+3.38	—1.45	+6.93	—0.74	+8.12

The above figures have been kindly furnished for this report by Father Froc, Director of the Siccawei Observatory.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

SITUATION: Latitude 31° 15′ N.; Longitude 121° 29′ E.

ELEVATION: Approximately sea-level.

AREA WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS: 5,618 acres or $8\frac{2}{3}$ sq. miles.

DENSITY OF POPULATION: 82 persons per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES: { Foreign 2,292 / Native 44,646

POPULATION: { Foreign 11,497 / Native 452,716

DEATH-RATE: Foreign { Corrected 11·2 per 1,000 / Zymotic 2·0 per 1,000

Native ... ... 14·2 per 1,000

TOTAL RAINFALL: 51.45 inches.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Foreign Population of the Settlement North of the Yang-king-pang, including the outside roads and Pootung, at the Census taken on the 14th October 1905, was 11,497, and consisted of 5,728 men, 3,270 women and 2,499 children. The foreign shipping population, which numbered 2,510, is not included. The Census of the foreign population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows the following expansion : 1,666, 1,673, 2,197, 3,673, 3,821, 4,684, 6,774, 11,497.

The Native Population on the 14th October 1905 was 452,716, and consisted of 212,517 men, 118,432 women and 121,767 children. The Census of the Chinese population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows roughly the following expansion : 75,000, 96,000, 108,000, 126,000, 168,000, 241,000, 345,000, 452,000.

Deaths.

Death-rate among the Resident Foreign Population.—During the year 1905 the total corrected number of deaths registered among foreigners, including non-Chinese Asiatics, was 241 ; of this number 129 occurred among the resident population.

Six months spent continuously in Shanghai is taken to constitute residence as in former reports. As the non-resident population is a variable and indeterminate factor, the deaths in this category are eliminated in the calculation of the death-rate. The death-rate per thousand per annum, therefore, calculated from 129 deaths occurring amongst the resident foreign population of 11,497, is 11·2, as against 12·9 in 1904. The deaths of 33 children (persons under 15) have been registered, as against 40 last year ; of the deaths among adults 64 were men and 32 women ; of children 24 were boys and 9 girls. The mean age at death among the adult resident population was 43·4.

The year has been the most healthy on record.

Small-pox, the most obviously preventable of all diseases, still kills in that section of the foreign community which neglects vaccination.

There has been no recrudescence of Cholera.

Typhoid fever shows a decrease on last year's figures.

The reduction in the mortality from Diphtheria may be accounted for by the early and more general treatment by Antitoxin, which is now produced in the Laboratory of the Municipality.

Scarlet fever, which killed so many in 1902, appears likely to linger among the community.

Tuberculosis heads the list of fatal diseases both among foreigners and natives and calls attention to the overcrowding which is so apparent in the Settlement.

Alcohol has been responsible for the death of seven foreigners during the year.

Lobar Pneumonia, which four years ago assumed almost epidemic proportions, caused four deaths.

Dysentery and Malaria continue of mild type.

Plague has been kept at bay.

There were six suicides among foreign residents during the year.

The zymotic death-rate was but 2·0, as against 2·9 and 3·2 of the two previous years and 2·49 of the large towns in England.

Among the non-resident population the chief causes of death were Small-pox, Typhoid fever, Tuberculosis and Drowning.

Death-rate among the Native Population.—6,443 deaths amongst the Chinese have been reported, compared with 10,801 and 7,380 in the two previous years.

The death-rate per thousand per annum is 14·2, as against 19·2 last year. There were 246 deaths from Small-pox and 1,414 from Tuberculosis, as against 759 and 1,827 respectively last year. Of the deaths 3,946 were male and 2,497 female. The deaths of 2,091 children (persons under 15) have been registered ; of these, 1,159 were boys and 932 girls.

DEATHS REGISTERED AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	9	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	7
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	15
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sprue	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Chronic Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Abscess of Liver	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
Cancer	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	5
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	1	1	2	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	12
Bronchitis	1	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	12
Diseases of Kidney	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4
Drowning	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
Suicide	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6
All other causes	1	6	2	1	2	2	2	2	...	4	1	4	27
Total.....	16	19	16	11	7	8	11	9	4	9	11	8	129

DEATHS REGISTERED AMONG CHILDREN OF THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Acute Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Chronic Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Bronchitis	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	10
Diseases of Kidney	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
All other causes	...	3	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	12
Total	3	5	5	4	3	2	2	0	0	3	2	4	33

TOTAL FOREIGN DEATHS REGISTERED.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	10	9	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	...	1	2	...	...	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	14
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	3	3	4	3	1	2	1	5	2	1	3	1	29
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	8
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Sprue	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Chronic Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Abscess of Liver	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	6
Alcoholism	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	7
Cancer	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	7
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	2	2	2	2	...	3	6	1	...	...	2	...	20
Bronchitis	1	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	12
Diseases of Kidney	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	8
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	8
Drowning	...	...	...	3	3	3	4	1	...	2	1	1	18
Suicide	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	11
All other causes	2	9	5	4	5	6	5	3	2	6	4	4	55
TOTAL ...	23	32	32	23	15	18	25	17	9	14	21	12	241

Nationality of Deaths among Foreign Residents.	
British	46
Portuguese	28
American	14
German	11
Filipino	4
Japanese	4
Spanish	4
Austro-Hungarian ...	3
Swiss	1
Russian	2
Italian	3
Scandinavian ...	3
French	3
Danish	2
Belgian	1

Ages at Death of Foreign Residents.	
One year and under ...	19
Over one year and up to ten	12
Ten to twenty	8
Twenty to thirty	19
Thirty to forty	20
Forty to fifty	20
Fifty to sixty	11
Sixty to seventy	14
Seventy to eighty	4
Eighty to ninety	2
Mean age at death ...	32·1
Mean age at death of adults	43·4

DEATH-RATE DURING TWENTY YEARS.

Year.	Foreigners.						Natives.
	Residents.					Non-Residents.	Death-Rate of Chinese Population.
	Adults.	Children	Total Deaths.	Population.	Death-Rate of Resident Population.	Total Deaths.	
1886	51	18	69	3,702	**18·6**	51	
1887	64	20	84	3,731	**22·5**	46	
1888	52	23	75	3,760	**19·9**	33	
1889	39	28	67	3,789	**17·7**	25	
1890	60	31	91	3,821	**23·8**	35	
1891	61	38	98	3,980	**24·6**	45	
1892	52	18	70	4,140	**16·9**	32	
1893	45	21	66	4,310	**15·3**	31	
1894	47	40	87	4,500	**19·3**	37	
1895	45	35	80	4,684	**17·1**	44	
1896	59	29	88	4,834	**18·2**	47	
1897	42	27	69	4,909	**14·5**	32	
1898	61	24	85	5,240	**16·2**	17	
1899	75	29	104	5,510	**18·9**	28	
1900	81	16	97	6,774	**14·3**	60	
1901	91	37	128	7,000	**18·3**	91	
1902	81	57	138	7,600	**18·1**	125	**30·9**
1903	86	46	132	8,300	**15·9**	82	**21·2**
1904	76	40	116	9,000	**12·9**	78	**19·2**
1905	96	33	129	11,497	**11·2**	112	**14·2**

RETURN OF CHINESE DEATHS.

Month.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Tuberculosis.	All causes.
January	189	0	135	698
February	35	0	127	568
March	19	0	115	659
April	2	0	87	486
May	0	0	100	498
June	0	0	110	466
July	0	0	133	555
August	0	0	132	609
September	0	0	139	542
October	0	0	146	600
November...	0	0	105	399
December...	1	0	85	363
TOTAL ...	246	0	1,414	6,443
Chinese Population			452,716	
Death-rate among Chinese			14.2	

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notification.

In the absence of legal obligation to notify, a contract has been made between the Municipal Council and the qualified medical practitioners of Shanghai requiring notification of Infectious Disease for the facilitation of preventive measures in consideration of the use of the resources of the Public Health Laboratory for the purposes of bacteriological diagnosis and of the payment of a fee of one tael for each case. The notifiable diseases are Small-pox, Cholera, Typhoid fever, Typhus fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet fever, Tuberculosis, Plague, Anthrax, Glanders, Leprosy and Hydrophobia. Tls. 269 was paid for notification fees, as against Tls. 317 and 286 in the two previous years.

The new system of notification, so far as it goes, has worked well, and the best thanks of the community are due to the doctors for their co-operation.

During the year 121 Bills of Health for ships and cargoes were issued, as against 95 in the previous year.

Isolation.

Isolation for cases of Infectious Disease is provided at the Municipal Hospital, Range Road. There is a separate hospital for Chinese cases.

Admission to either hospital is voluntary and the institutions are for the benefit not only of the patients admitted but of the community generally. Every endeavour is being made to make the hospital as comfortable as possible and the surroundings pleasant, while the fees are arranged so that in no case may the question of payment of fees prevent anyone from coming into the hospital. The fees for admission to the foreign hospital are Tls. 6 a day for private rooms and Tls. 2 a day for wards wherein free beds are available for poor people. Wherever possible the patients or their friends arrange for medical attendance.

The fees for admission to the Chinese hospital are Tls. 1 to 4 a day for private rooms while the wards are free. In the Chinese hospital patients may be attended by their own native doctors if they so desire.

Ambulances are provided for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious disease to the Municipal Hospitals. The charge for the use of the horse ambulance is $3, but comfortable hand ambulances are available free of charge. Other vehicles used for conveyance of cases of infectious disease to the hospital are detained at the hospital until disinfected.

It would possibly be an advantage were cases of Typhoid fever sent to the Municipal Hospital rather than to the Nursing Home and General Hospital as these latter institutions are, when Typhoid fever is prevalent, filled with cases of that disease to the exclusion of cases of general medical and surgical disease. Were it decided to deal thus with cases of Typhoid fever it would be advisable to complete the west pavilion of the Hospital together with an additional small wing for such miscellaneous cases of infectious disease as Measles, Chicken-pox, etc.

That 22 cases of Diphtheria and 11 cases of Scarlet fever among foreigners were admitted during the year without a death speaks well for the hospital treatment.

Cases in Municipal Hospital, 1905.

Disease.	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Small-pox	71	18	16	7
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Scarlet fever	11	0	1	0
Beri-beri	0	0	7	4
Measles	14	0	0	0
Diphtheria	22	0	4	3
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	0	0	22	0
Chancroid	0	0	103	0
Gonorrhœa	0	0	493	0
Other diseases	7	0	8	0
Total	125	18	654	14

Disinfection.

336 rooms were disinfected, as against 714 and 152 in the two preceding years; 28,370 articles have been disinfected by steam, compared with 13,486 and 11,352 in the two preceding years.

The Disinfection Station adjoins the Municipal Hospital. For each disinfection each disinfector dons a sterile overall. The general method of disinfecting in a house after a case of infectious disease is firstly to remove to the Station everything that can be disinfected by steam; then to wash walls, floors, fittings and furniture with disinfecting solution (saponified cresol). Fragile and delicate ware, such as bonnets, furs, books and photographs are disinfected by formalin. In many cases, such as after Typhoid fever or Diphtheria, disinfection of walls, etc. is not considered always necessary, the washing with disinfectant being then limited to articles that have been actually in contact with infected material. After every disinfection painting or colour-washing of walls and ceiling is advised to be done by the occupier before the room is again occupied, without which no responsibility can be accepted by the Health Department.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Fatal Cases.	Percentage Case Fatality.
Small-pox ...	34	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	14	34·1
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Typhoid Fever ...	3	2	5	1	4	5	2	2	1	6	7	12	50	7	14·0
Diphtheria ...	6	1	3	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	2	1	23	2	8·7
Scarlet Fever ...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	1	20·0
Tuberculosis ..	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	
Total	46	7	11	3	8	11	4	2	1	7	12	13	125	39	

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE AMONG THE RESIDENT POPULATION DURING TWENTY YEARS.

Year.	Small-pox.		Cholera.		Typhoid Fever.		Diph-theria.		Scarlet Fever.		Tuberculosis.	
	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
1886	...	...	23	...	2	...	0	...	...	...	12	...
1887	7	...	18	...	8	...	0	...	...	...	9	...
1888	2	...	5	...	4	...	0	...	...	...	9	...
1889	1	...	1	...	4	...	0	...	...	...	10	...
1890	4	79	32	...	4	...	0	...	...	...	8	...
1891	3	223	23	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	11	...
1892	5	78	0	...	7	...	2	...	0	...	18	...
1893	11	184	0	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	6	...
1894	9	125	0	...	5	...	3	...	0	...	7	...
1895	7	138	20	...	0	...	5	...	0	...	4	...
1896	19	316	10	...	8	...	1	...	0	...	9	...
1897	2	92	0	...	6	...	1	...	0	...	9	...
1898	2	65	0	...	7	...	1	...	0	...	9	...
1899	7	183	0	...	6	...	0	...	0	...	10	...
1900	0	54	0	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	14	...
1901	1	31	0	...	6	...	3	...	11	...	17	...
1902	3	434	8	1,500	6	...	8	...	27	1,500	7	2,000
1903	7	241	3	162	13	...	3	...	1	2	26	1,976
1904	11	759	1	0	7	...	2	...	3	0	11	1,827
1905	14	246	0	0	7	...	2	...	1	0	15	1,414

Small-pox.

There were 41 cases notified and 14 deaths registered among the resident foreign population during 1905. Among the Chinese there were 246 deaths, as compared with 759 last year.

Vaccination is done free for all Chinese and indigent foreigners applying at the Health Office. Vaccine is also supplied free to the Chinese hospitals in Shanghai. 465 vaccinations have been done at the Health Office during the year, as compared with 380 last year.

There is no doubt that vaccination repeated until it no longer takes always prevents Small-pox. The criterion of efficient vaccination is inability to be vaccinated. In Shanghai there exists so much Small-pox infection that vaccination should be repeated every three years until it no longer takes.

Cholera.

No recrudescence of Cholera occurred in the Shanghai district during 1905.

Typhoid Fever.

There were 50 cases of Typhoid fever notified among the resident foreign population during the year, 7 of which were fatal. The type of this disease occurring locally is so mild as to suggest the possibility of some of the cases returned as Typhoid fever being in reality Malta fever, a disease often indistinguishable clinically in the early stages and one with a very low mortality. The great frequency of relapse would also be explained by some of these cases being Malta fever. Moreover, examination in the Laboratory of the blood of some obscure cases of fever, occurring both locally and up river, have demonstrated the occurrence of Malta fever.

The infection of Typhoid fever may be conveyed by vegetables and oysters which have been contaminated with infected ordure, by water, by milk contaminated with infected water, through the air by means of infected dust, and directly from persons suffering from the disease. Typhoid fever is a preventable disease, its prevention being largely a matter of individual care in the observance of the rules set forth in

the Public Health Notice which has been issued to all applicants at the Health Office.

The cause of Typhoid fever is practically always taken into the body with infected food, and the foods most commonly infected are vegetables by reason of the manner in which they are grown. Especial stress should be laid on the fact that vegetables are frequently the source of infection with Typhoid fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other forms of Diarrhœa, and particular care should be given to their thorough cooking and separation before cooking from the rest of the food. The larder or room for storing uncooked food should be separated from the pantry or serving-room where table utensils, ice chest, bread, milk, Berkefeld filter and cooked food are kept. There should be a washing-up sink in the serving-room so that table utensils need not be taken into the kitchen to be washed. Enquiry has been made into the manner of raising oysters near Ningpo for the Shanghai market, and it appears probable that they are fed on human ordure and may therefore be a source of Typhoid fever if eaten uncooked.

Diphtheria.

23 cases have been notified and 2 deaths registered from this disease among the foreign population. The case fatality is extremely small and is probably due to a more general use of Antitoxin, which is now one of the staple products of the Laboratory. Diphtheria Antitoxin has been used in most cases notified, and to some extent contacts with those infected have received prophylactic injections. It is supplied free to indigent patients on the recommendation of any local physician.

In any case of suspected Diphtheria, Antitoxin should be given at once, without waiting for the result of the bacteriological diagnosis. The dose for curative purposes is 2,000 units upwards and that for prophylaxis from 200 to 1,000 units.

Scarlet Fever.

Although Scarlet-fever has failed to establish itself firmly in any part of Asia except Asia Minor and is practically unknown in the tropics

it appears to have come to Shanghai to stay. Among the Chinese there has been no repetition of the decimation of three years ago, but among foreign residents 5 cases have been notified, 1 of which was fatal.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis has caused 15 deaths among the resident foreign population, as against 11 last year. The disease is very prevalent among the Chinese, being responsible for 1,414 deaths, or nearly one in four of all deaths. This enormous death-rate is significant of local conditions of overcrowding against which there is at present no legislation. The prevalence of Tuberculosis bears little relation to climate but is common wherever man closely aggregates. Indiscriminate spitting and deficient air space are the chief causes of consumption. The spit of consumptives, being infectious, should only be received into receptacles which can be burnt or boiled or the contents destroyed by strong antiseptics or boiling water. The following notice in Chinese was distributed during the year among the native population.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

[*Translation.*]

1.—Consumption causes one death in every four among the Chinese living in Shanghai.

2.—Consumption is an infectious disease and is preventable.

3.—Consumption is contracted by taking into the body, chiefly by the breath, the germ of the disease. This germ is contained in the spit of consumptives and in the minute droplets sprayed into the air by consumptives in coughing, speaking, or sneezing.

4.—These germs are only derived from persons suffering from consumption and are found in great numbers in the spit.

5.—In a moist states this spit does not infect the air but if allowed to dry and become dust it is very dangerous and is then a means by which the disease is spread from person to person.

6.—Promiscuous spitting is a dirty habit and a consumptive should not spit anywhere except into a spittoon containing water or disinfectant, into the fire, or down a drain.

7.—A consumptive should not cough into the face of another person.

Were a committee of Chinese residents to set about establishing a sanitorium for the treatment of some of the innumerable cases of consumption in the Settlement it would not only benefit the sufferers themselves but, by establishing a routine having for its object the prevention of the spread of infection by disinfection of the spit of consumptives, would be a means of sanitary education, ultimately reducing the number of cases in the Settlement.

Plague.

Plague still threatens Shanghai, and the legislation necessary for isolating the first cases as they may be discovered is conspicuously absent. Once Plague has obtained a hold, there are no known sanitary measures capable of coping with it, as is shown by the sanitary history of Hongkong and Bombay ; while the importance of isolating the first cases is demonstrated by the success with which Plague was recently stamped out in Sydney and Glasgow.

Inasmuch as Plague follows the routes of sea-traffic and establishes itself in the sea-ports, while its spread inland only takes place very slowly, it is necessary, for the protection of Shanghai, to maintain the Port Sanitary Station of the Imperial Maritime Customs in a condition of active efficiency throughout the year as long as Plague exists in ports having direct communication with Shanghai. A number of Plague cases from the shipping have been intercepted at Woosung.

The International Sanitary Convention of Paris 1903 co-ordinated in a single Convention the principles embodied in the several Conventions of 1897, 1894, 1893 and 1892, and is generally held to mark an advance in breadth of view in the matter of Public Health questions involving international obligations. The Convention broadly requires that each government, signing the Convention, immediately notifies the other governments of the first appearance of recognised cases of Plague or Cholera, giving full particulars, and thereafter takes such steps for the limitation of the spread of the disease as are specified in the Convention. Although China may be held to be the home of Plague she neither sent delegates to the conference nor became a signatory to it.

A supply of Haffkine's Plague prophylactic, prepared in the Laboratory, has been kept ready for use.

Malaria.

No deaths from Malaria were registered among the foreign population during the year. There are, however, quite a number of cases of Malarial fever, mostly of the benign tertian type, contracted in and around Shanghai.

Throughout the year a weekly examination has been made of mosquitoes collected from each of the eight sanitary districts into which the Settlement is divided; and out of a total of 3,000 mosquitoes fifteen were found of the variety of malarial mosquito met with locally—the Anopheles Sinensis.

The prophylaxis of Malaria resolves itself into (1) Suppression of mosquitoes, (2) Prevention of infection of mosquitoes, (3) Prevention of infection of man by mosquitoes.

Every effort should be made by householders to do away with all receptacles of stagnant water, where mosquitoes breed, such as ponds, water-plants, aquaria, drains out of repair, abandoned tubs, pots, tins and what not. The mosquito net should be assiduously used wherever there are mosquitoes and especially in up-country houseboat trips. It is doubly necessary to surround a person suffering from Malaria with mosquito netting to prevent mosquitoes being infected and acting as carriers of infection.

Beri-beri.

The incidence of Beri-beri among the Municipal prisoners is becoming less. During 1905 there were admitted into the Municipal Hospital 7 cases, 4 of which were fatal, as against 15 and 0, 46 and 6, 52 and 10, 281 and 47, and 117 and 23 during the five previous years respectively. The Gaol has been practically free from the disease throughout the year. Although the clinical material has become small the cause of this disease remains under close observation, though up to the present wrapped in obscurity.

Dysentery.

There was 1 death from Dysentery and 3 from abscess of the liver among foreign residents. Though diarrhœa of dysenteric type is

very common in Shanghai it has a trifling mortality when compared with the Dysentery of Japan and the tropics. The cause of the chronic diarrhœas common in Shanghai is under investigation in the Laboratory.

Acute Lobar Pneumonia.

This disease, which was very rare prior to 1898, has in subsequent years caused 2, 8, 0, 8, 2, 2, 6, and 4 deaths among resident foreigners.

Rabies.

Notwithstanding the muzzling order and the licensing of dogs, cases of rabies among dogs still occur. In six of these the diagnosis was established by examination in the Laboratory. Two foreign and six Chinese residents were bitten by rabid dogs within the Settlement during the year. The virus of rabies in the Shanghai dogs is of an exceptionally intense character, the period of incubation being much shorter than the rabies met with in dogs in Europe. 25 persons underwent the Pasteur treatment in the Municipal Laboratory during the year, most of the cases coming from outside Shanghai. An account of the work of the Pasteur Institute will be found under the heading of Laboratory.

Dengue.

From its home in the Malay Archipelago, Dengue has frequently during recent years spread up the coast ports to Shanghai, reaching here this year in September. As it is essentially a tropical disease the advent of the cold weather effectually put an end to it. It very rarely kills, but frequently incapacitates from work a large section of the community. It is an intensely infectious disease, spreading in mass like Influenza, but appears not to be spread by contagion.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Inasmuch as the study of the life history of pathogenic organisms must precede all adequate measures for preventing the diseases which they cause, no pains have been spared to develope the resources of the Municipal Laboratory. It is the centre of work of the Health Department. Its purposes have been the investigation of diseases met with in Shanghai, the bacteriological diagnosis of infective disease, the preparation of preventive and curative remedies against these diseases, and the analysis of products bearing on the Public Health. The matters which have been under investigation have been the causes of variation in virulence of Small-pox Vaccine, Cholera Antitoxic Serum, the natural filtration of water through alluvium, the suitability of fruits and vegetables as media for the growth of certain pathogenic organisms, preventive inoculation against Cattle-Plague, the causation of Beri-beri, the incubation period of rabies in China and the prevalence of Malta fever.

Bacteriological Diagnosis.

The bacteriological diagnostic service, which is in the charge of Dr. Moore, Assistant Health Officer, is being more and more utilised not only by local medical practitioners but by those in the outports. 806 specimens were examined, as againt 601 last year. Of 257 specimens of blood from suspected cases of Typhoid fever, 77 gave the Widal reaction, while of 27 from suspected cases of Malta fever 10 gave the reaction with the Malta fever organism. Of 151 specimens from suspected cases of Diphtheria 37 yielded the bacillus. Of 28 specimens of blood 3 showed the Malarial parasite. Of 5 cases suspected of Plague none yielded the bacillus.

Analyses.

The analyses done during the year included 27 samples of drinking water and 304 of milk. Analyses were also made for poisons, liquors, etc.

Vaccines.

The supply of glycerinated Small-pox vaccine has been widely distributed throughout the Far East. 28,500 tubes were sent out from the Laboratory during the year—the equivalent of 142,500 persons protected against Small-pox. The number of tubes of vaccine issued from the Laboratory in successive years since 1898 has been 5,000, 6,000, 22,500, 13,000, 12,000, 34,000 and 28,500 respectively. The strain of lymph has been still further improved. The vaccine is sent out in tubes sufficing for five vaccinations, each tube bearing a label marked "SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL LABORATORY," the date of issue from the Laboratory and the number of the calf yielding the vaccine, so that any fault can be traced to the source. The vaccine is guaranteed to produce successful results for one month after the date marked on the tube.

As light and heat destroy the vaccine virus it is advisable to keep it in the dark and during high temperatures in an ice-chest and to use it as fresh as possible. The vaccine is glycerinated and kept in the Laboratory before issue with the object of eliminating extraneous organisms. It is obtained from calves proved healthy by post-mortem examination, and is tested as regards purity and activity before issue.

36 doses of Haffkine's Plague prophylactic have been sent out from the Laboratory, also small quantities of Mallein and Tuberculin.

Antitoxins.

Two horses are kept for the production of Diphtheria Antitoxin and a good degree of immunity has been established, using Park's Diphtheria bacillus for the production of the toxin. 500,000 units have been sent out from the Laboratory to meet the needs of Shanghai and the outports.

Anti-Rabic Treatment of Pasteur.

Since the opening of the Shanghai Pasteur Institute in 1899 182 persons have received the treatment. During the past year 25 persons were treated. Of these 23 were dog bites and 2 cat bites. The animal was proved rabid by inoculation in 10 cases; certified

rabid by a competent clinical examination in 3 cases; 10 were suspected of rabies, while in 2 no data could be obtained.

In one case (a Chinese policeman severely bitten in several places by a dog proved to be rabid) the treatment failed to avert the disease from which the patient died two months after the infliction of the bite. This is the only death from Hydrophobia among the Pasteur patients for a period of two and a half years, during which 65 patients have been treated, while but two patients have died of Hydrophobia after complete treatment out of the total of 182 cases since the opening of the Institute in 1899.

The incubation period of Rabies in rabbits inoculated with the brain of dogs sent to the Laboratory for examination varied from 11 days to 17 days, the average being 13 days. That the virus of Rabies met with locally is of an exceptionally intense character may be concluded by comparing the above incubation period with that met with in Europe, which varies from 14 to 21 days.

V.—SANITATION.

Sanitary inspection.—Though the work of the Sanitary Inspectors has been further organised there is still room for improvement in the higher and more technical aspect of sanitary inspection, the chief object of which is the suppression of infectious disease. The Sanitary Inspectors now make detailed enquiry into all cases of Infectious disease notified. Inspector Hill has done good work in the organisation of the new method of collection of house refuse, successfully overcoming many difficulties.

The Indian Staff has been dispensed with as it has been found that the work can be more intelligently done by Chinese.

Chinese dwellings.—A great number of old houses have been demolished to make room for more sanitary property erected in accordance with the Building Rules. The great want, however, is legislation against overcrowding, without which other sanitary measures are of little avail.

Foreign dwellings.—The Foreign Building Rules are doing good by ensuring more open space around dwellings, especially in that class of property usually known as "semi-foreign." The attention of architects is respectfully called to the clause in the Public Health Notice headed "Kitchen," wherein it is suggested that every house should, if possible, have a separate larder (place for storing uncooked food), kitchen and serving-room. The serving-room should be fitted with a washing-up sink, Berkefeld filter, shelves for all the table utensils, groceries, etc., and room for the ice chest. It is held that the separation of the serving-room from the kitchen is an important means of preventing those food infections which are so prevalent in Shanghai and which are brought into a house chiefly by means of infected vegetables. Cooking destroys the infected material, and food that leaves the kitchen should reach the table without contamination, and this can be ensured by having the table utensils kept in, and the service of food done from, a serving-room kept quite separate from the kitchen. As an

additional safeguard a washing-sink may be provided in the larder (store room for uncooked food) for the preparation of vegetables or a tap provided for that purpose in the yard.

Removal of House Refuse.—With the object of preventing the dumping of house refuse on the streets and alleys, it was necessary to seek some mode of collection that could penetrate the narrow alleys and back premises peculiar to the Settlement, so as to transport the contents of the refuse receptacle direct from the house to the garbage shoots. After experimenting with different receptacles it was decided that the best were galvanised iron receptacle boxes with a wooden framework shaped to permit of tipping, such as could be attached to an ordinary Chinese wheelbarrow. This method of refuse collection was applied in a tentative manner in the Western district, and, having proved successful, was extended to the rest of the Settlement. During the hot weather, while organising the work in the Central district, considerable difficulty was met with in getting the right sort of coolie, and there was opposition of a passive character from the "bosses" of coolie labour, who appear to dominate the lower native labouring classes. This was particularly noticeable when payment by piece-work came to be tried; although the individual coolie was given the opportunity to double his pay, he was found to be so under the thumb of the "bosses" that he would not attempt the extra work to earn the extra pay. However, by giving and taking on both sides, a satisfactory mean of work was finally obtained and the new method of refuse collection was applied to the remainder of the Settlement without difficulty.

Not only has there been a distinct sanitary advantage from the innovation but a very considerable economy also. Before the introduction of the new system the sweeping and dumping of the garbage on the roads was done by the Health Department and its carting away to the garbage shoots by the Engineer's Department. The whole work is now done by the Health Department for little more than the amount it cost this Department to sweep and dump the garbage on the streets.

The following Notification was published on the 9th December.

COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The Public is hereby notified that on and after January 1st, 1906, no House Refuse will be allowed to be deposited on the roads and alleys unless contained in a suitable receptacle placed ready for removal by 6 a.m. in summer and 7 a.m. in winter.

House Refuse will be collected from private residences if placed in an easily accessible position within a suitable receptacle.

Suitable receptacles can be obtained at the Health Office, 1 Honan Road, price $4 large size and $2.50 small size.

It is recommended that all combustible refuse, such as vegetable matter, paper, straw, etc., be burned by the householder.

Trade Refuse will be removed at a charge of $5 a month per daily barrow-load, except in outlying districts, when the charge will be proportionate to the distance from the garbage stations.

Stable Refuse will not be held to be house refuse and special arrangements will be made for its removal.

The Police will be directed to proceed against persons not complying with these conditions.

Drainage and paving.—It has been considered a duty not only to point out sanitary defects in the ordinary course of sanitary inspection, but also to provide the means whereby these defects can be best remedied and to supervise the work to completion. As a result of sanitary inspection and service of intimation notices concerning unhealthy conditions, sanitary improvements on private property have been effected to the extent of Tls. 8,656, as against Tls. 36,058, Tls. 54,540 and Tls. 40,916 in the three preceding years, by supervision of the estimates and work of the native contractors employed. In this way the native contractors have been taught the proper way of laying drains, forming cement channels, paving yards and other sanitary work. 135 contracts were thus supervised, as compared with 393 last year.

1,212 native houses have been provided with proper drains and paving, and 24 pork, bean-curd and other native food shops, besides 6 stables, have been cleansed, drained and provided with cement floors. This does not represent the whole of the sanitary work done, for many property owners have employed other contractors to do sanitary work on lines suggested by the Health Department, while in several cases

property owners have demolished their insanitary property rather than comply with the terms of the Intimation served.

The defect usually met with, in the course of inspection, is that of blocked surface drains, due to absence of proper surface inlets. A hinged grid to gully traps with lineal openings, instead of the small circular openings at present used, would be a great advantage. Although the standard of drainage is much improved, much is still required before the materials used are laid so as to obtain the maximum amount of self-cleansing and able to stand the test of hard wear and tear.

Stagnant Water.—Much has been done during the year towards the filling up of low ground and large tracts have been brought up to the level of the new roads. The pools and low ground that still exist in the Settlement are at a distance from dwellings. It is generally admitted that the number of mosquitoes has been reduced.

Creeks.—Regarding these important natural tide-flushed drains, the object has been the abolition of stagnant water and the maintenance of tidal channels open, clean and clear. The Yangkingpang continues as bad as before, and, considering that nothing has been done in the way of cleansing or improvement for some years, that its condition is not far worse tends to show that it has a worse name than it deserves.

Laundries.—All the laundries within the Settlement are now licensed. For infringing Laundry Regulations 7 prosecutions were made at the Mixed Court. It should be noted that the coolies carrying washing to and from the laundries are provided with Municipal Distributing Tickets, so that residents can easily identify the licensed laundries. It is advisable to insist on seeing this ticket from time to time, as there are several insanitary laundries outside the Settlement, especially in Pootung, which it is impossible to license. If the public were not to patronise these insanitary laundries they would soon cease to exist.

Lime-washing.—During the year all the licensed Laundries, Dairies and shops were twice lime-washed by the occupiers. The systematic cleansing and lime-washing of native dwellings throughout the Settlement has been attempted during the year and has met with gratifying success, some 114,844 rooms having been done. In practically every

dwelling some attempt at this most useful work was attempted, and now that the idea has been well disseminated there is every reason to hope that the same work will be more efficiently carried out next Spring.

Public Latrines and Urinals.—The old Buntoongloong latrine has been reconstructed and a new latrine has been erected in Seward Road. More public conveniences are urgently needed.

Ordure Removal.—Complaints from the public regarding the ordure removal have been very few in number.

Waterclosets.—The use of waterclosets has been discouraged and Foreign Building Rule 76 strictly carried out. This Rule was published on the 24th of January and came into force six months later.

RULE 76.

No connection shall be made with any drain, public or private, whereby ordure will be discharged into the same. No watercloset and cesspool, cistern, or permanent receptacle for sewage or ordure, shall be constructed or used. In special cases the Council may grant permission for the installation of an approved watercloset system upon condition that the Council only shall undertake the periodic removal of the contents of any cesspool or receptacle connected therewith, and shall be entitled to such charges for such removal as the nature of the case may require.

Insanitary Areas.—Good progress has been made with the improvement of the few remaining insanitary areas within the Settlement. 50 stagnant ditches and ponds have been rendered healthy either by being filled in or put in communication with tidal creeks. 219 beggar-boats and reed hovels have been removed and 133 exposed coffins have been removed or buried. With the rapid increase of the Settlement the insanitary areas just outside the boundary, such as that approached by the Sinza Stone Bridge and that immediately beyond Range Road, become more evident, and, being hot-beds of disease and crime, re-act evilly on dwellers within the boundary and indicate a further Settlement extension in these directions for the preservation of Public Health.

Smoke.—There is no doubt that the smoke nuisance, which is becoming more and more obvious, could be considerably lessened by intelligent stoking.

Public Health Notices.—During the Spring and Summer all foreign houses were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors and Public Health notices

delivered, and, where possible, explained to the householders. Public Health notices for the Chinese were distributed among the better class Chinese and to those who cleansed and lime-washed their houses properly. A notice having for its object the prevention of Tuberculosis was also distributed among the Chinese.

Cemeteries and Crematorium.—There were 241 burials and 13 cremations during the year; there being more than twice as many cremations as compared with last year. From a sanitary point of view cremation is to be recommended, especially when death has been due to infective disease. Every endeavour has therefore been made to encourage its use. Experiments have been made with local fuel in the Crematorium, but nothing has been found so effective as English coke, though its price is high, the cost of the fuel for each cremation averaging Tls. 20. Enquiries have been made with the object of using oil and gas as a source of heat, but neither are possible with the present furnace. The Japanese are the most frequent users of the Crematorium, and were there a greater demand for a cheaper cremation it could be met by the installation of a Japanese furnace much simpler and economical than the present furnace, which is extravagant of fuel when used intermittently. But even at present the disposal of dead by cremation is considerably more economical than burial.

Acquisition of the land at the corner of Bubbling Well and Siccawei Roads is much to be desired both for the purpose of improving the Cemetery and also the carriage drive. A wall round the Cemetery and a suitable building for storing apparatus is also required.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

Month.	Foreign bodies.	Chinese bodies.	Autopsies.	Inquests.
January ...	0	1	0	0
February ...	3	3	3	2
March	5	4	4	2
April	4	6	0	4
May	2	2	1	1
June	4	7	2	4
July	8	5	4	6
August	3	3	2	2
September ...	2	8	1	1
October ...	4	4	3	2
November ...	2	1	1	1
December ...	2	5	0	0
Totals ...	39	49	21	25

Licensed Laundries.

Laundry.	Situation.
Shanghai Washing Co.	451 Weihaiwei Road
Shz Sing Washing Co.	104-5 ,,
Yung Sung Washing Co.	210 ,,
Ziang Shing Washing Co.	211 ,,
Woo Kee Washing Co.	259 Taku Road
Yung Shing Washing Co.	302-8 Chungking Road
Dong Foo Washing Co.	55 Yates Road
Lee Zung Shing	501-2 N. Honan Road
Van Woo	507 ,,
Quin Yuen	510 ,,
Ying Yet Lee	516 ,,
Yah Kee	517-8 ,,
Ying Zung Kee	519-0 ,,
Union	434 ,,
Wong Zung Chong	1381 Haining Road
International	512-9 Range Road
Yah Sing	846 Woosung Road
Ching Kee	1113 ,,
Jeu Kong Jao	,,
Jim	1192 Yuhang Road
Chapoo	402 Chapoo Road
Sze Zung Kee	200-2 Tongshan Road
Ah Fong	205-6 ,,
Ah Kee	222 ,,
Yung Wo	222A ,,
Ah Wire	465-6 Dent Road
Ah Kiang	467 ,,
Old Ah Foo	469-1 ,,
Jackson	472-3 ,,
Big Sam	59-1 Dent Lane
Jim	1858 Seward Road
Wo Yue	1859 ,,
Yu Shing	1860 ,,
D. Tsung Foo	1861 ,,
Meu Shing	1862 ,,
Ah Leon	1863 ,,
George	1864 ,,
Japanese	170 Wuchow Road
N. Y. K.	N. Szechuen Road
Nippon	296 Scott Road
Miller	308 Miller Road

Sanitary Work, 1905.

Complaints of insanitary conditions received—	
From the Public	384
From Officers of the Health Department	446
Written intimations issued for Sanitary Amendments...	385
Notices of intention to proceed served	2
Summonses	8
Rooms disinfected after infectious diseases	336
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc. disinfected by steam	28,370
Rooms limewashed	114,844
Defective drainage amended	246
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	36
Insanitary ditches, ponds and creeks rendered healthy	50
Ordure pits and kongs abolished	31
Exposed coffins removed and buried	133
Smoke nuisances suppressed	23
Beggar-boats and reed huts removed	219
Offensive trade processes amended	3
Other unhealthy conditions amended	43

VI.—FOOD.

As the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food, the importance of proper food inspection is accentuated. Although it would perhaps be best so to organise the staff that each district of the Settlement were in the charge of an Inspector qualified to inspect both food and the other sources of disease, at present the food inspecting staff deal with food alone, so that the same ground is gone over to some extent by the sanitary inspecting staff as by the Food Inspectors. However, an improvement has been effected by identifying the Food Inspectors with the prevention of those diseases due to food infection, such as Typhoid, Cholera, Dysentery and other Diarrhœas, and they now investigate the origin of all cases of these diseases notified and undertake disinfection and removal to hospital of such cases. In this way their work is more directly connected, as all Public Health work should be, with the prevention of definite diseases, rather than with what may be termed sanitary police work. Without some such definite objective the Sanitary Inspector tends to degenerate into a mere policeman.

During the year Inspector Bland, the Acting Market Inspector did good work in investigating the meat supply, in managing the Municipal Butchery and in carrying out the transfer of the hawkers of fresh food-stuffs into the Municipal Markets.

Water Supply.

The periodic analyses of water supplied by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. show that filtration is carefully done.

The watercloset question is one that chiefly concerns the purity of the water supply and is therefore of fundamental importance to the community. The amendment of Foreign Building Rule 76 published on the 24th January is intended to prevent the erection of waterclosets in the Settlement.

Analysis of Shanghai Waterworks Water.

Month.	Solids.		Hardness.	Chlorine.	Nitrates.	Saline Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Bacteria per c.c.
	Total.	Volatile.						
January	24.0	10.0	10.5	3.0	0.1	0.0045	0.008	100
February	8.0	10.0	18.0	2.9	0.1	0.003	0.009	114
March	16.0	9.0	10.0	3.0	0.05	nil	0.009	140
April	16.5	9.0	10.5	2.9	0.08	0.0015	0.019	200
May	16.5	9.0	11.0	3.0	0.1	nil	0.02	100
June	17.0	11.0	10.0	2.2	0.001	0.003	0.008	48
July	17.5	8.4	10.0	2.8	0.001	0.009	0.01	140
August	17.0	8.0	11.0	2.5	0.04	nil	0.013	150
September	15.2	7.2	11.7	2.7	0.0313	0.003	0.0084	50
October	14.5	7.0	12.0	2.2	0.035	0.0016	0.009	32
November	15.0	7.0	11.0	2.7	0.03	0.02	0.015	40
December	16.0	7.40	10.0	1.9	0.029	0.018	0.022	52

Milk Supply.

Nine new dairy licenses have been issued and three withdrawn. The total number of cattle in the dairies was 1,138, as against 951 last year. The license of the Yah Loong Shing dairy was withdrawn for continued adulteration of milk. A standard of cleanliness among the dairies has been maintained by careful supervision. There was an outbreak of Cattle Plague, limited to three dairies in the Hongkew district, towards the end of the year. Considerable improvement has been effected in the quality of the milk through the more deterrent punishment for adulteration inflicted at the Mixed Court of imprisonment after a first offence has been dealt with by fine. A large number of samples are examined monthly in order to keep each dairy under adequate surveillance, the samples being taken during the course of delivery. Although much may be done by careful sanitary inspection of dairies, it should be noted that the product of local dairies cannot be considered fit for consumption without sterilisation. Sterilisation can be most easily done by thoroughly boiling the milk. A lower temperature than boiling suffices to render milk safe and does not cause the boiled flavour, but the process requires very careful supervision. As the boiling of milk at home is a process involving a certain amount of personal supervision it is frequently imperfectly carried out. It becomes necessary therefore to consider whether it would be worth while ensuring the purity of milk by means of a Municipal Sterilising Station to which the milk would be brought in bulk by the dairymen, tested, sterilised, bottled and sealed and handed back to the dairymen for distribution to their customers.

As local butter is both poor in quality and expensive, and cannot be sterilised, the public are urged to use imported butter.

Results of Analyses of Milk.

Very good quality	59
Good quality	117
Moderate quality	51
Poor quality	29
Adulterated	23
Total samples examined ...	279

Licensed Dairies.

Name of Owner.	Situation.	Number of Cattle.	Sanitary Condition.
R. W. Shaw	The Farm	170	Very good
F. G. Keeling... ...	St. George's Farm	4	"
Mrs. Robinson ...	Swiss Farm	65	"
Mrs. Flood	Farfield Dairy...	17	"
Mrs. Grandon ...	Yangtszepoo Farm	34	"
T. G. Rowland ...	Home Farm	7	"
D. W. Crawford ...	Siccawei Road	8	"
A. Culty	Route Doumer	64	"
E. L. Collingwood ...	Paoshan Dairy	14	"
Astor Dairy	Ward Road	17	"
Hung Fei	Bubbling Well Road	32	"
Sing Kee	" " "	29	Fair
Yuen Sung	" " "	26	Good
Yet Hing	Sinza Road	35	Fair
Kong Kee	"	38	Good
Zun Chee	"	22	"
Hop Shing	"	24	Very good
Chang Ming Hsu ...	Sinza Road Dairy	34	Good
Zee Butler	Burkill Road	52	Very good
Yue Chong	Avenue Road	10	"
Tai Woo	French Creek	45	"
Dong Hing	Li Hongkew	19	Fair
Mo Hung Sing ...	"	30	Good
Kong Zung	North Szechuen Road ...	30	Very good
Hong Kee	" " " ...	39	"
Cheng Tsu Liang ...	Hongkew Dairy	45	"
Ah Kwai	Shanghai Dairy	72	"
Chin Chun	Yangtszepoo Dairy	26	Good
Sing Shing	Markham Road	33	Very good
Hai Yan Shing ...	Route Voyron	27	Good
Wong Zee Long ...	Gordon Road	60	Very good
Zung Siau Pan ...	North Honan Road	10	"
		1,138	

Meat Supply.

The examination of cattle and carcases at the Municipal Slaughter-house, which is under the immediate supervision of the Market Inspector, affords efficient protection of the meat supply. 251 animals were rejected as being unfit for food, against 290 last year.

No animal was rejected on account of Tuberculosis, showing how small is the prevalence of Tuberculosis among local cattle. 62 cattle were rejected from Cattle Plague. The prevalence of Cattle Plague is not likely to have much effect on the local meat supply inasmuch as the cattle are derived from districts in which there are no large herds.

Good meat is stamped with a circular stamp for beef and a triangular stamp for mutton, pork and veal, with the words "KILLED MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER-HOUSE" and the date of slaughter. Meat inferior in quality, but free from disease, passed for sale on stalls only, is marked "2ND QUALITY." No meat is allowed to be sold from any shop or brought into the Settlement unless it bears a Municipal stamp.

4,458 lbs. of meat were seized for breach of regulations and being unfit for food.

Such grease-shops as are situate within the Settlement are under constant inspection, so that no nuisance or danger to Public Health is caused by them. 1,951 oxen, 3,072 buffaloes, 297 sheep, 251 ponies and 105 dairy cattle were dealt with at these places.

The meat supply has undergone a series of interesting manipulations which, when previously attempted, have resulted in an increased cost to the foreign consumer, but in the present case, after strenuous effort in the way of enquiry and threatened Municipal competition, there resulted a reduction in the increased price of meat which effected a saving to the community at a rate of something like $70,000 a year. It would appear that the present attempted extortion had its origin in an application on the part of certain foreigners, though probably instructed by Chinese, to farm the lekin on cattle coming into Shanghai from the officials. On the 26th of March the Tanyang District Magistrate published a proclamation notifying an application by an Italian to the

Shanghai Taotai to farm the lekin on cattle going to Shanghai and re-assessing the lekin at 4,200 cash a head, as against 600 cash a head previously. This increased lekin was levied forthwith, the first effect being a shortage of the local cattle supply through some consignments being held up at the lekin station for refusing to pay. The local butchers notified, on the 18th of April, that unless the increased lekin were removed, they would be unable to buy cattle, and threatened a stoppage of the meat supply. This was followed by a notice that the butchers proposed to increase the cost of beef and mutton by two cents a pound. That mutton, although not directly affected by the increased lekin, was also increased in price, was explained by them that they sold mutton practically at cost price, their profit being made entirely out of beef. An offer was then made by the Council to bring down cattle direct from the Tanyang market to the Municipal Cattle-sheds, so as to avoid the rapacities of the middlemen. This offer was not accepted because their contracts with the cattle hongs were tied fast. The extortion of the Lekin authorities was referred to the Consular Body, and, pending their adjustment of the lekin question, enquiries were made both locally and by visits to the cattle markets at Tanyang and the sheep districts of Huchow to ascertain the general condition of the meat supply, what profits the butchers and cattle hongs were making, and whether an increase in the price of meat was justifiable. This enquiry into the cause of the increased price of butchers' meat during the last few years appeared to show that the adjustment of supply and demand was not so important a factor as the intimate knowledge on the part of the cattle dealers and butchers as to the extent to which the foreign resident would submit to be bled. As a result Experimental Butcheries were established in the Municipal Markets for the purpose of gaining a more precise knowledge of the meat supply and with a view to combatting the increased charges. These Municipal Butcheries were opened on the 19th of June and functioned with considerable success until the butchers consented to a reduction in the price of meat. Towards the end of September, the Cattle Lekin having been reduced to about 1,800 cash a head, and being in a strong position as regards the Municipal Butchery, the butchers were approached with a view to a reduction in the price of meat. The

butchers consented to a general reduction of one cent a pound on beef and mutton and agreed to the issue of a new price-list, marked as authorised by the Council. [See *North-China Daily News* of September 28th.] As the chief object of the Municipal Butchery, namely the reduction in the price of meat, had been obtained, it was closed on October 9th. The knowledge obtained thereby of the source of the meat supply and the methods of profit, not only to the dealers but to the Chinese officials, should prove useful in dealing with similar attempts at bleeding the foreign public, as it would be comparatively easy at any time to take over the whole of the local domestic supply of butchers' meat.

Markets.

Under power given by Bye-law XXXIV annexed to the Land Regulations, license fees were imposed on all dealers in private markets from the 1st April under conditions identical with those levied in the Municipal Markets. After considerable opposition the measure was successfully carried through and those hawkers of fresh food-stuffs, who used to obstruct the public thoroughfares and set up their stalls in stuffy alleys, were brought within the sanitary fold of the Municipal Markets and the fresh food supply of the native population thereby placed under much improved hygienic conditions. Except for the outlying part of Yangtszepoo, the only part of the Settlement not properly served by Municipal Markets lies immediately east of the Hongkew Creek. It is proposed to establish a market in this neighbourhood, for which purpose a piece of land has been acquired. The three new Markets—the Sinza, Elgin and Wayside Markets—are now well occupied, and the remaining half of the Elgin Market, not yet erected, will soon be required. The private Market on Taku Road, having been purchased by the Council, passed into the charge of the Health Department and is now known as the Mohawk Market. The Hongkew Market has been enlarged by an extension of the roof along the east side.

Fresh Food Shops.

The licensed butchers, poultry, game and vegetable shops have been kept in good sanitary condition. It is essential for public health that

bakeries, fruit, vegetable, fish and other food-stuff shops, ice-houses, and aerated water factories be licensed, but existing legislation does not extend thus far, though the Ratepayers have had two opportunities of providing such.

15,000 lbs. of unsound fruit was seized as a special measure during the year. The native ice-cream and cool drink dealer have received the attention of the Food Inspectors. Where the danger of their wares was quite obvious they were confiscated and destroyed. The sale of cut melon has been discouraged. In every case the vendors were given the option of prosecution at the Mixed Court or confiscation, but without exception they chose the latter.

Licensed Butchers, Poultry, Game and Vegetable Dealers.

Butchers.	Situation.	Vegetable and Game Dealers.	Situation.
Yeh Tai	Maloo Market	Yun Mow ...	Maloo Market
Tsin Tai	" "	Shun Mow ...	" "
Hong Kee ...	" "	Yak Foong ...	" "
Hop Foong ...	" "	Zung Mow ...	" "
Kong Kee ...	" "	Yak Yuen ...	" "
Yong Tai ...	" "	Nie Mau ...	" "
L. Hopkins ...	Ningpo Road	Tai Mow ...	" "
Yue Shing ...	Tiendong Road	Chen Kee ...	" "
Tsin Tsiang ...	" "	Han Mow ...	Tiendong Road
Yun Cheong ...	" "	Quine Kee ...	" "
Chang Kee ...	Woochang Road	Cheng Kee ...	Market Road
Yhung Kee ...	Market Road		
Man Woo ...	" "		
General Supply Co.	Broadway		
W. Fütterer ...	"		
Fook Loong ...	Woosung Road		
R. Neumann ...	Astor Road		

Slaughter-house Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds.
Oxen	20,196	138	25
Sheep	31,322	75	833
Calves	4,359	14	4
Pigs	2,587	24	0

Prosecutions.

Name.	Address.	Penalty.	Offence.
Ying Ah Yung...	200 Tongshan Road	Fined $10 ...	Wearing clothes sent to be washed.
Dzung Ah Nyi...	Jeu Kong Jao	,, $20 ...	Sending washing to unlicensed premises.
Sze Ah Ching ...	1858 Seward Road	,, $30 ...	Allowing workmen to sleep in the workrooms.
Gin Ching Kee	1861 Seward Road	,, $50 ...	Sending washing to unlicensed premises and allowing workmen to sleep in the workrooms.
Wong Ah San ...	1381 Haining Road	,, $50 ...	Allowing workmen to sleep in the workrooms.
Yau Le Sung ...	,,	Fined $30 ...	,, ,,
Wong Pau Kung	,,	,, $30 ...	,, ,,
Wong Ah Chu...	PokZiangPang	One month cangue.	"Squeezing" the laundrymen.
Koo Ah Sing ...	Li Hongkew...	One week imprisonment.	Being in possession of unsound meat for purposes of sale.
Koh Cha Sun ...	Sinza Road ...	Fined $40 ...	Keeping an unlicensed dairy.
Wong Mok Sun	,,	100 blows ...	Selling milk without a license.
Ting Ah Ling ...	Li Hongkew...	One month imprisonment.	Selling unsound meat.
Loo Sun Zee ...	Siccawei Road	17 days imprisonment.	Bringing milk into the Settlement from an unlicensed dairy.
Char Mow Zung	,,	Fined $50 and one month imprisonment ...	Selling milk without a license.
Chin Chun ...	Thorburn Road	Fined $50 ...	Adulteration of milk.
Kong Kee ...	Sinza Road ...	,, $40 ...	,, ,,
Yah Loong Shing	Avenue Road	Three months imprisonment.	,, ,,
Hong Kee ...	N. Szechuen Road	Fined $50 ...	,, ,,
Chin Chun ...	Thorburn Rd.	Three weeks imprisonment ...	,, ,,
Zun Chee ..	Sinza Road ...	One month imprisonment.	,, ,,
Hung Fei ...	B. Well Road	Fined $20 ...	,, ,,
Yet Hing ...	Sinza Road ...	,, $50 ...	,, ,,
Kong Kee ...	,,	,, $100 ...	,, ,,
Ah Kwai ...	Li Hongkew...	,, $30 ...	Selling pheasants in close season.
Kong Kee ...	Sinza Road ...	,, $200 ...	Adulteration of milk.
Kong Kee ...	,,	Find $200 and two months imprisonment	,, ,,
Dong Hing ...	Li Hongkew...	Find $ 40 and ten days imprisonment	,, ,,
Wong Ah Siau...	French Town	Two months imprisonment.	,, ,,

VII.—VICTORIA NURSING HOME.

Work of Victoria Nursing Home.

	Indoor.			Outdoor.		
	1905.	1904.	1903.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Medical cases	236	143	173	16	18	21
Surgical cases	60	45	66	8	3	3
Infectious cases	0	0	0	0	8	4
Mental cases	8	9	13	0	4	2
Midwifery cases	8	10	8	22	23	14
Massage cases	2	1	2	0	4	2
Total	314	208	262	46	60	46
Fees ... ... Tls.	17,587	16,490	12,895	2,643	3,106	3,175

During 1905 the beds in the Home have been well occupied and the staff very busy. Seven new nurses have joined the staff during the year, while two left the service at the termination of agreement. Two probationers left the Home, having obtained a certificate of proficiency in nursing, while three entered for training. There are vacancies for more probationers. The nursing staff now consists of 11 trained nurses and 4 probationers and will shortly be augmented by 3 more trained nurses. On the 30th September Miss Campbell resigned the post of Matron and Nurse Lea was appointed Matron for a probationary period of six months. During the latter part of the year there has been an endeavour to run the Home on more liberal lines, especially as regards

the food supply. Electric bells have been fitted to each patient's bed throughout the building and the electric lighting has been augmented. The hot water supply has been increased, wider beds have been provided and the old cement sinks have been replaced by proper earthenware hospital fittings. Considerable attention has been given to the improvement of the operating-room : a sterilising-room has been provided and an autoclave installed for the purpose of sterilising dressings, instruments, utensils, towel and surgeons' and nurses' operating overalls. Further receptacles for steriliser, a new operating table, a cabinet for instruments and moveable glass-topped tables and lotion basins, etc. arrive from Europe early next year.

The Dispensary has also been remodelled and is now a part of the Municipal Laboratory and under the charge of a fully qualified dispenser.

The object of the Victoria Nursing Home being the provision of skilled nursing for the sick of all classes of the foreign community, the 25 beds within the Home are divided into 12 first-class in private rooms at Tls. 4 and Tls. 6 a day and 13 second-class in wards at Tls. 2 a day, among which are four free beds for charity cases ; while nurses are sent to cases outside the Home at the rate of Tls. 4 a day for ordinary cases, Tls. 5 a day for midwifery cases and 50 cents for visits not exceeding half-an-hour in duration. When a nurse is engaged beforehand for a case there is a booking fee of Tls. 25. Massage is also done. The actual cost of a patient of the second-class is over double the fee paid. The free beds have been frequently utilised throughout the year.

The working expenditure for the year was Tls. 33,704, as against Tls. 20,611 last year, while the receipts from fees were Tls. 21,248, against Tls. 20,611 last year.

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

CATTLE LEKIN.

An incident of no small importance has been the introduction during the year of foreign interest in the levy of lekin on cattle imported by creek from the Tanyang district, involving a serious advance in the rate per head of cattle. One result was the increase in the local retail price of beef, but another of more far-reaching effect is the fact that the attention of the Chinese has been drawn to the future possibilities of this form of aggression.

The Council has taken every step to protest against the increase of the rate, with partial success, and there are not wanting signs at the close of the year that the machinations of the so-called "Denegri Company," as originally conceived, will fail as a result of the steady opposition of the native cattle hongs.

Considerable expense was incurred by the Council in establishing a temporary Municipal Butchery, the three-fold object of which experiment has been attained:—

(i) An intimate knowledge has been acquired by the Municipal Health Department of the conditions under which cattle are purchased, transported and sold.

(ii) The local dealers have been assured of the Council's *bonâ fide* desire to assist them in the legitimate carrying on of their trade.

(iii) A means is established, and tried machinery now exists, for resisting any unwarranted increase in the price of meat in the future.

The Council's letter of the 20th November to the Senior Consul remains without reply.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 13th April 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith translation of two documents referring to the action recently taken by the Chinese authorities in imposing a heavy rate of lekin on cattle intended for the Shanghai market; these documents consist of a proclamation dated the 24th March issued by the Acting Magistrate of the Tanyang district and a petition from the local cattle hongs addressed to the

Council on the 11th instant. The Council regards this matter as one of extreme importance and urgency, the effect of the new taxation being already felt and threatening to cut off the food supply of the Settlement unless remedial measures are immediately taken. The taxation in question is one which the Consular Body will no doubt oppose, in view of the treaty rights enjoyed by foreigners resident in China; the opportunity appears to the Council to be a good one to bring to the attention of the Chinese authorities here and in Peking the fact that the illegal exactions of the lekin bureaus are becoming increasingly serious, and their operations constitute a menace to trade which cannot but produce the results most serious to the Imperial revenue and to the prosperity of the people.

On behalf of my colleagues, and with a view to the protection of the interests of this community, I have the honour to request that you may communicate at the earliest possible moment with the Shanghai Taotai and obtain the issue of instructions which will prevent further interference with the food supply for the Settlement.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Translation of a proclamation by Hung, Acting Magistrate of the Tanyang District, and Pih, Officer in Charge of the Tanyang Cattle Lekin Office: dated 24th March 1905.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th March a despatch was received from the Director of the Lekin Bureau of Soochow saying that he had received on the 6th March a communication from the Nanking Lekin Bureau conveying the Acting Viceroy Chou's orders as follows:—"The Shanghai "Taotai has reported that an Italian merchant named Denegri has made "application for the Taotai's permission to proceed to the interior of Chekiang "and Kiangsu to purchase cattle for use in Shanghai. Whereas the said Italian "merchant is prepared to act in accordance with the Taotai's letter, that is, to "dispose of the cattle thus purchased solely in the port of Shanghai and to "export none to other ports, it appears that his application should be granted. "Cattle being, however, necessary for farming purposes, when the local native "officials issue proclamations to prohibit the purchase of cattle on account of "scarcity or other causes during any year, this merchant must of course comply "therewith. As to the amount of lekin, and how he should pay it, on cattle bought

"in the interior of Chekiang and Kiangsu, whether he should make one general "payment or pay at each of the various stations *en route*, etc., the local "authorities will deal with this matter in accordance with local conditions. "Besides communicating with the Chekiang Governor, asking him to instruct his "subordinate officials to report in this matter, the Nanking Lekin Bureau is hereby "ordered to report and advise for the Viceroy's consideration without delay."

This Italian merchant having obtained permission through the Shanghai Customs Taotai for the establishment of a Cattle Transportation Company in Shanghai, and his Consul having written to say that he agrees to pay the necessary lekin we (the Nanking Bureau) must now proceed as directed. We find that about 28,000 animals are required for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai annually (excluding the French Settlement), of which only about a tenth part is exported from places under the jurisdiction of the Nanking Bureau, a very large quantity being purchased from Tanyang. As to how the proper lekin should be levied it is a matter for the Lekin Bureau of Soochow to consider and advise.

The Soochow Bureau notes from the Viceroy's orders that permission has been granted to the foreign merchant to purchase cattle in the interior of these provinces, but as no particular districts are mentioned the Bureau is unable to fix a commuted payment of lekin to enable him to pass all the lekin stations *en route*, it being considered best to direct the merchant to pay lekin at every station he passes, according to the usual procedure. Besides replying and reporting in this sense, the Tanyang Lekin Station is ordered to transmit these orders to the various sub-stations and barriers informing them that while they should not detain the cattle as to give rise to any complaint they should each collect the proper lekin thereon and release them as soon as the same is paid. As the said Cattle Company is going to buy a large quantity of cattle every year the station officers should take steps to prevent smuggling.

At the request of the Tanyang Station the Chief Bureau of Soochow has estimated the average value per head of cattle at 20,000 cash and fixed the lekin on a moderate scale at 600 cash per animal. Orders have been given for the issue of a proclamation on the subject by the Lekin Officer and the Magistrate, and this is now done accordingly.

As a general rule cattle are all brought outside the Tsao-hsien-mun gate of Tanyang for sale on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st and 26th every moon, thereafter exported to Shanghai in boats. Under orders of the provincial authorities this proclamation is issued, and all cattle dealers, boatmen and others are hereby notified that the Shanghai Cattle Company having permission to purchase cattle will pay lekin at the rate of 600 cash per head. Boats, etc. when passing this (Tanyang) station must stop and submit to the inspection of the officer and his staff, who will let them pass as soon as they have paid their lekin and will not unduly detain them. Boatmen and others concerned are ordered to obey this proclamation.

Translation of a petition from the local cattle dealers, Cheng Hoi-kee and 11 others, to Secretary of Council, dated 11th April 1905.

We beg to inform you that we all reside in the French Settlement and have been engaged in the cattle trade for many years. Of late we have been unable to make any profit and several hongs have therefore closed. The cattle used locally is first transported from Tanyang by certain dealers and then sold by us.

We now beg to report that an Italian merchant named Denegri has obtained, through his Consul, permission from the Shanghai Taotai to proceed to purchase cattle in the interior of Kiangsu and Chekiang, and that the native authorities have fixed the lekin tax to be imposed at each barrier on cattle so purchased at 600 cash per head. Now when our dealers transport cattle from Tanyang to Shanghai they have to pass seven lekin barriers whereat no cattle lekin has been levied in the past. Under the new rule they will of course have to pay a lekin rate of 600 cash per animal at every station or 4,200 cash at the seven stations. It is estimated that about 30,000 animals will be brought to Shanghai every year, and at the said rate the lekin will amount to over a hundred million cash, thus involving much extra expenditure on local traders; not having much capital we cannot bear this lekin rate. We would mention that over 100 animals have recently been detained at the Pah-tah (White Pagoda) Lekin Station, Quinsan district, for the purpose of enforcing the lekin payment. This is probably the cause why we have not got any animals from that place these few days. As only a few Chinese require cattle for food purposes the foreign community wil certainly suffer in the event of there occurring a scarcity in the local supply.

The said Italian merchant, desiring to establish a Cattle Company, should devise proper procedure for dealing in this kind of trade; as he has not done so, we fear he intends to control the cattle market. Herewith we forward a copy of the Tanyang Magistrate's proclamation on the subject and beg to request that you will cause enquiries to be made and render us the necessary assistance in the matter.

Shanghai, 3rd May 1905.

SIR,—I beg to send you enclosed copy of a letter received from the Shanghai Taotai, dated 1st May, relating to the cattle lekin question.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul dated 1st May 1905.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter informing me that the Consular Body will meet and discuss the question of the lekin on cattle this afternoon and asking me to let you know how it will be dealt with, etc. In reply I have the honour to inform you that the cattle lekin was at first proposed to be collected at every station in the province. Subsequently I reported the matter to the Nanking Viceroy and received a telegram from him authorising the same to be paid in one annual sum and directing me to suggest and fix this commutation in order that he might consult, by wire, the Governors of Kiangsu and Chekiang in the matter. As to how this one amount should be fixed, I have addressed the Sung-Hu Lekin Bureau directing consultation with the Soochow Bureau and a statement of their joint views on the subject. I have the honour to say that I have not heard from them yet, but will wire to the high authorities and ask for instructions as soon as I get their answer and will let you know in due course; the present is merely an acknowledgement of your communication in this matter.

Shanghai, 20th May 1905.

SIR,—In the cattle lekin affair I am now informed by the Taotai that after his having consulted with the Lekin Bureau and the latter having reported to the higher authorities, they have granted a reduction of the tax, and there is a foreign merchant who is willing to submit to it.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 17th June 1905.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo, on the subject of cattle lekin, in which you communicated to the Council the Taotai's statement that a reduction of the lekin on cattle imported overland into the Settlement had been made, I have the honour to inform you that it is within the Council's knowledge that, up to as lately as the 9th instant, lekin was still being levied at all the stations *en route* from Tanyang at the rate of 600 cash per head at each station in place of the 300 cash per head levied as an inclusive charge heretofore.

I have the honour to request that you may be good enough to again communicate with the Chinese authorities on this subject, and ask that practical effect may be given to the orders for reduction officially communicated to the Consular Body one month ago, and that a specific assurance be afforded that the rate of lekin payable is definitely reduced to a fixed amount, the reduction to come into force from a fixed date, in order that this recent very plain indication of pronounced opposition to the interests of the foreign community on the part of the local Chinese officials may not be allowed to pass without remonstrance.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 22nd June 1905.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 17th instant *re* lekin on cattle, which I have submitted to the Consular Body.

I have been instructed to address the Taotai in the matter and to inform him that it is impossible to continue the negotiations with him.

I have received instructions to proceed to Nanking and to discuss the question with His Excellency the Viceroy.

Translation of the despatch addressed to the Taotai, dated 22nd instant, is enclosed.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Senior Consul to the Taotai, dated June 1905.

On the 15th of April I forwarded to you a complaint against the action taken by the Acting Magistrate of the Tanyang district in imposing a heavy rate of lekin on cattle intended for the Shanghai market. I drew your attention to the extreme importance and urgency of the matter, the effect of the new taxation being

already felt and threatening to cut off the food supply of the Settlement unless remedial measures were immediately taken.

I had also several conversations with you in the matter and received a reply on the 20th of May to the effect that a reduction of the tax had been granted. I applied again for information as to the amount of the reduction but I have never received a reply.

In the meantime I have been informed that up to as lately as the 9th instant lekin is still being levied at all the stations *en route* from Tanyang at the rate of 600 cash per head at each station in place of the 300 cash per head levied as an inclusive charge heretofore.

The matter was discussed again at the last meeting of the Consular Body, and a resolution was passed to ask you that practical effect should be given to the orders for reduction officially communciated to me by you one month ago, and that a specific assurance be given that the rate of lekin payable is definitely reduced to a fixed amount, the reduction to come into force from a fixed date.

I have also received instructions, unless you comply with the wishes of the Consular Body immediately, to complain to H.E. the Viceroy in Nanking, whom I am going to see shortly in some other serious matters.

Shanghai, 2nd July 1905.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you copy and translation of a letter addressed to me by the Taotai on June 25th *re* lekin on cattle.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE.
Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated 25th June 1905.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst. on the subject of the lekin on cattle. Therein you ask that the reduction as stated in my letter of the 19th May be put into effect and a fixed sum be announced, etc. In reply I have the honour to state that some time ago an Italian merchant made application for farming the lekin collection on cattle. Then I communicated and consulted the Soochow Bureau with the result that a reduction of 300 cash per head has been granted to the original rate of 600 cash per head of cattle to be paid at each of the six stations *en route* from Tanyang to Shanghai or at cash 1,800 per head for all the six stations, the quantity of cattle to be imported annually being limited at 50,000. As soon as this arrangement was made and

accepted, cattle passing the lekin stations would be allowed to pass without delay, the commuted sum of lekin to be paid at Shanghai. Subsequently, the Italian merchant having expressed dissatisfaction at the arrangement, the British Consul-General wrote and recommended a British merchant, by name Brandt, but as nothing definitely has been settled I cannot write him to proceed in accordance with the new regulations. As to the present or reduced rate of cash 1,800 per head I beg to point out it is only one-half of the originally proposed rate and is made for the benefit of the merchants. Should any foreign merchant desire to apply for the cattle importation at this rate I shall be pleased to negotiate in the matter, in order to satisfy the Consular Body. I beg to add that there is a Chinese merchant who is willing to do this trade and promises to sell at a reasonable rate or at that before the introduction of the lekin tax so as to avoid disputes, this I think you will be glad to hear.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 20th November 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to allude to the Senior Consul's letter of the 2nd July last, enclosing copy and translation of a communication from the Taotai in respect to the lekin payable on cattle imported into Shanghai from Tanyang. Therein were contained assurances (i) that the tax was fixed at 1,800 cash per head and (ii) that Chinese merchants were willing to sell beef at prices heretofore existing.

Since the above date, practical experience has shown that lekin is being paid at 2,500 cash per head, and the local butchers have with difficulty been induced to sell beef at a one cent per pound advance on former prices.

I have now the honour to state that the proposal of the Italian merchant, Mr. M. Denegri, to whom the Taotai made reference, appears to have eventuated, and he has obtained, through the instrumentality of his Consulate, the concession from the Chinese Government of farming this tax, with results highly prejudicial to the interests of the foreign community generally.

The Council's information on the subject, obtained from an announcement in the *Shunpao* of the 9th instant, and from enquiries among the local cattle dealers themselves, is as follows :—

> Mr. Denegri, on the 9th instant, sent a Chinese messenger to Pahsienjao to inform the dealers that after the 23rd idem they would have to obtain passes from him at the rate of $3 per head for all cattle imported into Shanghai for food from any part of the country. He told the dealers that if they did not care to buy his passes he would do the whole cattle business himself. He is paying $80,000 per annum for the privilege of collecting lekin on cattle and has already paid $20,000 on account. The cost of a pass is to be the same for each and every place, *i.e.* the same from Pootung as from Tanyang.

On the 16th May last Mr. Riva, the Acting Consul-General for Italy, admitted that the then increased cost of beef was indirectly due to the negotiations of Mr. Denegri, and he expressed his intention to take no step calculated to bring about this undesirable result. To what extent this intention has been fulfilled may be judged from the foregoing, and it but remains for the Council to request that the Consular Body will collectively do what is necessary to quash the unfortunate contract which has been made.

It would appear desirable to convey a formal intimation to the Taotai that his promise of the 25th June to limit the tax to 1,800 cash per beast must be complied with, and that any increase will be regarded as an unwarranted interference with the local foreign food supply and as exceeding the just duties to which residents in the Settlement are by treaty liable. It is, in the Council's opinion, imperative that a firm stand be made in this matter, in view of the foreign interests at stake, and it is therefore with a full sense of the gravity of the position that the Council seeks your good offices.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

C. KLEIMENOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia
and Senior Consul.

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

Arrangements for the defrayal of the cost of hospital treatment of foreign paupers, and if necessary their burial, have been concluded with the Consular Body during the year in terms of the following correspondence :—

Council Room,
Shanghai, 21st March 1905.

SIR,—During the past year the Council's attention has frequently been drawn to the necessity for some definite understanding and procedure in regard to hospital accommodation of foreign paupers in the Settlement, as also to defraying the cost of burial of such paupers deceased. In recent years the number of foreigners of all nationalities without visible means of subsistence has steadily increased, and cases have occurred where the Consulates concerned have declined responsibility for the expenses above mentioned. The Council in drawing your attention to this matter would request that the Consular Body should consider the same and, if possible, come to some arrangement making for uniformity of procedure in regard to hospital accommodation and burial of foreign paupers. The Council would suggest that for ordinary sick cases the free beds at the Shanghai General Hospital should continue to be used under existing conditions ; as regards infectious disease cases, the Council is prepared to charge for persons certified by their Consular authorities to be without funds, at the rate of Tael 1 per day in the common ward. As regards burial of paupers, an agreement has been made limiting the undertaker's charges, and the Council can therefore arrange for the burial of such persons at an inclusive charge of Tls. 20. In the case of foreigners without Consular representatives the Council is prepared to defray the charges above mentioned, but where nationality is recognised it appears to the Council reasonable and just that the expenses should in every case be borne by the Consulate concerned. (At present this practice is generally, but not universally, in force.) Inasmuch as a large majority of the indigent persons who require medical treatment or who die in the Settlement are of the seafaring class and not residents, the Consular Body will no doubt concur in the view that, other considerations apart, it is not fitting that expenses incurred in respect of such persons should be defrayed by the taxpayers of this community.

The Council therefore requests that this matter may receive the attention of the Consular Body and trusts that a comprehensive arrangement on the lines suggested may be agreed upon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 10th April 1905.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 21st March, copies of which I have circulated to all the Consular representatives at Shanghai, I have the honour to inform you that the suggestion contained therein having been the object of consideration of the Consular Body, the following Consuls have given their consent thereto and especially are prepared to bear the burial expenses for their nationals :—

Mr. von Hirsch for Austria and Hungary
Mr. van Biervliet for Belgium
Mr. Raaschou for Denmark
Mr. Dejean de la Batie for France
Sir Pelham Warren for Great Britain
Mr. Riva for Italy
Mr. Matsuoka for Japan
Mr. Advocaat for the Netherlands
Mr. Kleimenow for Russia
Mr. Castillo for Spain
Mr. Hagberg for Sweden and Norway
Mr. Davidson for the United States

and myself, of course, for my own country.

The Portuguese Consul-General, Mr. Potier, alone has declared that he has to wait for instructions from his Government and is going to reply himself to the Council later on.

At the last meeting of the Consular Body it was suggested also that the Hospital might be instructed to inform always in time the Consul concerned about the nationality of a pauper patient brought to them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 8th June 1905.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that under instructions just received from my Government I am authorized to carry on the expenses for the burial of Portuguese paupers as well as for their treatment in the Hospital, according to the terms of your letter addressed to the Senior Consul on 21st March 1905.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

OSCAR POTIER,

Consul-General for Portugal.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 8th December 1905.

SIR,—In March of this year certain arrangements were made for the general convenience of the Treaty Consuls having regard to the hospital accommodation and burial of foreign paupers. The arrangement in question was recorded in the Council's letter of the 21st March, duly published in the minutes, and was accepted by all the members of the Consular Body as applicable to their several nationals.

It has now been brought to the Council's notice that inconvenience has occasionally been caused, and some delay, by failure of the Consuls concerned in certain cases to communicate with the Health Officer when requiring hospital accommodation or burial of foreign paupers under the conditions referred to.

The rates arranged by the Council for hospital accommodation and for burial of paupers are considerably lower than those usually levied, but unless due and regular notice is given to the Council in every case where such special treatment is claimed, the Municipal hospitals and the undertaker respectively would naturally charge the ordinary rates. To prevent this cause of inconvenience and misunderstanding, I have to request that the members of the Consular Body may be good enough in all such cases to notify the Health Officer direct, who will thereupon communicate to the hospital concerned or to the undertaker, as the case may be, and the accounts will thereafter be regularly rendered to the Consulate concerned in accordance with the special tariff.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

C. KLEIMENOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia
and Senior Consul.

BAND REPORT.

One musician was invalided and returned to Manila in April, reducing the strength of the Band to thirty-three.

The agreements of twenty-six musicians terminated on the 30th of June ; of these seventeen desired to leave the service, while nine accepted a new contract for a further period of three years, with a reasonable increase of pay.

On the 15th of June, 20 new musicians arrived from Manila, having been engaged through the Council's agents there, thus bringing the strength of the Band up to the authorised number of 35, which strength has been kept up to the present time.

On the 10th of July a sad accident deprived the Band of the services of an able musician, G. Valenza, who at the time was not on the regular roll of the Band.

The new musicians proved to be rather unsatisfactory at first, but having been put through extra practices they have improved considerably and promise well for the future.

The health of the musicians, with a few exceptions, has been generally satisfactory.

The regular supply of new music from London has given me the opportunity of performing varied programmes during the year to the satisfaction of the public.

The concerts in the Public Garden have continued as usual. The afternoon performances commenced on the 11th of May and were discontinued on the 16th of November.

The evening concerts were given from the 10th of July to the 30th of September.

The Military Band played in the Public Garden 127 times, 20 times on the Recreation Ground, and 19 times at the Races, Volunteer and Fire Brigade parades, etc.

The String Band performed 11 times at the Town Hall on Wednesday and Friday (dancing) evenings, which services were discontinued on the 18th of December on account of the recent riots.

The total number of public performances was 177, against 179 during 1904.

The Military Band was prevented from playing in the Public Garden and Recreation Ground 23 times by the inclemency of the weather; the total amount of public performances being 177 instead of 200.

The private engagements of the String Band during the year amounted to 292, against 338 during 1904.

The decrease of 46 engagements is accounted for by the smaller number of theatrical travelling companies visiting Shanghai. Apart from this there would have been a considerable increase in the number of private engagements. I may state that between forty and fifty engagements had to be refused during the year owing to the comparatively small number of musicians available.

The discipline of the bandsmen has been very satisfactory, and, considering the fact that I had twenty recruits on duty during the summer season, the performances of the Band were accepted with marked favour by the public.

I take this opportunity to point out the fact that very often the effect of the String Band has been marred by the harshness of the wind instruments, which are made for open air performances, and I consider it of vital importance that the Band should be provided with proper orchestral instruments in conformity with the officially recognised normal pitch.

However, I am confident that the new musicians will show a great improvement during next season, when they will, no doubt, all have become efficient performers.

I trust that the Council and the public will appreciate my efforts in this direction, and I assure them that I shall always endeavour to deserve their confidence, and work in their interests to the best of my ability,

M. A. VALENZA,
Bandmaster.

FIRE COMMISSION REPORT.

The Commission as at present constituted is as follows:—

Messrs. A. McLeod, *Chairman.*
G. S. V. Bidwell, *Chief Engineer.*
J. O. P. Bland, *Secretary, Municipal Council.*
G. Laferrière, *Secretary, French Municipal Council.*

The only change to be recorded is: Mr. G. S. V. Bidwell, Chief Engineer *vice* Mr. K. W. Campbell resigned.

Mr. Campbell was re-elected Chief Engineer for 1905 on the 30th of December but had to resign the following month owing to pressure of business.

His resignation was received with much regret and a vote of thanks was passed for the efficient manner the affairs of the Brigade had been conducted by him.

Mr. G. S. V. Bidwell was elected Chief Engineer *vice* Mr. Campbell, and has been re-elected for 1906.

Mr. Bidwell was granted 6 months leave of absence last October and his duties in his absence have been very satisfactorily performed by Mr. J. W. Cameron, Senior Foreman.

The resignations to be recorded are:—

Mr. E. U. Belyea,	Foreman	No. 2	Co.
„ R. I. Fearon,	„	7	„
„ H. B. Emerson,	„	4	„
„ N. B. Ramsay,	„	1	„
„ R. J. Broad,	„	2	„
„ G. M. Billings,	„	1	„

To all of these gentlemen the thanks of the Community are due for excellent service rendered. The appointments have been :—

Mr. W. Nagel,	Foreman	No. 2	Co.
„ J. W. Cameron,	„	4	„
„ A. Colomb,	„	6	„
„ C. J. Scott,	„	7	„
„ G. M. Billings,	„	1	„
„ E. F. Shanstrom,	„	2	„
„ W. A. Kirschstein,	„	1	„
„ R. J. Broad	„	2	„

Living quarters for 5 coolies of the Coolie Corps have been erected in the Central Station, and the stables are being enlarged so as to accommodate 11 ponies.

The presentation of Municipal cups and long service medals was kindly undertaken by Mrs. F. Anderson after the annual parade held on the Recreation Ground on the 14th October.

The recipients of Silver Cups awarded to firemen attending the greatest number of fires during the year were :—

Mr. C. C. Dunman,	Mih-ho-loong,	114 fires.
„ H. N. Wienberg,	Hongkew	111 fires.
„ P. B. May,	Deluge	121 fires.
„ W. G. Fitzgibbon,	Victoria	103 fires.
„ P. Verrue,	Le Torrent	90 fires.

Silver medals for long service were presented to :—

Mr. R. I. Brimer,	Deluge 1900
„ A. H. White,	Deluge 1900
„ J. A. T. Thomas,	Deluge 1900

The annual competition for the silver shield presented by the local Insurance Offices was held on the 29th of April and was won by the Victoria Co., the unsuccessful competitors being teams from the Mih-ho-loong, Deluge and Hongkew Companies.

During the riot of the 18th and 19th December the Brigade was called out (and attended at considerable danger) three times to fires

at Louza Police Station, Yunnan and Wenchow Roads. Hongkew Fire Station was attacked by the rioters but the members of the Company drove off the mob with well-directed streams of cold water from the hydrants in the compound.

The Petrol Motor Fire Engine and Escape ordered last April is expected to arrive about the middle of February next. A satisfactory preliminary report on the engine has been received from the Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade, which will be supplemented when the final examination takes place.

The utility of having living quarters for Firemen at the various stations is yearly becoming more manifest, and the Council is recommended to add to the living accommodation at the various stations.

Considerable trouble has frequently been experienced in dealing with fires in the new outlying districts, to the north and west of the Settlement, owing to the scarcity of water-hydrants and consequent difficulty in getting water to feed the engines, and the Council is strongly recommended to increase the number in the districts mentioned. Hydrants with double connections are preferable to the single ones now generally in use.

The fire record exceeds 1904 both in the number of fires and houses destroyed. The Brigade attended at 165 fires, *viz.* 116 within the Northern Settlement limits, 28 in the French Settlement, 2 at the Pootung Wharves, 8 on board of steamers and small craft on the river and 11 outside limits. Fires on board steamers have also been more numerous than usual, and to two of them in particular, the "Perlak" and "Hauk," very valuable assistance was rendered. The former steamer, laden with oil, was on fire about four miles outside Woosung, and would in all probability have become a total loss had not the fire float at considerable risk been sent to her aid. It was a very dangerous duty that the Chief Engineer and firemen undertook (four were scalded with oil), and they are to be highly commended for the work they performed.

A salvage claim was instituted by the Council in the Netherlands Consular Court, and a full report of the case appears elsewhere.

The "Hauk," laden with a general cargo, caught fire at her anchorage opposite the Old Ningpo Wharf. The float was sent alongside and the firemen were at work for nine hours, when the steamer was beached by the advice of the Customs authorities.

Considering the great risk there is in rendering assistance to a vessel on fire, it is considered reasonable that a charge should be made for the use of the fire float in such cases.

348 houses are reported destroyed and 167 damaged in the Settlement divided into the following Districts :—

	Fires.	Houses destroyed.	Houses damaged.
Northern	26	83	37
Eastern	9	74	15
Central	61	128	100
Western	20	63	15

The statement below shows the months in which fires occurred and the loss sustained (French Settlement not included).

	Fires.		Houses Destroyed.		Houses Damaged.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
January	13	10	46	13	15	19
February	10	16	13	32	14	28
March	10	7	10	22	16	25
April	9	8	26	16	11	10
May	9	7	37	6	17	15
June	5	14	10	46	6	18
July	9	14	44	39	13	35
August	1	10	9	10	4	23
September	9	12	28	46	14	25
October	11	8	35	51	18	16
November	15	15	59	13	26	12
December	15	14	31	33	13	19
	116	135	348	327	167	245

The strength of the Brigade and disposal of gear is appended.

Chief Engineer.— G. S. V. Bidwell (on leave).
Senior Foreman in charge.—J. W. Cameron.
Departmental Engineer.— H. D. S. Parkhill.

Mih-ho-loong Company.

Foreman W. A. Kirschstein,
1st Assistant C. C. Dunman,
2nd „ W. F. Susemihl,
Secretary F. N. Matthews,
and 9 Firemen.

Gear	Hook and Ladder trucks	3
	Fire Escapes	2
	Hose Reels (pony)	3
	Fire hose	1,500 feet.

Hongkew Company.

Foreman W. Nagel,
1st Assistant H. N. Wienberg,
2nd „ R. Bahlmann,
Secretary J. C. Beckhoff,
and 12 Firemen.

Gear	Fire Engine	1
	Hose Reels (pony)	2
	Fire hose	1,000 feet.

Deluge Company.

Foreman J. W. Cameron,
1st Assistant J. M. D. Thomas,
2nd „ A. W. Macphail,
Secretary C. Chicken,
and 18 Firemen,

Gear	Fire Engine	1
	Hose Reels (pony)	3
	Fire hose	1,500 feet.

Le Torrent Company.

Foreman A. Colomb,
1st Assistant E. Dubois,
2nd „ G. Guignand,
Secretary E. Cheverlange,
and 12 Firemen.

Gear	Fire Engine	1
	Hose Reel (pony)	2
	Hose Reel (hand)	1
	Fire hose	1,500 feet.

Victoria Company.

Foreman C. J. Scott,
1st Assistant J. C. Bosustow,
2nd „ G. R. Anderson,
Secretary W. J. Wiglesworth,
and 12 Firemen.

Gear	Fire Engine	1
	Hose Reel (pony)	3
	Fire hose	1,500 feet.

Coolie Corps.

Gear	Hose Reel (hand)	1
	Fire hose	500 feet.

Fire Float.

Fire hose 1,500 feet.

Workshop.

Gear	Fire engine	1
	Hose Reel (pony)	1
	Fire hose	600 feet.

Bell Towers.

Foreign Watchmen 6

Total.

Volunteers		84
Paid Staff,	Foreign	7
„ „	Native	60
		151 men

Gear	Steam Fire Engines	5
	„ „ Float	1
	Hook and Ladder Trucks	3
	Fire Escapes	2
	Hose Reels (pony)	14
	„ „ (hand)	2
	Fire Hose in use	8,760 feet.
	„ „ stock	600 feet.
	Ponies	22

In consequence of the large amount of work done at the workshop in Scott Road it has not been necessary to draw more than Taels 22,300 of the amount appropriated by the ratepayers, notwithstanding an increase of Taels 1,114 in the estimated expenditure.

The expenditure for 1906 has been compiled with great care, but it has been found that, having due regard for the efficiency of the Brigade, it is necessary to apply for a larger grant than last year.

The expenditure is estimated at Taels 44,770, and of this sum the Council is asked to supply Taels 35,700 and the French Council Taels 5,000, leaving 4,000 for work for the Municipality.

The excess over last year's requirements is to cover cost of water for fires, etc. (formerly paid by the Council out of the Water Supply appropriation), extension of the telephone service, uniforms, hose, plant, repairs, ponies and working expenses of the new Petrol Motor Engine.

The Brigade is in a very efficient state and the Senior Foreman in charge reports that there has not been any difficulty in dealing with the most serious fire.

In conclusion the Commission feel sure the Council and the ratepayers will join in a vote of thanks to the officers and firemen for the hard work they have done and the excellent results they have achieved during an exceptionally trying year.

Extracts from the report of the Engineer-in-charge follow :—

During the year there has been a considerable increase in the total number of calls to fires over the previous year, but a slight decrease in the calls given by the fire-bell alarm.

This is mainly due to the fact that, when advisable, information of a fire has been telephoned to the district Fire Station, thus avoiding calling out the whole of the strength of the Brigade.

Two false alarm calls were received, one from the Great Northern Telegraph Co. and the other from the Custom House; in both cases the alarms were given by telephone by the inmates.

Three serious fires occurred during the year, one in King Loong Ka, off the Honan Road, on the 11th January ; 10 first-class Chinese houses, including a large Chinese hotel, were completely gutted, and 4 other houses were badly damaged by fire and water.

The second serious fire occurred on the 24th January at Nos. 4 and 5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road in foreign-built houses.

Owing to the high wind blowing, the brigade had great difficulty in preventing the fire from spreading, but by hard work and able management of the Chief Engineer the fire was confined to the two upper floors of the houses mentioned.

The third serious fire took place in the French Settlement on Rue Colbert on the 29th November in an old foreign-built house being used as a Chinese hotel.

The fire spread with great rapidity, and owing to the very narrow alleyways the firemen found great difficulty in coping with the fire in the rear, and it was only after six hours hard work the fire was in hand; for a time Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's valuable godowns adjoining the burning hotel were in danger; 18 Chinese lost their lives in this fire.

A full report of the fire on board the s.s. "Perlak" has already been sent in.

On the 28th of March a small fire was discovered in one of the rooms on the top floor of the Central Fire Station. As the fire occurred during the daytime no firemen were on the premises (fire occurred between four and five); fortunately, however, the Native No. 1 promptly laid on a stream, and so prevented what might have been a very disastrous fire.

Native lives lost at fires during the year number twenty, and of this number eighteen were lost at the fire in Rue Colbert on the 29th November, already mentioned.

During the typhoon on September 1st the gear of the Brigade escaped damage, although the Central, Victoria and Hongkew Stations' ground floors were flooded.

The Coolie Corps was inaugurated at the beginning of the year and has proved very successful and should be of great assistance to the Brigade.

The companies have had regular practices with the fire float, and others drills have been held with the shore steamers, hose reels, ladder and escape work.

At fires throughout the year the water supply has been very satisfactory, but in certain districts more hydrants are required, especially in some of the new districts now rapidly being built on, the Brigade experience difficulty in securing water to feed their engines at fires, as in most cases two or more hydrants are required to supply one engine. I would recommend that the Water Works Co. be advised to erect in future double hydrants instead of the single ones at present in use: this is very important in districts containing high buildings.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

From 1st January to 31st December 1905.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 31st December 1904		Tls. 110.66
Shanghai Municipal Council, Appropriation	Tls. 22,300.00	
French Municipal Council, Appropriation	6,000.00	
Sale of materials	310.82	
Work for Municipality, etc.	7,220.79	
		35,831.61
		Tls. 35,942.27

EXPENDITURE.

Pay:—Secretary	600.00	
Departmental Engineer and Superannuation	3,272.50	
Native Engineers, Firemen and Lowdahs	2,080.46	
Watchmen at Bell-Towers and Stations	4,025.76	
Native Staff at Blacksmith's shop	2,394.30	
Coolie Corps	372.13	
		Tls. 12,745.15
Fuel and light		1,970.82
Materials for workshop		2,114.05
Printing, stationery and advertising		88.86
Refreshments for Firemen at fires		477.39
Keep of ponies and wages of mafoos	4,466.54	
Purchase of ponies	220.89	
		4,687.43
Insurance		155.06
Telephone and Fire alarm service		1,685.90
Uniforms		2,671.15
Repairs to plant		1,277.13
Supply of water for fires, etc. (6 months)		573.73
Loss of private effects at fire in Central Station		350.00
Coolie hire		239.25
Miscellaneous		872.03
		Tls. 29,907.95
Plant.—Delivery and suction hose, hose truck, saddlery, axes, jumping nets, etc.		5,906.10
		35,814.05
Balance carried forward to 1906		128.22
		Tls. 35,942.27

Estimate for 1906.

Expenditure.

Pay:—Secretary	Tls. 600	
Departmental Engineer and Superannuation	3,600	
Native Engineers, Firemen, Lowdahs and Chauffeurs	3,000	
Watchmen at Bell-Towers and Stations	4,300	
Native staff at Blacksmith's shop	2,500	
Coolie Corps	500	
		14,500.00
Fuel and light		1,750.00
Materials for workshop		2,400.00
Printing, stationery and advertising		200.00
Refreshments for firemen at fires		400.00
Keep of ponies and wages of mafoos	5,300	
Purchase of ponies	1,100	
		6,400.00
Insurance		200.00
Telephone and fire alarm service	1,600	
Extension of service	800	
		2,400.00
Uniforms		3,800.00
Repairs to plant		2,400.00
Water supply		1,000.00
Chemicals for Petrol motor engine		350.00
Coolie hire		250.00
Miscellaneous		628.22
		36,678.22
Plant.—Delivery hose, couplings, harness, hose reel, wheels, axes, etc.		8,220.00
	Tls.	44,898.22

Receipts.

Balance from 1905		128.22
Shanghai Municipal Council, Appropriation	35,770	
French Municipal Council, ,,	5,000	
Work for Municipality	4,000	
		44,770.00
	Tls.	44,898.22

J. A. POND,
Secretary, Fire Commission.

CASE OF THE s.s. "PERLAK."

The fire on board this steamer in August gave rise to legal proceedings in the Dutch Consular Court, which, at the time of writing, have not terminated. The documents relating to the case are included for record, and it may be observed that, in order to prevent similar disputes arising in the future, a tariff of fees is in process of compilation which will be applicable in all cases in which the Fire Float performs work beyond that for which it was designed, that is to say, obtaining a stream of high pressure for the extinguishing of fires in the Settlement.

Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Brigade, dated 15th August 1905.

11.30 a.m. 12th August 1905. Received telephone message from the Acting Secretary of the Council saying that a steamer was badly on fire at Woosung, and asking for the assistance of the Fire Brigade and whether we would take the Fire Float down. Could not get the berth she was lying at or name of the vessel, but I was told that she was lying where the Fire Float could easily get at her.

11.56 a.m. Left moorings on Float with myself, Departmental Engineer Parkhill, 1st Assistant Weinberg, 2nd Assistant Susemihl, and Firemen Keay, Fowler, Beytagh and Beckhoff on board, arriving at s.s. "Perlak," which was lying about 4 miles outside Woosung in Steamer anchorage, at about 1.30 p.m. and found 4 or 5 boats of the Chinese Navy alongside with hand-pumps, rendering all assistance in their power, and also the ship's water service turned on.

Went on board with Engineer Parkhill to examine ship and cause of fire, etc., and found that she was a turret vessel carrying a full cargo of Crude Petroleum in bulk in her holds, with about 25 tons of Benzine (in drums) and some lubricating oil in the forehold, the last mentioned part of the ship being well on fire with every danger of it spreading to the other parts of the ship and causing the vessel to become a total loss.

After consultation with my officers, I decided the only plan was to fill the forehold with water and in so doing to smother the flames under the deck, and cool off the remaining parts and drums which were still intact. When I told the Captain what I intended doing, he said that he also thought that it was the best plan, and consented to me doing so.

After getting 4 streams laid on and playing down the hold for some few minutes, I am very sorry to report that a very serious explosion of some of the

drums of Benzine happened, causing very nasty burns about the face and hands of 1st Assistant Wienberg and Firemen Keay and Beckhoff. Finding that I was left with only Departmental Engineer Parkhill, 2nd Assistant Susemihl and 2 Firemen, and not knowing how long we would be detained on board, I sent to Shanghai for additional men. Being short-handed I then dropped two streams over the coaming of the hatch to flood the hold, and the other two streams were played from a distance, ensuring the safety of the nozzlemen from the frequent explosions that were occurring, and also to allow them to fill the hold and damp down and put out the fires which broke out on the deck and fittings.

When the water was within a few feet of the top deck the fire consisted only of small patches of Benzine burning on the surface ; then I judged it perfectly safe to shut off my pumps altogether, but at the same time left a line of hose and 2 men standing by. Owing to the quantity of water in the hold the Captain discharged some of his bulk oil overboard.

At about half-an-hour before dark, I asked the Captain whether he required our services any longer, as all danger of the fire was over and I was anxious to take the Float back to Shanghai. He at first requested me to stand by all night, as he was afraid of the fire breaking out again, but later on, as a violent thunderstorm occurred, and as it was impossible to keep the float alongside in the heavy sea running, he agreed that he was in a position to cope with any difficulty that might arise, and we started on our return journey, arriving at the moorings at 11.30 p.m., being under steam in all 12 hours.

To close, I most strongly recommend that a full Salvage Claim be put in by the Council, as the saving of the ship was undoubtedly due to the Fire Brigade.

G. S. V. BIDWELL,
Chief Engineer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 16th August 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to inform you of the Council's salvage claim against the owners of the s.s. "Perlak" and of the cargo therein contained in respect of the work done by the Municipal Float on the occasion of the fire on board on the 12th instant. The float proceeded to Woosung at the request of Mr. T. R. Wheelock, agent for the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld., and, so far as the Council is informed, was the means of saving the steamer from being a total loss.

Having regard to the value of the Municipal Float, and of the risk which was taken by the members of the Volunteer Fire Brigade of loss or damage thereto, as well as the risk of loss of life by the firemen themselves, I am directed to

state that the Council claims the sum of Tls. 40,000, and to request that you will communicate with the owners concerned on the subject as soon as possible.

I am, etc.,

W. E. LEVESON,

Acting Secretary.

Messrs. MEYER & Co.,
Agents, s.s. "Perlak."

Shanghai, 18th August 1905.

SIR,—Messrs. Meyer & Co. have handed us your letter to them of the 16th instant informing them that the Council claims Tls. 40,000 for the salvage services rendered by the Municipal Fire Float to the "Perlak" on the 12th instant.

We are instructed to reply that, though our clients consider the claim excessive, they are communicating at home with the owners of the ship and that we shall accordingly receive instructions for a definite reply before very long. In the meanwhile our clients are willing to put up the usual provisional undertaking to pay damages, should she leave Shanghai before such reply reaches you.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

STOKES, PLATT & TEESDALE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

During September Messrs. Stokes, Platt and Teesdale wrote offering the sum of Tls. 10,000 in full settlement of the claim, whether by the Council or by the members of the Fire Brigade, against the owners of the ship and cargo. This offer the Council was unwilling to accept, and proposed that the matter be settled by arbitration, but a further communication from the firm was subsequently forwarded in which, on behalf of Messrs. Meyer & Co., they refused either to increase the offer of Tls. 10,000 or submit the matter to arbitration. It was therefore decided to institute proceedings in the Dutch Consular Court.

NETHERLANDS CONSULAR COURT

Translation of Judgment delivered in the case of the "Council for the foreign Settlements of Shanghai, north of the Yangkingpang", plaintiffs, by petition of September the 23rd, 1905, in which they are called "The Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai," appearing by Mr. Duncan McNeill, their agent, against the owners of the s.s. "Perlak", carrying the Dutch flag, and her cargo, defendants in the above petition, appearing by Messrs. Stokes, Platt and Teesdale, as agents:

Seen the writ of the Consul-General-President, of September 26th, 1905, by which the parties are ordered to appear before this Consular Court, and the serving of which was done according to Article 52 of the Law of July 25th, 1871, as amended by later laws:

Seen the petition of the plaintiffs, reading as follows:

"To G. D. Advocaat, Esquire, Consul-General for the Netherlands and Judge "of this Court the petition of the above named Plaintiffs shows as follows:

"1. In the forenoon of the 12th August 1905 the Master of the s. s. 'Perlak,' "which was badly on fire near Woosung, requested the Plaintiffs to send the "Municipal Fire Float to his assistance. Accordingly the Plaintiffs despatched "the Fire Float to Woosung under its own steam and in charge of the Chief "Volunteer Engineer of the Municipal Fire Department. On board the said "Fire Float were the Departmental Engineer and, in addition to the Chief "Engineer, 6 members of the Shanghai Fire Brigade which is a volunteer Brigade "and such seven members left their ordinary business to man the Fire Float.

"2. On the arrival of the Float at Woosung it was found that the "s. s. 'Perlak' was lying about 4 miles outside Woosung. The Float "accordingly steamed out and made fast alongside her to starboard. On "boarding the 'Perlak' the firemen ascertained that her forehold containing "benzine and lubricating oil in drums was well on fire and that there was great "likelihood of the fire spreading to the other holds which contained crude "petroleum in bulk as the bulkhead and deck plates exposed to the Fire were "very hot and showed signs of buckling. Those on board the 'Perlak' were "at this time endeavouring without success to check the fire by means of the "ship's water service and the assistance received from four or five men-of-war's "boats of the Chinese Navy, who were using hand pumps from alongside.

"3. After consulting the Master of the 'Perlak' and with his express "consent it was decided to fill the forehold with water by means of the Fire Float, "which throws 1,100 gallons of water a minute, and thus to smother the fire. "While this operation was proceeding there were several explosions of the drums "of benzine, one of which explosions inflicted somewhat serious injuries upon "three of the volunteer firemen, who were sent back to Shanghai in a tugboat. "The remainder of those who manned the Float succeeded in flooding the "forehold to within a few feet of the top deck and extinguishing the fire. In

" consequence of the amount of water necessarily poured into the forehold the " ship became so much down by the head that some of the oil in one of her after " tanks had to be discharged.

" 4. Shortly after the fire had been extinguished a violent storm came on " which soon raised a very heavy sea. Meanwhile the 'Perlak' which had " been heading towards Woosung was beginning to swing to the flood tide thus " exposing the Float which was still made fast alongside to the full force of the " waves with the result that it was considerably damaged through bumping " against the ship and was obliged to cast off to avoid destruction. With great " difficulty the Float was got clear of the ship, all the firemen (who had been " reinforced by the arrival of six additional volunteers from Shanghai on board a " tugboat) being compelled to remain on the ship to shove the Float off, as the " ship's crew had been removed with their clothing and certain moveable effects " to a tug-boat which throughout the day was made fast on the starboard and " afterwards on the port quarter of the 'Perlak.' The Float, which was at that " time manned only by the Departmental Engineer and a crew of seven Chinese, " after getting clear was for some time in great danger, as one of the ropes with " which it had been lashed alongside had parted owing to the heavy sea and " fouled the port propeller, so that the Float was greatly hampered in its " movements. Nevertheless those on board succeeded in manœuvring the Float " to pass along the lee (port) side of the 'Perlak' close to the tugboat. By " this time the violence of the sea had caused the 'Perlak' to drift, possibly " owing to her cable having parted, and she was being set up by the tide among " the ships anchored outside Woosung. As the float passed the tugboat the " firemen (who had left the ship and gone on board her) were able at great " risk to jump on to the Float, which then endeavoured to shape a course for " Woosung, but could not for some time be brought to head the heavy sea which " was running out from Woosung, and while lying in the trough of the waves " was in imminent danger of being swamped and sunk with those on board. The " driving rain totally obscured the lights at Woosung so that it was only by " following a large tugboat that the Float, after being at last headed to the sea, " was able to make the mouth of the river, whence it proceeded to Shanghai " and arrived at its moorings at 11.30 p.m. Throughout the return journey the " engines were in charge of the Departmental Engineer and the furnaces were " properly served by a Chinese fireman. The wheel was taken by the Chief " Engineer of the Fire Brigade, who is an experienced yachtsman, and the " difficulties encountered by the Float in getting clear of the 'Perlak' and " returning to Woosung were solely due to the exceptional weather conditions " to which the Float, constructed solely for river work, became exposed by " reason of its having rendered the above mentioned services to the 'Perlak.'

" 5. No further outbreak of fire occurred on board the 'Perlak' and she " was brought up to Shanghai next day.

" 6. But for the services rendered by the Fire Float as above mentioned the " 'Perlak' and her cargo would have been totally lost.

" 7. The value of the 'Perlak' and her cargo as salved is believed by the " Plaintiffs to exceed the sum of Taels 600,000.

" 8. The Fire Float and its apparatus were purchased with Municipal funds " in or about the year 1902 at a cost of about Taels 22,000. During the " performance of the said services the Float was in imminent danger of being " sunk and lost and those on board were in danger of being drowned owing " to the heavy weather experienced outside Woosung. The whole expenses of the " Shanghai Fire Brigade including the Fire Float are paid out of Municipal funds.

" 9. In performing the said services the Plaintiffs incurred expenses amounting to Taels 275.84 and $28.

" The Plaintiffs claim that this Honourable Court award to them for the " said services rendered to the 'Perlak' and her cargo the sum of Tls. 40,000, or " such sum as the Court may think proper."

DUNCAN McNEILL,
Counsel for the Plaintiffs.

Seen the defence of the defendants, dated September 29th, 1905, amended in the sitting of December 2nd, 1905, reading as follows :

" To G. D. Advocaat, Esq., Consul-General for the Netherlands and Judge of " this Court. The Answer of the above-named Defendants to the Plaintiff's " Petition shows as follows :

" 1. The Defendants admit paragraph 1 of the Petition except that they deny " that the 'Perlak,' was badly on fire and in lieu thereof say that such fire was con- " fined to her forehold. They further deny that the firemen left their ordinary business " to man the Fire Float and further say that the 12th August 1905 was a Saturday.

" 2. The Defendants deny that the s.s. 'Perlak' was lying about 4 miles " outside Woosung : she was lying 2½ miles from the Woosung Lighthouse and " 1⅜ miles from the Pootung shore. The Defendants deny that there was " great likelihood of the fire spreading to the other holds of the ship or that there " was crude petroleum on board the 'Perlak,' or that those on board the 'Perlak' " were at the time mentioned endeavouring without success to check the fire by " means of the ship's water service and the assistance received from certain boats " of the Chinese Navy, and say that, from the outbreak of the fire, the ship's hoses " 2 in number were pouring water into the forehold from their steam pumps, and " from noon on the 12th August 1905 the said boats from a Chinese man-of-war " had 3 or 4 streams playing on the fire and that although the additional " hoses of the Fire Float assisted in getting the fire under more quickly, the " apparatus in use at the time the Fire Float had arrived was quite sufficient and " effective for the purpose of extinguishing the fire.

" 3. The Defendants admit paragraph 3 of the Plaintiff's Petition except the " statement that the Fire Float succeeded in flooding the forehold to within a few

" feet of the top deck, and extinguishing the fire, which they deny and further say " in reply that such fire was not extinguished but broke out again before the Fire " Float had actually left for Shanghai, and broke out subsequently during the " night of the 12th August and again on the following morning.

" 4. With regard to paragraph 4 of the Petition the Defendants deny that " the storm referred to was very serious or that the Float was considerably " damaged through bumping against the Perlak or that she was obliged to cast " off to avoid destruction or that seven additional volunteer firemen arrived from " Shanghai or that the 'Perlak' crew had been removed with their clothing and " certain moveable effects to a tugboat, or that the Float or those on board of her " were at any time in great danger. The Defendants, however, admit that the " 'Perlak' drifted, but such drifting was due to the force of the wind and to the " fact that owing to the location of the fire she was only able to throw out one " anchor and was not due to her cable having parted, which as a matter of fact " never did part. The Defendants deny the rest of paragraph 4 of the Petition.

" 5. The Defendants deny paragraph 5 of the Petition and beg to refer to " paragraph 3 hereof in answer thereto, moreover the s.s. 'Perlak' was not brought " up to Shanghai the next day but on the 17th August.

" 6. The Defendants deny paragraph 6 of the Petition and further say that " the forehold of the 'Perlak' could have been filled up with water without the " assistance of the Fire Float, though probably a little later, but that the 'Perlak' " was never in danger of total destruction, and that moreover the risk of her " capsizing could at any time, and as a matter of fact was, obviated by discharging " part of her cargo from time to time from the fore part of the ship.

" 7. In answer to paragraph 7 of the Petition the value of the Perlak does " not exceed the sum of Tls. 220,000. The value of the cargo she was carrying " immediately previous to the fire did not exceed the sum of Tls. 79,000. For " the reasons herein set forth the Defendants deny that any salvage services were " rendered.

" 8. The Defendants deny paragraph 8 of the Petition except so far as the " value of the Fire Float is concerned which they admit.

" 9. The Defendants deny paragraph 9 of the Petition.

" And the Defendants further say that having regard to the voluntary nature " of the services (if any) rendered by the Fire Brigade outside the limits of the " Settlements in respect of which this action is brought and the fact that the " Municipal Council is not entitled to claim for services rendered by the public " property of the Rate-payers (in this case the Fire Float) there are no grounds " for the said action.

" The Defendants therefore pray this Honourable Court to dismiss the " Plaintiff's Petition with costs of the action."

STOKES, PLATT & TEESDALE,
Solicitors for the Defendants.

Seen the Petition of Messrs. William Elliot Keay; Werner Franz Susemihl; Harry Wienberg; Leon Michael Ssrench Beytagh; Percy Fowler; John Charles Beckhoff; Harold Dunbar Saunderson Parkhill and Gordon Stewart Valentine Bidwell, all members of the "Shanghai Volunteer Fire Brigade," residing at Shanghai, by which they request the permission to join in this suit as interested parties, on which petition the Court has decided favourably:

Seen the other documents of the suit:

Parties heard:

As to the facts:

Considering that Defendants have acknowledged that on Saturday, August 12th, 1905, a fire broke out in the forehold of the s.s. "Perlak," lying at that time outside Woosung, at a distance of about 2½ miles from the Woosung Lighthouse and 1⅜ miles from the Pootung shore;

Considering that the cargo of that forehold consisted of benzine in drums and lubricating oil, whilst the other cargo of the ship was refined kerosine oil in bulk;

Considering that the Master of the "Perlak" asked for assistance from Shanghai, after the outbreak of the fire;

Considering that Mr. Bidwell and others, as members of the volunteer Fire Brigade on board the Fire Float, belonging to Plaintiffs, left for Woosung within half an hour after the accident being known at Shanghai, that while extinguishing the fire on board the "Perlak" their own persons and lives have been exposed to considerable danger and that some of them in reality were injured by the fire;

Considering that, although it could not be proved what would have become of ship and cargo, if the Fire Float of Shanghai had not taken part in extinguishing the fire, it is proved that the fire was extinguished largely owing to the assistance rendered by the Fire Float and her crew;

Considering that the Fire Float was in danger on the evening of August 12th, 1905, in consequence of the heavy sea and wind, and in fact was damaged to a certain extent;

Considering that the rendering of assistance to the "Perlak" by the Fire Float and her crew did not take more than twelve hours;

As to Law:

Considering that the difference between salvage-money and assistance-money is, that assistance-money can be claimed when a ship is in danger while at sea, and that danger is averted by the assistance given, whilst salvage-money is due, after a disaster has taken place and the ship or its remains are salved by strange persons, not belonging to the crew;

Considering that the services rendered by the Fire Float and her crew to the s.s. "Perlak" have consequently to be classified under the term of assistance and not salvage;

Considering that assistance-money is estimated according to the speed with which one has given assistance, after discovery of the first danger, according to the time it took to render the service, according to the number of persons that have been necessarily employed to that effect, according to the nature of the service rendered, and finally according to the danger involved. (Art. 561 C.C.);

Considering that the value of the property saved and the danger to which the ship was exposed are not taken into consideration in estimating assistance-money, that the danger considered in estimating assistance-money is the danger to which the salvors have been exposed;

Considering that Plaintiffs have failed to prove that Mr. Bidwell and others are in their direct service, and that the assistance which they gave was rendered under the direct orders and under the direct responsibility of the plaintiffs; that, on the contrary, it has been shown that these services were rendered quite voluntarily and without compulsion;

Considering that plaintiffs are a legally constituted public body that has purchased the Fire Float for public utility, and for that purpose has put that Float permanently at the disposal of the "Shanghai Volunteer Fire Brigade," as appears from the preamble of the "Official Memorandum of organization of the Shanghai Fire Department, adopted by the Shanghai Municipal Council, December 1867," reading as follows: "The Engines and other fire apparatus belonging to the Municipality, shall be placed for use in the hands of the organized body of men known as the Shanghai Fire Department, consisting of a Chief Engineer, one or more Assistant Engineers and one or more companies duly organized and enrolled, and under the command of Foremen, all the officers being duly elected by the members, and, if approved, confirmed in their position by vote of the Municipal Council";

Considering that there is no precedent for compensation being claimed for the services of the Fire Float and it is difficult to see how such compensation can be claimed, unless the "Land Regulations for the foreign settlements north of the Yang-king-pang" or the "Bye-Laws" contain an express provision to that effect which in this case is not so;

Considering that Plaintiffs, with regard to the material belonging to them, as a legally constituted public body, cannot incur any danger in the meaning of the Law, but can only claim as far as that material is actually damaged;

Seen the Articles 560, 561 section 2 and Article 564 of the Code of Commerce and Article 285 of the Code of Civil proceedings;

THE COURT DECIDES AS FOLLOWS:

Nonsuits Plaintiffs, with the exception of the actual damage sustained by the Fire Float and the expenses actually incurred, which are hereby estimated together at Shanghai Taels five hundred. Condemns Defendants to pay to each of the persons hereafter mentioned who joined in this suit as interested parties, *viz.* W. E. Keay, W. F. Susemihl, H. Wienberg, L. M. S. Beytagh, P. Fowler, J. C. Beckhoff, H. D. S. Parkhill and G. S. V. Bidwell, Shanghai Taels one thousand five hundred as assistance-money.

As to the costs:

Considering that Mr. Bidwell and others, before joining in this suit on the 5th of December 1905, from their side never asked the Defendants for any salvage or assistance-money, so that the necessity of a lawsuit, as far as they are concerned, has not been shown;

Condemns the claiming parties together in the costs of this suit, to be borne half by Plaintiffs and half by Mr. Bidwell and others, and orders that the estimate of those costs be submitted for approval to this Court.

Thus done and judged by the Netherlands Consular Court at Shanghai, composed of Messrs. G. D. Advocaat, President, and E. D. van Walree and F. B. s'Jacob, assessors, the 21st of December 1905 and delivered in the sitting of the 16th of January 1906 and signed by the President with the clerk of the Court.

G. D. ADVOCAAT,
Consul-General-President.
W. J. VAN DUYSBERG,
Clerk of the Court.

For true translation,
W. J. v. DUYSBERG.

For true Copy,
W. J. v. DUYSBERG,
Clerk of the Court.

NOTICES OF APPEAL.

I. *By the Plaintiffs.*

The above-named Piaintiffs hereby lodge Notice of Appeal against the judgment of the Court delivered herein on the 17th day of January 1906 and subsequently served by the Court upon the Plaintiffs' legal adviser :—

The Plaintiffs in particular appeal against the following finding of the Court, *viz.* :—

(1.) That the services rendered by the Fire Float and her crew in the proceedings mentioned are to be classified under the term assistance and not salvage.

(2.) That the Plaintiffs as a legally constituted public body cannot with regard to materials belonging to them incur any danger within the meaning of the law and can only claim for actual damage to their materials.

(3.) That the Plaintiffs failed to prove that Mr. Bidwell and others referred to in the pleadings were under the direct orders and responsibilities of the Plaintiffs and that this was to be considered as affecting the Plaintiffs' claim.

(4.) That the Plaintiffs though owners of the Fire Float and her fittings are not entitled as such owners to salvage or assistance money.

The Plaintiffs allege (i) that the services rendered were salvage services and that the Plaintiffs are entitled as the owner of the vessel (the Fire Float) engaged in such services to a compensation and reward calculated upon the basis of the value of the vessel and cargo salved and the dangers run by the salving vessel and her crew ;

or in the alternative :

(ii) That if according to the law applicable to the case the services rendered were not salvage services (which the Plaintiffs do not admit) then that the Plaintiffs are nevertheless as (*a*) the owners of the Fire Float and her fittings and/or (*b*) as the Municipal authority in Shanghai which controls the association known as the Shanghai Volunteer Fire Brigade and under whose authority such Brigade acts entitled to assistance money for the services rendered. And that in assessing the amount to be paid to the Plaintiffs as assistance money the value of the ship and cargo saved and the dangers attendant upon rendering the assistance should be taken into consideration.

(iii) That the fact that the Plaintiffs are a legally constituted public body does not preclude them from claiming to be remunerated for salvage services or assistance such as in the pleadings mentioned rendered by them.

(iv) That even if according to the law applicable to the case the fact that the Plaintiffs are a legally constituted public body does preclude them from claiming to be remunerated for salvage services or assistance such as in the pleadings mentioned rendered by them within the jurisdiction of the Plaintiffs (*i.e.* within

the area subject to the control and Municipal Government of the Plaintiffs) yet such objection is inapplicable to salvage services or assistance rendered by the Plaintiffs without the area subject to their control and Municipal Government as in this case.

(v) That the Plaintiffs are in the circumstances of the case though a legally constituted public body entitled to claim for more than the actual damage to their materials.

The Plaintiffs will therefore pray that the said judgment be reversed and that the Court of Appeal do adjudge that the Defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs the amount claimed by the Plaintiffs in their petition or such other sum as to the Court of Appeal shall seem just.

II. *By the Defendants.*

The above-named Defendants hereby lodge Notice of Appeal against the Judgment of the Court delivered herein on the 17th day of January 1906 and subsequently served by the Court on the Defendants' legal adviser on the 20th day of January 1906 on the grounds that considering the nature of the services rendered as shown by the evidence given in Court at the hearing of this case the amount of assistance money awarded to the above-named members of the Shanghai Fire Brigade is excessive and should be reduced.

Note.—In reference to the foregoing the Council has decided to withdraw the appeal and to authorise no tariff of fees for the services of the Float.

FINANCE MATTERS.

OVERSEER OF TAXES' REPORT.

I have again to report that, from a revenue point of view, the year under review has proved an exceedingly prosperous one; this satisfactory result has been principally obtained from General Municipal Rate, Wharfage Dues, Foreign Liquor Sellers, Opium and Cart Licenses.

The total ordinary income collected from all sources amounts to Tls. 1,780,415, against Tls. 1,505,402 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 275,013, or say $18\frac{1}{4}$ %, for 1905.

Compared with the Budget estimates the revenue shows an increase of Tls. 162,915, or say $10\frac{1}{10}$ %.

Land-tax.—At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers a resolution was passed authorising a general increase of one-third in the land assessment, subject to appeal in cases where it could be shown that the proposed increased assessment was above the market value of the land. Appeals made to the Finance Committee resulted in an abatement in eight cases representing a reduction on the assessed values of Tls. 245,816.

During the year 283 new lots have been added to the register, representing an assessed value of Tls. 631,857.

The total amount collected is Tls. 399,786, against Tls. 299,541 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 100,245 for 1905, but owing to appeals there is a decrease of Tls. 214 on Budget estimate.

The following are comparative figures of the amount collected from each District with the number of lots registered in each against the previous year :—

	1905.		1904.	
	No. of Lots.	Amount Collected.	No. of Lots.	Amount Collected.
Central District ...	762	Tls. 194,110	756	Tls. 145,590
Northern „ ...	791	„ 60,898	751	„ 45,235
Eastern „ ...	973	„ 85,850	872	„ 65,297
Western „ ...	1,307	„ 57,851	1,195	„ 42,105
Arrears „ ...	...	„ 1,077	...	„ 1,314
	3,833	Tls. 399,786	3,574	Tls. 299,541

General Municipal Rate, Foreign.—The revenue from this source shows an exceedingly large increase over the preceding year and over the Budget estimate, which may be accounted for through the influx of foreigners from the North, the establishment of a number of new firms, an increasing domestic population, and to the fact that most of the foreign houses and godowns occupied by Chinese, principally situated in the Central District, which had hitherto been taxed under Native General Municipal Rate, having been transferred to Foreign Rate.

The new hongs and dwelling-houses lately completed have been immediately occupied and there is still a constant inquiry for offices in the Central District and residences in the Western District. The present unoccupied houses are mostly all small or in undesirable localities. The rents for the better class of houses are fully maintained and in some instances have shown an upward tendency.

During the year 107 new houses have been assessed, aggregating an assessment of Tls. 193,558, 15 houses have been pulled down, representing an assessment of Tls. 20,400, and there are now 104 houses in course of construction. The total number of houses on 31st December was 2,471, as against 2,383 for the same date in 1904, of unoccupied houses 152, against 200, and the assessment is Tls. 3,250,000, against Tls. 2,768,289.

The tax collected amounts to Tls. 285,892, against Tls. 241,542 for 1904, showing an increase of Tls. 44,350, or 18¼ %.

General Municipal Rate, Native.—This source of revenue continues to grow very rapidly year by year and shows a very large increase over

the Budget estimate and over the amount collected for the preceding year, which may be attributed to enhanced rentals on a better class of new and rebuilt houses which are springing up all over the Settlement, also in a lesser degree to increased number of houses occupied.

During the year 1,732 new houses have been erected and 1,275 rebuilt and reassessed at an increased assessment, and 1,830 houses have during the same period been pulled down. On the 31st December there were 723 houses in course of rebuilding in various localities which are not included in the following summaries :—

	1905.		1904.
Total number of houses ...	45,328	against	44,481
Number of houses occupied ...	44,316	„	43,655
„ „ unoccupied	1,012	„	826
Assessment	$6,830,461	„	$6,287,200

The amount collected for the year is Tls. 476,671, against Tls. 427,663 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 49,008, or 11½ °/₀.

Within the last few years, but more particularly during the preceding year, an innovation has been introduced, principally by native landlords, of charging their tenants of new and rebuilt houses, situated in favourable localities, an entrance fee or "key money" ranging from $200 to $1,000 for each tenement; it has even been reported that as much as $3,000 has been asked from a prospective tenant of a tea-shop to be erected in one of the principal thoroughfares, thus practically requiring the tenants to pay for the building of the houses.

Wharfage Dues.—Owing to the continued revival of the trade of the Port the amount collected from this source by the Imperial Maritime Customs shows an exceedingly large increase compared with the amount for the preceding year and over that of the Budget estimate. The following figures give the amounts for each quarter received by the Council :—

	1905.	1904.
March Quarter	Tls. 58,452	Tls. 40,949
June „	„ 58,090	„ 41,668
September „	„ 56,655	„ 45,358
December „	„ 51,016	„ 52,184
	Tls. 224,213	Tls. 180,159

showing an increase of Tls. 44,054 for 1905.

License Fees.—Notwithstanding the adverse rate of exchange for dollars and copper cash which has prevailed during the greater part of the year, the advance in License Fees anticipated when framing the Budget has proved to have been fully warranted, as, with a few trifling exceptions, the different licenses show a satisfactory increase, more particularly Foreign Liquor Sellers, Opium and Cart licenses.

The total License fees collected from all sources during the year amount to Tls. 365,487 (not including Market Fees), against Tls. 356,497 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 8,990 and of Tls. 25,137 over the Budget estimates.

Detailed figures of the fees collected under their separate headings are given in the following summaries.

Liquor-Sellers, Foreign and Native.—The number of hotels, taverns and restaurants have remained almost stationary, whilst foreign liquor-sellers and native wine-shops, to which no limit of numbers is fixed, have increased considerably during the year; the former, however, since the cessation of hostilities in Manchuria and the departure of the troops, shows a perceptible decrease in number, as during the last quarter 13 wholesale dealers have given up their liquor business, and there is indication of a still further reduction in the number of liquor-sellers. The increase in fees under this heading is also partly attributed to their having been raised from 1st April last from dollars into taels.

The following return gives the average number licensed per quarter with the amounts collected, as compared with the previous year :—

	1905.	1904.
Foreign Hotels and Taverns ...	26, Tls. 5,664,	26, Tls. 4,153
„ Liquor-sellers	111, „ 16,246,	88, „ 10,146
Restaurants	48, „ 5,312,	45, „ 3,903
Native Wine-shops	667, „ 6,869,	600, „ 6,082
	Tls. 34,091	Tls. 24,284

showing an increase of Tls. 9,807 for 1905.

Billiard and Bowling Saloons.—There is a slight increase in the number of these saloons, 24, against 23 for the preceding year, and the license fees collected amount to Tls. 585, against Tls. 454 for 1904,

an increase of Tls. 131, which is partly accounted for by increased fees from dollars into taels.

Carts.—These cumbersome and obstructive vehicles are increasing in great numbers, especially those in private ownership. The license fees collected amount to Tls. 14,867, against Tls. 13,294 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 1,573.

The comparative figures of each class of cart and the amounts received are as follows :—

	1905.		1904.	
Pony Carts and Waggons ...	607,	Tls. 1,329,	619,	Tls. 1,440
Hand-carts	8,534,	„ 12,460,	7,380,	„ 10,919
Trollies...	2,273,	„ 1,078,	1,877,	„ 935
	11,414	Tls. 14,867	9,876	Tls. 13,294

Native Lodging-houses.—There is a slight improvement in the number of ordinary lodging-houses licensed during the year, but the large semi-private houses, styled "Shipping Hongs," which are very difficult to deal with, *vide* Report of 1902, show a decrease.

The number licensed is 1,203, or an average of 301 per quarter, against 1,156 or 289 per quarter for the preceding year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 4,214, against Tls. 4,104, an increase of Tls. 110.

Tea-shops.—There is a slight increase in the number of these shops, but a decrease in the fees collected ; this is accounted for by a number of large shops having suspended business during rebuilding operations.

The number licensed has been 5,580, or an average of 465 per month, against 5,233 or 436 per month for the previous year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 5,101, against Tls. 5,109, a decrease of Tls. 8 for 1905.

Foreign Theatres.—During the year few professional troupes have visited the Port, but the fees have been fairly maintained from other entertainments given by foreigners, such as concerts, cinematographs, galanty shows, etc. The fees collected amount to Tls. 1,059, against Tls. 1,028 for 1904, an increase of Tls. 31.

Native Theatres.—The number of these establishments has during the year remained practically stationary, the average number licensed per month being 20, against 21 for the preceding year.

The fees collected amount to Tls. 2,306, against Tls. 1,935 for 1904; the increase is attributed to the fees being changed from dollars into taels from 1st April last.

Opium Houses and Shops.—At the last Ratepayers' Meeting it was decided to license the wholesale dealers in crude or boiled opium, in consequence of which the fees under the heading of opium-shops show a considerable increase over the previous year. The fees from ordinary opium-houses are steadily growing and also show a substantial increase.

The total number licensed and the fees collected under this heading, against those for the preceding year, are as follows:—

		1905.		1904.
Opium-houses ...	19,474	Tls. 63,395,	18,090	Tls. 58,456
Opium-shops ...	1,514	„ 5,309,	1,144	„ 2,747
		Tls. 68,704		Tls. 61,203

showing an increase of Tls. 7,501 for 1905.

Pawn-shops.—The advances made by these shops, on which license fees of varying rates are charged, aggregate the large sum of $7,111,855 during the year. This does not include the business done in the direct purchase and sale of articles by the small shops, on which no fee is charged.

The number of shops licensed for each quarter, against the preceding year, is as follows:—

1st Quarter:	196,	against	193	in 1904.
2nd „	195,	„	197	„
3rd „	201,	„	198	„
4th „	198,	„	199	„

The fees collected amount to Tls. 13,035, against Tls. 17,065, a decrease of Tls. 4,030; this decrease is accounted for by the fact that during the previous year five native quarterly collections were made.

Cargo-boats, Sampans, &c.—Owing to improved trade conditions during the year the number of all classes of boats has increased considerably. The arrangement made with the Harbour Department

for the control and registration of sampans has proved to be very advantageous and is a safeguard to the public using these boats.

The following return shows the number of each class of boats licensed and the amount of fees received.

		1905.		1904.
Cargo-boats, Foreign	978	Tls. 2,061	890	Tls. 1,895
„ Native	9,903	„ 4,016	9,505	„ 3,936
Sampans	2,725	„ 1,973	2,364	„ 1,733
Ferry and Passenger Boats ...	994	„ 1,006	533	„ 781
Native Boats	19,660	„ 4,798	16,911	„ 4,424
		Tls. 13,854		Tls. 12,769

showing an increase of Tls. 1,085 for 1905.

Steam Launches.—These, compared with the preceding year, show but a small decrease. From the number steaming about the harbour and Soochow Creek, one would suppose that a much larger number would be licensed than is actually the case ; the explanation of this is, however, that a large number never use the Municipal jetties and those laid up for repair are not licensed.

During the year the average number licensed per month is 88, against 94 for the previous year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 1,654, against Tls. 1,756 for 1904.

Livery Stables.—The Inspector reports that during the year he has weekly visited the livery stables and inspected the ponies and carriages kept in them, that with a few exceptions the carriages have been kept in good order and condition ; the ponies have been free from infectious diseases. The stables, on the whole, have been in a good sanitary condition, lime-washed, well ventilated and the channels regularly flushed with water.

Several stable-keepers in Hupeh Road have been compelled to remove to temporary premises during the reconstruction of their stables. The privilege of using the carriage-stands is greatly appreciated by the stable-keepers, and the stands are in great demand, especially the one opposite the Astor House Hotel. Seven new stables have been opened during the year, two foreign and five native. One stable-keeper

was prosecuted at the Mixed Court and fined $100 for plying for hire with a private carriage license.

The following comparative return gives the average numbers licensed each month :—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Ponies, &c.	829	784	683
Carriages	677	632	577
Stables	57	48	46

and the fees derived therefrom amount to Tls. 30,741, against Tls. 26,628 and Tls. 23,308 respectively for the two preceding years.

Private Vehicles, &c.—The licensed carriages, ponies, etc. have increased during the year, but not to such an extent as might be expected, judging from the congested state of the streets. That some owners endeavour to evade the payment of the license fee is proved during the occasional general examination, when numbers of vehicles are found without licenses.

The average number licensed per quarter and the amount collected from each class are as follows :—

	1905.			1904.		
Ponies, &c.	1,095	Tls.	3,160	1,100	Tls.	3,174
Carriages	918	"	7,758	875	"	7,782
Motor Cars	31	"	493	19	"	293
Ricshas	5,250	"	29,617	4,857	"	27,225
		Tls.	41,028		Tls.	38,474

showing an increase of Tls. 2,554 for 1905.

Sedan Chairs.—The average number licensed for the three quarters, ending 31st December, is 733 and the fees collected amount to Tls. 4,826.

Public Ricshas.—These vehicles continue to grow in numbers and are now considerably in excees of public requirements. In November last 7,094 ricsha licenses were issued, the highest on record, against 6,849 and 5,766 respectively in 1904 and 1903, the largest number in any month for those years.

During the last six months 18 foreign-owned public ricsha services have been established, representing 652 vehicles ; these ricshas are

mostly all of an improved pattern and their pullers a better class of coolies; the uniforms, however, worn by them are still far from satisfactory. In December there were 185 native owners who together held 6,993 ricsha licenses.

From the many applications made for licenses, both from foreigners and natives, it would naturally be inferred that a large profit must be derived from this business.

The total number licensed for the year is 79,542, an average of 6,629 per month, against 76,136 or 6,345 per month for the preceding year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 86,461, against Tls. 83,675, an increase of Tls. 2,786 for 1905.

Wheelbarrows.—There is an increase in the number of barrows licensed during the year, but owing to the high rate of exchange of copper cash ruling during the greater part of the year, in which currency these license fees are paid—from 840 cash in January to 1,050 in November and now 1,040 cash to a dollar—the amount collected therefore shows a considerable decrease on the preceding year.

The number licensed for the year being 81,439, giving an average of 6,787 per month, against 80,287 or 6,691 per month for the previous year, and the fees collected produced Tls. 40,670, against Tls. 42,470, showing a decrease of Tls. 1,800 for 1905.

Dogs.—It has been estimated that there are several thousands of dogs in the Settlement, but out of this large number only a small proportion have been licensed, so there must be numerous owners of unlicensed dogs; some, however, take out licenses for a less number than they actually have, and I may say that a very insignificant number of "pet or lap dogs" appear to be licensed.

Attention may again be directed to the fact that the 6 months age limit having been abolished, all dogs, irrespective of age, are therefore required to be licensed.

The number of dogs licensed has been 1,286, against 1,163 for the previous year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 931, against Tls. 873 for 1904.

Slaughter-house Fees.—The fees collected from this source amount to Tls. 16,048, against Tls. 14,788 for the preceding year, an increase of

Tls. 1,260 for 1905. The number of butchers from whom these fees were collected averages 48, against 43 in 1904.

Markets.—The fees collected from the various markets produced Tls. 25,451, against Tls. 18,869 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 6,582, due to the fact that fees have been collected from the four new markets.

Police Rate from Residents outside Settlement.—The amount collected from this source is Tls. 1,419, against Tls. 1,084 for the previous year. There are at present 56 subscribers, against 50 at the close of 1904, the average number per quarter being 58.

Jinricsha Tickets.—There has been a considerable decrease in the number of tickets sold during the year. The exchange for copper cash, in which currency the tickets are sold and redeemed, having risen, the full number of tickets in each book have been issued since the 1st September last.

The money turned over during the year on tickets sold and redeemed amounts to $105,974, and the following shows the number of tickets dealt with as compared with the two previous years.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Tickets sold	1,402,071	1,587,560	1,366,294
„ redeemed	1,436,251	1,599,568	1,370,792
„ unredeemed on 31st December	19,928	54,108	66,115

House Assessments.—As a schedule of Foreign House Assessments was issued last June, the usual annual summaries of same have been omitted in this year's Report. It is intended to compile a similar schedule every three years for the information of ratepayers.

A. JOHNSFORD,
Overseer of Taxes.

The following returns are appended to this report :—

Residents outside limits.
Summary of Native General Municipal Rate.
Summary of Native Houses and Assessments.
Comparative statement of license fees, etc. for the years 1903/5.

RESIDENTS OUTSIDE LIMITS.

The following is a list of the residents outside limits on 31st December 1905 entitled to Police assistance, with the quarterly rate payable by each:—

Barchet Road.

Arthur, J.	$6
Hinton, J. H.	6
Lewis, R. E.	6

Boundary Terrace.

Bell, E.	$6
Erskine, C. H.	3
Jack, J. B.	3
James, F. W.	3
Zellensky, A.	3

Haskell Road.

Barclay, Mrs.	$6
Block, C.	6
Clark, J.	6
Denbigh, A. G.	6
Diercks, C. W.	9
Firth, B.	9
Gray, H. A.	3
Gray, J.	6
Green, J.	6
Kimura, N.	9
Machado, F. G.	6
Pfeifer, F. B.	6

Jessfield Road.

Blount, E. T. J.	$9
Cumming, F. A.	6
Hogg, E. J.	15
Jansen, Mrs. E.	15
Kronenberg, F.	6
Myhre, H. G.	9
Sanger, Dr. J.	9
Sin Chong Silk Filature	30
St. John's College	15

North Honan Road Extension.

Dunn, W.	$3
Harvie, J. A.	3
Moutrie & Co., Ltd., S.	15
Ollerdessen, H.	3

North Soochow Road Extension.

Clarke, B. A.	$15
Fuhrmeister, Klose & Co.	15
Major Brothers, Ltd.	9
Racine, Ackermann & Co.	15
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	15
Zung Kee	9

North Szechuen Road Extension.

Bahr, A. W.	$6
Italian Club	3
Kamsui, L.	3
Lockwood, W. W.	6
Macdonald, T.	3
Parker, Capt. J. H. P.	6
Rowland, T. J.	6
Souza, J. de	3
White, H. O.	9

Siccawei Road.

Cope, W.	$15
Crawford, D. W.	15
Drummond, W. V.	15
Heffer, F. C.	15
Mandl, H.	15
Shaw, R. W.	15
Tulloch, J.	9
White, W. A.	9

SUMMARY OF NATIVE GENERAL MUNICIPAL

	December Quarter 1904.					March Quarter 1905.				
	District.				Total.	District.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Houses occupied by Natives	12,846	12,921	9,395	7,584	42,746	12,738	12,987	9,499	7,581	42,805
Houses occupied by Foreigners	110	638	109	52	909	116	638	116	57	927
Houses unoccupied ..	179	223	191	233	826	144	397	275	446	1,262
Total ..	13,135	13,782	9,695	7,869	44,481	12,998	14,022	9,890	8,084	44,994
Assessments .. $	3,302,305	1,635,947	702,732	646,216	6,287,200	3,387,858	1691999	731,041	690,728	6,501,626
Tax collected from Natives	79,460	35,722	16,716	15,096	146,994	81,196	36,836	17,111	15,236	150,379
Tax collected from Foreigners	1,375	3,021	332	129	4,857	1,495	2,980	437	135	5,047
Total $	80,835	38,743	17,048	15,225	151,851	82,691	39,816	17,548	15,371	155,426
Rate on unoccupied houses	1,754	2,065	514	897	5,230	2,152	2,363	710	1,848	7,073
Average Assessment per house .. $	252.00	118.00	72.00	82.00	141.00	260.64	120.67	73.92	85.44	144.50
Average Rate per house $	6.30	2.95	1.80	2.05	3.53	6.52	3.02	1.85	2.13	3.61
Average unoccupied houses	$1\frac{1}{3}$ %	$1\frac{2}{3}$ %	2 %	3 %	$1\frac{5}{6}$ %	$1\frac{1}{10}$ %	$1\frac{4}{5}$ %	$2\frac{4}{5}$ %	$5\frac{1}{2}$ %	$2\frac{4}{5}$ %

RATE FOR YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1905.

June Quarter 1905.					September Quarter 1905.				
District.				Total.	District.				Total.
Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
12,701	13,135	9,601	7,811	43,248	12,715	13,359	9,622	7,989	43,685
127	656	130	56	969	133	634	135	59	961
148	285	240	367	1,040	169	224	250	339	982
12,976	14,076	9,971	8,234	45,257	13,017	14,217	10,007	8,387	45,628
3,714,085	1,769,194	777,560	710,067	6,970,906	3,691,045	1,725,528	684,508	734,950	6,836,031
88,816	38,950	18,442	15,896	162,104	88,160	38,490	16,157	16,664	159,471
1,797	3,271	519	170	5,757	1,968	3,189	480	203	5,840
90,613	42,221	18,961	16,066	167,861	90,128	41,679	16,637	16,867	165,311
2,277	1,894	478	1,667	6,316	2,247	1,345	436	1,486	5,514
286.20	125.63	78.28	86.22	154.02	283.60	87.62	121.38	68.40	149.82
7.16	3.14	1.96	2.16	3.85	7.09	2.16	3.03	1.71	3.75
$1\frac{1}{5}$ %	2 %	$2\frac{2}{5}$ %	$4\frac{2}{5}$ %	$2\frac{3}{10}$ %	$1\frac{3}{10}$ %	$4\frac{1}{10}$ %	$1\frac{3}{5}$ %	$2\frac{1}{4}$ %	$2\frac{1}{5}$ %

SUMMARY OF NATIVE HOUSES AND ASSESSMENTS

	December Quarter 1904.				March Quarter 1905.			
	Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.	
				$				$
Brought forward from previous quarter ...	...	44,094	...	6,121,775	...	44,481	...	6,287,200
New houses assessed...	424	...	57,754	...	605	...	92,575	...
Houses rebuilt and reassessed	525	...	170,409	...	468	...	147,616	...
Transferred from Foreign Rate ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5,240	...
Sundry increases in Assessments ...	...	949	3,692	231,855	...	1,080	28,184	273,615
		45,043		6,353,630		45,561		6,560,815
Less— Houses pulled down...	561	...	56,941	...	567	...	45,239	...
Transferred to Foreign Rate	1	...	400	...	...	...	...	...
Sundry reductions in Assessments ...	...	562	9,089	66,430	...	567	13,950	59,189
Totals ...	...	44,481	...	6,287,200	...	44,994	...	6,501,626
Increase over previous quarter	...	387	...	165,425	...	513	...	214,426
Decrease on previous quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1905.

June Quarter 1905.				September Quarter 1905.				Total for the Year.			
Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.	
			$				$				$
...	44,994	...	6,501,626	...	45.257	...	6,970,906	...	44,094	...	6,121,775
293	...	32,070	...	411	...	41,911	...	1,733	...	224,310	...
298	...	73,410	...	294	...	107,180	...	1,585	...	498,615	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5,240	...
...	591	426,888	532,368	...	705	30,406	179,497	...	3,325	489,170	1,217,335
...	45,585		7,033,994		45,962		7,150,403		47,419		7,339,110
328	...	45,663	...	212	...	21,668	...	1,668	...	169,511	...
...	...	...	...	122	...	278,456	...	123	...	278,856	...
...	328	17,425	63,088	...	334	14,248	314,372	...	1,791	54,712	503,079
...	45,257	...	6,970,906	...	45,628	...	6,836,031	...	45,628	...	6,836,031
...	263	...	469,280	...	371	...	...	...	1,534	...	714,256
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134,875	...	...	...	...

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LICENSE FEES, ETC.

Description.	1905.			
	Number of Licenses.	Amount.	Average.	
			Number.	Amount.
		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.
Foreign Hotels and Taverns	105	5,663.82	* 26	1,415.95
Billiard and Bowling Saloons	96	585.11	* 24	146.28
Cargo-boats, Foreign	978	...	81	...
Cargo-boats, Native	9,903	...	† 1,650	...
Ferry and Passenger Boats	994	1,005.71	83	83.81
Carts, Pony Carts and Waggons	607	1,329.00	51	110.75
Carts, Hand Carts	8,534	12,459.90	712	1,038.32
Carts, Trollies...	2,273	1,078.00	189	89.83
Dogs	1,286	931.45	107	77.62
Foreign Liquor Sellers	445	16,245.97	* 111	4,061.49
Livery Stables, Houses	644	30,740.74	54	2,561.73
Livery Stables, Ponies	9,945		829	
Livery Stables, Carriages	8,122		677	
Motor Cars	124	492.95	* 31	123.24
Private owned, Ponies	4,381	10,917.94	* 1,095	2,729.48
Private owned, Carriages	3,673		* 918	
Private owned, Jinricshas	21,000	29,617.45	* 5,250	7,404.36
Restaurants	191	5,311.81	* 48	1,327.95
Steam Launches	1,053	1,654.13	88	137.84
Foreign Theatres	109	1,058.96	9	88.25
Native Theatres	241	2,305.88	20	192.16
Native Boats	19,660		1,638	
Public Jinricshas	79,542	86,460.65	6,629	7,205.05
Sedan-chairs	2,200	4,826.02	* 733	1,608.67
Native Lodging-houses	1,203	4,213.81	* 301	1,053.45
Opium Shops	1,514	5,308.80	126	442.40
Opium Houses	19,474		1,623	
Native Pawn-shops	790	13,034.84	* 197	3,258.71
Sampans	2,725	1,973.26	† 454	328.88
Native Tea-shops	5,580	5,038.22	465	419.85
Wheel-barrows	81,439	40,670.32	6,787	3,389.19
Native Wine-shops	2,666	6,868.74	* 667	1,717.18
Markets, Public	24,427		2,036	
Markets, Private	1,877	1,347.67	156	112.31
Miscellaneous	17	12.33	1	1.03
Slaughter-house Fees				
Isolation Hospital Fees				
Police Rate beyond Limits			* 58	
Totals ...	317,818	291,153.48		

* Quarterly Average.

FOR THE YEARS 1903-5.

1904.				1903.			
Number of Licenses.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licenses.	Amount.	Average.	
		Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.
	Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.
104	4,153.43	* 26	1,038.36	85	3,465.44	* 21	866.36
91	454.36	* 23	113.59	69	365.05	* 17	91.26
890	1,895.00	74	157.92	818	1,794.89	68	149.57
9,505	3,936.07	† 1,584	656.01	9,631	4,049.00	† 1,605	674.83
533	780.83	44	65.07	485	721.00	40	60.08
619	1,440.00	52	120.00	558	1,049.00	47	87.42
7,380	10,918.75	615	909.90	7,137	10,563.37	595	880.28
1,877	935.00	156	77.92	1,090	547.00	91	45.58
1,163	872.77	97	72.73	864	641.96	72	53.50
352	10,146.41	* 88	2,536.60	330	9,569.66	* 83	2,392.42
577	29,124.70	48	2,427.06	552	26,627.64	46	2,218.97
9,411		784		8,194		683	
7,587		632		6,919		577	
78	292.74	* 19	73.19	21	80.64	* 5	20.16
4,400	10,955.85	* 1,100	2,738.96	4,464	10,612.02	* 1,116	2,653.00
3,498		* 875		3,347		* 837	
19,429	27,225.53	* 4,857	6,806,38	18,011	25,989.59	* 4,503	6,497.40
180	3,903.43	* 45	975.86	186	4,067.23	* 47	1,016.81
1,123	1,755.90	94	146.33	1,024	1,720.76	87	143.40
98	1,027.51	8	85.63	68	925.74	6	77.15
252	1,934.74	21	161.23	235	1,868.57	20	155.71
16,911	4,424.43	1,409	368.70	16,220	4,363.00	1,352	363.58
76,136	83,674.60	6,345	6,972.88	63,877	71,224.20	5,323	5,935.35
1,158	4,103.83	* 289	1,025.96	1,134	3,962.39	* 283	990.60
1,144	2,747.20	95	228.93	1,200	2,905.54	100	242.13
18,090	58,456.23	1,508	4,871.35	17,590	55,411.24	1,466	4,617.60
985	17,064.64	* 197	3,412.93	683	12,014.37	* 171	3,003.59
2,364	1,732.58	† 394	288.76	2,045	1,512.27	† 341	252.04
5,233	5,109.33	436	425.78	5,130	5,125.26	427	427.11
80,287	42,469.98	6,691	3,539.16	80,159	42,390.55	6,680	3,532.55
2,401	6,082.11	* 600	1,520.53	2,300	5,944.26	* 575	1,486.07
17,246	18,868.61	1,437	1,572.38	16,309	17,873.19	1,358	1,489.43
7	10.30		0.86		13.47		1.12
517	14,788.35	43	1,232.36	506	13,193.16	42	1,099.43
632	2,516.05	49	209.67	537	1,998.28	45	166.52
187	1,084.03	* 47	271.01	93	575.63	* 23	143.91
292,445	374,885.29			271,871	343,165.37		

† Bi-monthly average.

LOANS.

The Sinking Fund appropriation for 1905 was Tls. 104,560 and it has been disposed of as follows:—

In redemption of the balance of the General Loan of 1898	Tls. 67,500
In redemption of a portion of the General Loan of 1893	1,000
On deposit with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	36,060
	Tls. 104,560

The item of Tls. 1,000 above is part of a policy inaugurated during the year to apply the Fund in the re-purchase of any small quantities of Municipal Debentures which might come into the market at a discount. In addition to this purchase at Tls. 91 °/₀ the Council has redeemed scrip as follows:—

Loan of	1892	Tls. 2,800 at 86 °/₀
„	1893	„ 8,300 „ 95 „
„	1895	„ 1,600 „ 86 „
„	1896	„ 2,400 „ 86 „
„	1900	„ 1,100 „ 91 „

the total of which, Tls. 16,200, will be deducted from the appropriation for 1906.

The loans authorised under Resolutions VI and VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March have been raised in full; Tls. 120,000 for general purposes and Tls. 200,000 for the Electricity Department.

The Budget for 1906 has been compiled in anticipation that no silver loan will be required, and contains provision for loan reduction aggregating Tls. 112,000. The requirements of the Electricity Department are unsettled at present, but an endeavour will be made to meet them by the transfer of a portion of the 1905 General Loan thereto, and thus to avoid the issue of new silver debentures during the ensuing year.

The arrangements for the issue of a sterling loan in London to defray the outlay in connection with the Council's holding of shares in the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., etc. are contained in the following letters :—

Council Room,
Shanghai, 11th August 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that it is the Council's wish to raise a sterling loan during 1906 for the sum of £50,000, at 4 °/₀ per annum, repayable on the same basis as Municipal tael debentures, *i.e.* in not less than five and not more than twenty years from date of issue ; to this end I am directed to request that you may be good enough to lay the project before your London office and ascertain the probability of its successful negotiation.

It is necessary in the first place to point out that no definite measures can be taken until the scheme has had the endorsement of the ratepayers at an annual meeting, the first opportunity for which will be, as you are aware, in March next. There is little doubt that since the money is entirely required for, and will be devoted to, expenditure incurred in sterling, the loan project is one which cannot fail to commend itself to the ratepayers, since it eliminates any question of loss in exchange.

With reference to the agreement entered into between the Council and the Waterworks Company on the 1st ultimo, whereunder the Council will receive 975 fully paid up shares of £20 each in the Company, the Council is informed that it is the Company's intention to double its capital by the issue of shares offered in the first instance to the present shareholders at par. The sum payable by the Council under this heading will therefore be £19,500. The re-building of the Garden and Chekiang Road bridges under the contract now being made with Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co. for the establishing of a system of tramways involves sterling expenditure estimated at £23,000, and for additional electrical machinery required during the ensuing two years further expenditure will be incurred, bringing the aggregate total to £50,000, as before mentioned.

It is hoped that this sum may be raised by the issue of sterling debentures from time to time as required, secured on an equal basis with the present silver loans, and for the payment of interest whereon, as also for the provision of a sinking fund, the Council will apply the whole of the dividends to be received on its holding of 1,950 shares in the Waterworks Company estimated at 10 °/₀ for the first two years and thereafter at 12 °/₀.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

H. E. R. HUNTER, Esq.,
Manager,
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Shanghai, 28th November 1905.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your enquiry *re* floating £50,000 4 °/₀ Debentures in London, I duly referred the matter to our London Office, who now advise me that they think it probable they might be able to gradually place them amongst China friends. They add that a 10/- stamp would be required on each bond of £100.

It will suit us to take over such portions as the Council may wish to issue from time to time at £98. We name this price as we consider it necessary to have a margin of 2 °/₀. There would be no floating commission.

Yours faithfully,
H. HUNTER,
Manager.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 2nd December 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo and to thank you for the offer therein contained in respect to the floating of a Municipal Gold Loan. The terms suggested by your London Office are considered by the Council to be entirely satisfactory, and I am directed to request that, in the first place, the cost of the Municipal holding of the new issue of shares in the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited, in number 975, be defrayed from this source. The dates for payment of instalments will be within your knowledge, and arrangements have been made for the issue of the scrip on the Sterling Register, the dividends being made payable to your London Office for the Council's account.

I shall be obliged if you will telegraph instructions with regard to the first payment due on the 28th instant.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

The Manager,
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SEDAN CHAIRS.

The license fee imposed on these vehicles in the Budget has provoked some opposition in native official circles during the year. The fee has been collected without difficulty, and it is manifest that the native community as a whole regards its imposition as an equitable measure in view of the fact that every other description of vehicle in use in the Settlement is licensed, and that chairs have hitherto escaped payment owing merely to the smallness of their number. The official correspondence in the matter illustrates the Taotai Yuan's determination to range himself in opposition to every project of foreign origin.

The total sum collected from this source has aggregated Tls. 4,826 and the license is estimated to produce Tls. 5,000 during 1906.

Shanghai, 10th April 1905.

SIR,—I beg to send you enclosed copy of a despatch received from Taotai Yuan by which he asks for abolition of the newly-introduced tax on sedan-chairs.

I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely,

DR. KNAPPE,

Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated 8th April 1905.

I have recently been informed that the Municipal Council proposes to license sedan-chairs ; as you had not communicated with me on the subject I thought it might not be true, but when I directed my Secretary to go to the Conncil office and obtain a sedan-chair license I knew the statement to be correct. Just as I was about to address you in the matter I received a petition from the headmen of the local sedan-chair bearers asking that steps be taken for the withdrawal of this licensing order.

Now there are fixed rules for the imposing of licenses, neither foreigner nor Chinese being entitled to introduce any system other than that authorised by the regulations. Where local conditions render it necessary to impose additional fees or introduce other licensing systems and when any country or authority's action affects the nationals of another, it is essential that they should first communicate with those concerned in the matter, and not put the order into force until it has been accepted. But the new sedan-chair license rule introduced by the Council is not contained or authorised in the fixed regulations and the fee is only imposed on Chinese. Since the Council did not first communicate with you asking for my approval in the matter, in issuing this order it has not only acted contrary to the existing regulations but has also exceeded its powers. The sedan-chair bearers are people of very limited means and their petition is worthy of consideration. I have therefore the honour to ask that you may be good enough as to ask the Council to withdraw the new license rule and have those licenses already issued cancelled forthwith, so as to comply with the fixed regulations and to extend consideration to those concerned.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 13th April 1905.

SIR,— I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, wherein you forward a copy of a despatch from Yuan Taotai, in which he requests abolition of the newly-introduced tax on sedan-chairs. This communication does not appear to call for any reply further than to remind His Excellency that the Foreign Settlement is administered under the Land Regulations, and that, by virtue of that Code, the Municipal Council is acting within its authority in licensiug all vehicles using the public thoroughfares of the Settlement.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany and
Senior Consul.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated 16th April 1905.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter informing me that the Municipal Council has stated that under the provisions of the Land Regulations all vehicles using the public streets in the Settlement are liable to

license and that it has authority to issue all licenses; and that the sedan-chair license rule was made under authority of these regulations.

Now I beg to point out that it is a generally-accepted principle of taxation that those who collect it are responsible to those who pay; and that where taxpayers enjoy consideration and a voice in these affairs there will be no trouble on either side.

The vehicles, to which the Council refers, undoubtedly mean carriages, ricshas, and all kinds of wheeled carts. As the weight of these vehicles causes wear and tear of the public streets, license fees are properly collected on them for the purpose of replacing the roads in good repair; also these vehicles cannot use the streets unless the latter are continually levelled and kept in good condition; for this cause there has been no complaint in regard to the vehicle licenses which have been in force for many years.

Coming now to sedan-chairs, these are carried on the shoulders of men and are on the same footing as pedestrians. They have been in use in the Settlement for many years and have had nothing whatever to do with the Council's roads. The Council having now licensed these chairs without reference and without cause, I would ask whether it can also license the people using the roads in its own discretion? If, as the Council has said, it has authority to issue licenses, may it make any kind of license regulation, imposing unreasonable taxes on the Chinese, and this without first reporting the matter to the Senior Consul and asking for the Taotai's approval? Now, outside Settlement limits, the Chinese Authorities have powers ten times greater than those of the Council; yet I doubt if the Powers would concur in case the native officials should make licensing regulations other than those authorised by the existing practice and impose unreasonable or heavy fees on foreign merchants?

You are known to be just and I think, therefore, that you will agree that the Council has herein exceeded its powers and acted contrary to existing regulations and proper procedure in the matter of the new license regulations. I will issue orders to the City and Mixed Court Magistrates to instruct the sedan-chair owners to wait until I have consulted with you in the matter; in the meanwhile I again beg to request that you will direct the Council forthwith to abolish the new sedan-chair license rule, to cancel all licenses that have already been issued, and not to seize or fine the unlicensed, so as to comply with general public opinion and in conformity with common justice.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 22nd April 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, forwarding a further communication from the Shanghai Taotai in regard to the recently-introduced tax of sedan-chairs.

In reply I have the honour to point out that the intentions of last year's Council in this matter were made public several months ago; that all the formalities necessary under the Licensing Bye-law of the Land Regulations were duly complied with and the measure formally approved by the Ratepayers; that the Council is therefore precluded from entertaining any suggestion as to its rescindment or modification. No serious objections have been raised by the chair-owners or coolies; the regulation does not affect any particular section of the native community, since the license fees are of necessity paid by those who use these vehicles, a class well able to bear its fair share of taxation. As to the argument advanced by H.E. the Taotai that because sedan-chairs have no wheels they should be free of payment in the use of the streets, I have the honour to state that one of the Council's objects in introducing this measure was to induce native residents to discontinue the use of this medieval and clumsy means of locomotion, in the general interests of the Foreign Settlement.

In conclusion the Council observes with satisfaction that the natives concerned have recognised the justice of the regulation which brings sedan-chairs into the general scheme of vehicle licensing, and have paid the fees required, to the number of about 700, for the current month.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany and
Senior Consul.

PUBLIC GARDEN RECLAMATION (In Progress)

PUBLIC GARDEN RECLAMATION (Completed)

WORKS MATTERS.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Shanghai, 15th January 1906.

I beg to submit my seventeenth Annual Report for the year ended 31st December 1905.

During my absence on leave from June 12th to December 4th the Assistant Engineer, Mr. C. H. Godfrey, was in charge of the Department.

The total Expenditure authorised in the Budget for new and maintenance works was Tls. 762,493, and the actual expenditure has amounted to Tls. 713,410, as against Tls. 817,287 in 1904 and Tls. 1,093,464 in 1903.

The most important works completed during the year were the Sinza Police Station, Public Garden Reclamation, Markham Road Bridge (cost defrayed by private individuals), the erection of a coffered ceiling in the large room of the Town Hall (160′ 0″ × 80′ 0″), the widening of the Bund from the Public Gardens and the putting through of Ward Road 50 feet wide from Alcock Road to the Yangtszepoo Creek, a distance of over 1¼ miles. The land for a new road (to be known as Edinburgh Road) from Siccawei to Jessfield has also been acquired.

One of the greatest improvements which has been carried out in Shanghai for some years is the reclamation on the north of the Public Gardens, whereby 5½ mow of land has been added to the grounds, which have latterly proved too small for the crowds which assemble there on band nights. The whole of the work was done departmentally at a cost of Tls. 11,300, just less than half the price submitted by the lowest

contractor. The whole of the mud for raising (about 40,000 tons) was taken from the Soochow Creek, and the navigable channel has been very much improved thereby. It is satisfactory to note that although the work was only just completed when the typhoon and heavy floods of the 1st of September came, it did not sustain the slightest damage.

Owing to the obstructive attitude of the native officials little progress has been made with the road to the Hills. The line of road has been marked with pegs and boundary stones but no further steps have been taken to acquire the land or construct the road.

After several months' delay it has now been decided to call for tenders for a new Garden Bridge, sixty feet wide, having one clear span of 165 feet over the fairway on the south side and three smaller spans on the Hongkew side. Tenders are also to be invited for a new steel bridge over the Soochow Creek at Chekiang Road. This will be 40 feet wide with a span of 192 feet. Provision is also made in the Budget for the erection of a new steel bridge at Kiangse Road.

In order to supply intending contractors with as reliable information as possible with regard to the foundation on which the abutments of these bridges will have to rest, it was decided to sink trial holes to ascertain the nature of the strata. Holes 3½″ diameter were accordingly put down on the sites of the various bridges, four to a depth of 200 feet and three to 100 feet. The result, as was anticipated, showed that no firm foundation could be relied upon and that any structure to be erected must rest on a bed of alluvial deposit of a treacherous nature. Mr. T. W. Kingsmill, an authority on such matters, describes the soil as "a water-logged, highly micaceous sand of extreme fineness and of alluvial deposit and generally under pressure with no more consistency than a quicksand." The samples obtained from various depths at each boring have been preserved.

On the 1st September a combination of circumstances, amongst which must be included high spring tides, typhoon from the north-east and heavy rains up country, caused the river to rise higher than it has ever been known to do before. In the absence of any records in the form of marks it is difficult to say how much higher the water rose above the highest level previously known to old residents, but it is supposed to have been 9″ to 18″. This may appear trifling on paper, but it

very seriously affected godowns, the floors of which had previously been only just above flood level. I regret that a suggestion that persons who had observed the levels to which the water rose in different parts of the Settlement should be invited to communicate them to this office, so that they might be placed on record and compared, did not meet with approval. Such information would have been extremely useful in connection with building and engineering work. Although considerable damage was done to merchandise and property in all parts of the Settlement, I am glad to say that the Council's property suffered but little injury beyond the washing away of part of the road at the "Point" and a certain amount of damage to the bunding near Yangtszepoo Bridge. These two items cost Tls. 3,000 to repair.

In my last report I drew attention to the large number of concrete drain-pipes of inferior quality that were being made in Shanghai. I regret to say that there is still considerable cause for complaint in this direction.

The approach of tramways emphasises one of the suggestions contained in my last Annual Report, *viz.* that land for a public park should be acquired in the neighbourhood of the outer Western District, and I think the matter should be taken up now, before the value of land increases further.

There has been a considerable falling-off in the quantities of road material brought down from the Council's Quarry, due, it is understood, to the demand for boats for conveying materials for the railway. The result has been that road repairs have fallen somewhat behind; this is the more to be regretted as the Quarry is capable of turning out as much material as we require, and it is desirable for economical working that the labourers there should be kept regularly employed. There has generally been a plentiful supply of labour at the Quarry during the year, and over 12,000 tons of material is ready for despatch. As the accommodation for storage is limited it is also desirable that the materials should be taken away as fast as produced, otherwise a double handling is necessary. A concession of six dollar cents per ton of material brought down has been made to the boatmen, and it is hoped that larger quantities of stone will be received in the near future.

Details of the various works are appended.

Bridges.

The total number of bridges in charge of the Department is 68 (including those over the Hongkew Creek and Saw Gin Kiang erected by the Land Investment Company).

A new wooden truss bridge has been constructed across the Soochow Creek at Markham Road. The main span is 105 feet, and the width 25 feet. The abutment on the south side is of cement concrete and on the north side hardwood piles cased in cement concrete below low water level.

Two hardwood bridges have been erected by the Land Investment Company, one across the Hongkew Creek and the other across the Saw Gin Kiang. The Council has arranged to pay one-third of the cost of these bridges.

A new hardwood bridge 100 ft. in length and 30 feet wide has been constructed across the Hongkew Creek at Scott Road.

Considerable repairs have been made to the Garden Bridge, nearly the whole of the decking having been renewed. Many of the piles and other portions of timber are becoming very much worn.

Extensive repairs have also been carried out to the Honan, Shanse, Chekiang, Clatter and Stone Bridges.

Buildings.

Sinza Police Station.—This station has been erected on a site fronting the Avenue Road and comprises the following buildings:—Main block for foreigners, Indians' quarters, native quarters, stabling and prisoners' cells.

Main building.—Ground floor contains charge-room 24′ × 18′, waiting-room 9′ × 8′, property-room 12′ × 6′, Inspector's office 11′ × 8′, telephone-room 9′ × 3′, reading-room 15′ × 14′, canteen 14′ × 11′, four bed-rooms 20′ × 16′ (two constables to each), mess-room 20′ × 17′ 9″, kitchen 14′ × 8′, pantry 8′ 6″ × 7′ 0″, two bath-rooms and a drying-room. First floor contains quarters for a married Sergeant, consisting of sitting-room 20′ × 18′ (with verandah 8′ 0″ wide), two bed-rooms 19′ × 16′, kitchen 18′ × 14′, also bath-room, store-room, pantry, and rooms for boy,

coolie and cook. On this floor also is a small flat for unmarried sergeants, consisting of mess-room 20′ × 18′, bed-room 20′ × 16′, bath-room, pantry, kitchen and servants' rooms.

Second floor consists mainly of quarters for married Inspector and provides :—Dining-room 20′ × 18′, sitting-room 20′ × 16′, two bed-rooms 20′ × 16′, kitchen 18′ × 14′, pantry 13′ × 6′, also bath, store and drying rooms and quarters for boy, cook and coolie.

An extra room for single Sergeants 18′ × 20′ with bath and store rooms is provided on this floor, also a recreation room 18′ × 14′ 6″, with bath-room attached in case of ultimate use as a bed-room for extra constables.

Indians' quarters.—Space is allotted for 20 Indian Police in 2 rooms 36′ × 20′ with separate room for Sergeant, also cook-house, bath-room, and drying-room, latrine and private yard.

Native Police are provided for in a room 20′ × 15′ with box and drying-room under, small private yard, latrine and cook-house.

Stabling is provided for four horses, with mafoo's room over, also harness-room, fodder store, etc.

Cells.—Four lock-up cells form a detached building overlooked by the windows of charge-room and Inspector's office; each cell is 16′ × 9′, providing for 5 convicts in each. The walls of these cells have been cemented, the ceilings are of reinforced concrete and the front is enclosed with a heavy iron grill carried up to and across the roof.

The buildings are of grey brick with red brick dressings and a sparing use of green Ningpo stone. Roofs are of corrugated iron.

No boundary walls have as yet been erected owing to the Council's intention of building a new Fire Station on that part of the site directly fronting Avenue Road.

The cost of the building, exclusive of road-making, etc., has been Taels 40,000.

Town Hall.—In response to the crying need for bettering the acoustic properties of the large Assembly Room, a new coffered plaster ceiling has been successfully erected at the level of the old tie-beams, thereby obliterating the view of the unsightly roof-trusses and greatly improving the room in every way. By way of counteracting any misgivings as to the suitability of the old roof-beams to carry the heavy

extra weight imposed (not less than 80 tons over all), one of the trusses was carefully tested by suspending a platform loaded gradually with bricks until a maximum weight of 7 tons was equally distributed along the tie-beam without any deflexion whatever taking place. The whole work was smartly carried out by contract and was completed in 8 weeks in readiness for the St. George's Ball, being four weeks before the date stipulated in the agreement, the total cost being Taels 6,000. A detachable and removable raised platform 24′ × 26′ and 4′ high has been provided for the use of the Band consisting of sixteen skeleton tables of such a size as to pack away one inside another when not in use. The front is of panelled work and the platform may be erected in whole or part as occasion requires. The cost was Taels 510.

Carter Road Police Station.—The old Bungalow and adjoining Indians' quarters have been generally remodelled and renovated, each building now providing adequate accommodation for a married Sergeant.

The old gas service has been replaced by electric light.

The Bungalow now consists of dining-room 18′ × 16′, sitting-room 23′ × 16′, bed-room 18′ × 16′, kitchen 18′ × 16′, also bath-room, servery, pantry and servants' rooms. There is also a large verandah 41′ × 10′.

The old Indians' quarters have been altered to form a good four-roomed house, with sitting-room 19′ × 16′, dining-room 18′ × 15′ and two bed-rooms 17′ × 15′ and 19′ × 13′, also kitchen 18′ × 13′ with pantry, bath-room, linen store, coal place and servants' room.

The total cost including repainting and electric light and bells was Taels 1,400.

Potting Shed, Public Gardens.—Owing to the very prominent position occupied by this one-storey building on the side of the Soochow Creek adjoining the eastern extremity of the Boat-house, the Council approved plans of a rather more ornate character than the actual utility of the building would naturally suggest. The block contains a potting-room 20′ × 18′, store-room 17′ × 20′, work-shed 17′ × 14′, kitchen 20′ × 10′, and latrine for Chinese 11′ × 7′.

The work has been carried out in bands of red brick and white plaster in alternate courses, with half-timbered gables and red French tile roof. The total cost when finished will be Taels 2,100.

Public School, Boone Road.—In furtherance of the ever-increasing necessity for scientific instruction, a small chemical laboratory has been added to the School accommodation by carrying up the walls of a small yard on the north side and roofing it over, access being arranged for through a lecture room, and also at the back. The room is only 26′ × 19′ and constructed in the simplest possible way, as it is felt to be but a temporary measure pending the reconstruction and enlargement of the School as a whole at no very distant date, all rooms being already overcrowded.

The Laboratory has not yet been fitted with its necessary complement of tables, sinks, apparatus, etc., and the cost of the structure only has been Taels 450.

Hongkew Market.—In consideration of the large demand for stalls and the general increase of business carried on in this market, the structure has been extended on the East side some 15′ 0″, embracing the whole of the existing footway, thereby adding 400 yards superficial to the total market area. The work has been executed in conformity with the old building and roofed with red French tiles. The spaces between the wooden pillars have been arched over with match-boarding to within 8′ 0″ of the ground to form more adequate protection against sun and weather to both stall-holders and the public. The total cost was Tls. 2,920.

Secretariat.—An 18 ft. length of the inner wall of the Tax Office has been removed, the superstructure being carefully propped and a beam and column inserted, a similar though smaller alteration was put into effect in the General Office, thus throwing the old verandahs into the working-space of the rooms, the old verandah arches being fitted in with French windows and the tiled floor replaced with wood. Separate entrances have also been provided for the General and Tax Offices, the latter having a small waiting-lobby for the public. The total cost of the alterations was Taels 900.

Health Offices.—An improvement similar in effect to that carried out at the above has been found advisable in the Health Offices, the inner verandah wall being removed and the archways filled in with casement windows fitted with brass telescopic stay-bar fasteners. The result is a considerable increase in the working-space of the rooms,

better lighting and more cheerful offices generally. The total cost was Taels 400.

Wayside Police Station.—The site of this Station has been enclosed on three sides with a solid brick-wall 6′ 6″ high, the south boundary being a very irregular one and abutting on property not yet built upon; the erection of a permanent wall has been held over pending the settlement of a give-and-take line with the adjoining owner. The total cost was Taels 1,534.

Gaol.—The occasional occurrence of lunacy amongst the convicts necessitated the addition of two padded cells which have been erected at the north end of the east block. The cells are 8′ 0″ × 5′ 6″, with heavily padded walls and floor, all padding being removable in sections to facilitate cleansing. Ceilings are of cement-concrete and the brick-work built throughout in cement mortar. Light and ventilation are admitted by means of narrow barred windows just below ceiling level and adequate supervision is arranged for by inspection-slits in the doors.

The cells are separated from the main block by a passage 3 feet wide and an extra door with the view of greater isolation. The total cost has been Taels 1,380.

Central Fire Station.—An increase in coolies' accommodation has been found necessary, and the difficulty overcome by carrying up the old fodder-store and cook-house into a two-storey building, the upper room being approached from the existing stairs to mafoo's quarters. The total cost was Taels 340.

S.V.C. Shed.—A shed has been built on the south end of the Rifle Range 60′ × 20′, with a verandah 8′ 0″ wide, for use during the the annual Volunteer Meetings and as a camp sleeping-room. There is also a cook-house 14′ × 14′. The total cost has been Taels 1,720.

Swimming Bath.—Plans have been prepared and estimates received for a swimming bath to be built on the Hongkew Recreation Ground. The actual water area as designed is 100′ × 33′, the total building measuring 124′ × 56′, providing 50 dressing-boxes, also shower-baths, towel-store, office, and attendants' sleeping quarters. The building is so designed that it may be erected either with or without

a roof as the Council may decide, but the tenders have not yet been approved.

Public School for Chinese.—Plans and details have been prepared for the addition of a dining-hall for the students' use. The room will be 50′ × 27′ 6″ with kitchen, coal-place and games-store at north end, and is so designed that at some future date the building may be carried up another story, forming a physics laboratory or other addition found necessary.

Plans prepared, etc.—Early in the year the Council considered the desirability of providing suitable quarters for the out-door staff of the Public Works Department, and plans have been prepared and approved and estimates accepted for the erection of a pair of semi-detached villas on a small site in Avenue Road, previously used as a Municipal Depôt. The plans provide four rooms to each house, the addition of an attic to each having been arranged for if found necessary. These villas will suitably house either two married overseers or four unmarried men and are intended for such members of the staff whose work necessitates their residing in the Western District.

Mental Wards.—Plans for this building, designed in every detail to meet the particular requirements of the case, have been prepared.

A plot of land has been purchased adjoining that already in the Council's possession at the back of the Nursing Home, which together forms a suitable and economical site. Tenders have been accepted, work has commenced, and it is hoped the building will be ready for occupation by the end of 1906. The total cost, including high boundary walls, will be Taels 46,000.

Bundings.

Soochow Creek.—A section of concrete bunding between North Fokien and North Chekiang Road Bridges is now in course of construction. Another section between Woosung and Chapoo Roads is also nearing completion. With the completion of the present work there will be a continuous concrete bunding from Thibet to Fokien Roads on both sides of the Soochow Creek.

Lay Road.—Owing to the continual scour of the bed of Yangtszepoo Creek in the vicinity of Yangtszepoo Bridge and to the

force of the current during the typhoon last September a portion of the bunding in Lay Road immediately north of the Bridge subsided; this has now been remedied by the construction of a new hardwood bunding of larger dimensions than the old. This bunding has been erected to the scheduled line of Lay Road.

The typhoon was also responsible for washing away a portion of the embankment and road at the Point. This has now been repaired. A bamboo bunding together with four bamboo groynes has been constructed with a view to encouraging the deposit mud at this point, in order to give more protection to the existing bank.

Bund Foreshore.—The whole of the Bund foreshore is being protected with a stone slope, a portion between Peking Road and the P. & O. jetty and another portion between Kiukiang Road and Hankow Road being completed; the whole section from Peking to Hankow Road will be finished in about six weeks.

Hongkew Creek.—The wooden bundings on the Hongkew Creek between the River and Yuhang Road have been repaired and new piles put in where necessary.

North Yangtsze Road.—The North Yangtsze Road wooden bunding has been repaired and renewed for a length of about 300 feet.

Yangkingpang.—The bundings on the Yangkingpang and Defence Creek have received attention during the year, although no extensive repairs have been made.

Cemeteries.

Under instructions from the Council the care of the grounds in the various cemeteries was transferred to the Health Department on the 11th December.

Bubbling Well Cemetery has been extended so as to include a piece of land measuring Mow 1.1.9.5. at the north-west corner adjoining Siccawei Road and this land has been raised and fenced.

Creeks and River.

Soochow Creek has been dredged in front of the Thibet and Kansuh Road Garbage chutes, and 3,484 tons of mud removed. This

creek was also dredged near the Fokien Road Bridge for the Health Department, 3,425 tons of mud being removed.

Hongkew Creek in front of the Seward Road Garbage chute has been dredged and 1,258 tons of mud removed.

Defence Creek.—12,950 tons of mud and refuse was removed from Defence Creek during the year at a cost of Tls. 0.15 per ton. The work was done by means of small boats, each carrying about 6 tons, which were loaded at low water and moved off, with their loads, when the tide rose high enough to float them. Offensiveness was reduced to the minimum and the whole work was carried out without a single complaint from the public.

The cost of collection and removal of garbage from the streets and barging it away, averages about Tls. 0.37 per ton. The cost of removing mud and refuse from a navigable creek is therefore less than half the cost of collection and removal of refuse from the streets. The silting of Creeks such as Defence Creek, Yangkingpang and Hongkew Creek, is chiefly due to the depositing of garbage therein by the natives, a practice almost impossible to stop, but which need not cause anxiety seeing that the silting can be remedied so cheaply.

Drainage of Private Properties.

The following table shows lengths of drains, etc. of various sizes laid on private property by the Department during the year :—

Districts.	12″ pipe drains.	9″ pipe drains.	6″ pipe drains.	4″ pipe drains.	Man-holes.	Yard gullies.
	Ft. run	*Ft. run*	*Ft. run*	*Ft. run*		
Western	124	1,684	7,245	3,088	219	440
Central	52	596	1,077	453	85	67
Northern	26	1,006	3,202	1,380	158	227
Eastern	110	1,806	7,870	2,906	179	535
Total	312	5,092	19,394	7,827	1,269	641

Fees for supervision amounted to Tls. 912.60.

Landing Accommodation.

Whangpoo River.—The dolphins of the P. & O. Jetty have been completely renewed with larger timbers, and two struts have been placed from the dolphins to the pontoons to ensure greater rigidity.

The Kiukiang Road pontoon has been docked and thoroughly overhauled and Russell's Foochow Road and Fogg's pontoons have also been repaired and painted.

A set of new landing-steps has been constructed at Chaoufoong Road and a hardwood landing stage at Kungping Road.

Soochow Creek.—Six new sets of landing-steps have been constructed and one is in course of construction.

Hongkew Creek.—A new hardwood landing-stage has been constructed opposite the Mortuary.

Latrines.

New latrines have been erected in Dent Road, Chekiang Road and Bung Tong Loong, accommodating respectively 12, 20 and 36, with urinal convenience in addition.

Parks and Open Spaces.

The Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces reports as follows:—

Despite the adverse climatic conditions prevailing, a cold late spring and excessively hot summer, it is encouraging to note an improvement in cultivation and the principles of horticulture in the public spaces. There is practically an entire lack of authenticated statistics bearing on horticulture in Shanghai, which places us at a disadvantage in comparing results with other places.

Several experiments have been tried during the year, amongst which may be mentioned the ascertaining of the best seasons for seed sowing and other methods of propagation, and experiments involving practically all the known methods of rose propagation (*i.e.* by cuttings, grafting and budding) were carried out. For grafting and budding on, the stocks employed were those of Rosa Multiflora, Polyantha Briar and Manetti. Those budded on the Multiflora gave exceptionally good results, the

young plants in six months becoming as large as they would in Great Britain in their second year. Seeds of fifteen kinds of grasses, including those which form the best lawns in Europe and America, were sown in the Spring. All of them grew satisfactorily until July, when the majority of them were scorched. Poa Nemoralis and Festuca Rubra have, however, given satisfactory results so far.

Public Gardens.—These have been maintained in a satisfactory manner throughout the year. No attempt has been made at planting or developing the land recently reclaimed from the Soochow Creek, it being considered desirable to leave this as an open lawn. The beds within the enclosed areas are being laid out more systematically to ensure a better general effect. The widening of the Bund necessitated the removal of a large number of trees and shrubs, some of which with soil attached to their roots weighed 3 tons. They were, however, all successfully transplanted.

In view of increasing the standing-way for carriages on the south side of the Public Gardens and at the same time reducing the obstruction to goods-traffic approaching the Peking Road Jetty the main entrance to the Gardens has been placed at the south-west corner, facing the Bund, a hand-gate only being left close to the Jetty to accommodate pedestrians approaching from the foreshore. The memorial to the "Ever Victorious Army" has been removed from the public road into a more suitable position just within the Gardens opposite the new main entrance. The total cost was Tls. 240.

Cemeteries.—Towards the end of the year considerable alterations were made in the Old and Bubbling Well Cemeteries. Twenty-three new flower-beds were made and 900 shrubs planted. The overgrown shrubberies were renovated and thinned out and a large number of shade-loving plants were laid out so as to form a green carpet where grass will not grow. It is anticipated that the appearance of the cemeteries will be much improved thereby next Spring. During the year the beds and borders have produced a bright display of flowers.

Nurseries.—The propagation of flowering shrubs, of which there was a great scarcity, has formed the chief feature of the work here, 2,897 young plants having been raised.

In future the nursery at Bubbling Well will be reserved for raising flowering shrubs, bedding plants, and other seedlings. Hungjao Road Nursery is now entirely trenched, and, when this year's seedling trees are transplanted, all the space will be occupied. 19,441 seedling trees were transplanted.

The total number of trees and shrubs in the Nurseries, exclusive of plants raised this year, is 80,234, representing a value of nearly Tls. 25,000.

The method of dealing with the "stem-boring grub" referred to in last year's Report, namely, the injection of bisulphide of carbon into the bored tunnels, has again proved effective and practically no damage has been done to the young trees this year.

Seventy-five varieties of roses, including many of the best in cultivation, are now grown in our Nurseries.

Reserve Garden.—The new Potting-sheds, etc. are now practically completed and will supply a much-felt want. The quality and diversity of kinds of plants is gradually improving, though a few years must elapse before a marked change is discernible. Plants in flower showed a distinct improvement on the preceding year. Exclusive of seedling plants there are 3,050 pot plants in the houses.

Public Recreation Ground.—These grounds, hitherto maintained by contract, were taken over by the Engineer's Department in May. The heap of decayed grass in the centre of the ground was removed and the small Reserve Garden adjoining it transferred to the rear of the Swimming Bath. The land formerly so occupied has been raised and levelled and will be laid out as a flower garden. A diluted solution of copper-sulphate and quick-lime sprayed on the surface of the creeks in the interior of the Recreation Ground completely killed the green scum (Algae) floating on the surface of the water, but as each high tide brings in a fresh supply any attempt to keep the water clean is futile.

In the manuring of lawns nitrogenous and ammoniacal manures, such as salts, gave good results. Phosphates favoured the growth of clover. The best results were obtained by a dressing of animal excreta with nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate. These will produce almost exactly similar results except that the nitrate acts more rapidly.

Hongkew Recreation Ground.—1,500 trees and shrubs were planted here, chiefly in a boundary plantation. This border has been laid out by massing each kind of shrub in bold irregular masses.

Hongkew Park.—A few flower-beds have been planted within a circular enclosure.

Roads.—4,096 trees have been planted and 211 have been removed, the latter chiefly on account of the erection of native houses. Pruning and staking of the trees has been carefully attended to. 129 trees, mostly on Rubicon Road, were broken by the natives during the year.

Foreshores.—In addition to the routine work of mowing, rolling, etc., 632 *fong* of the Soochow Road foreshore has been raised six inches and turfed. It is now in excellent condition.

Municipal Hospital.—The grounds adjoining this building, having an area of 980 *fong*, were laid out in the Spring. They comprise tennis and croquet lawns and lawns with flower borders and shrubs.

Public School for Chinese.—The ground attached to the School has been laid out as a turfed playground and sand tennis courts, and the Masters' residences have each a small garden laid out with flower beds and a tennis lawn.

Police Stations.—The grounds adjoining the Bubbling Well and Sinza Stations have been laid out as lawns with a few flower and shrub beds.

Victoria Nursing Home.—These grounds have been maintained in a bright and neat condition.

Pingchiao Quarry.

The Overseer reports as follows :—

Quarrying.—2,140 tons of good rock have been quarried from the small hill and 30,263 tons of good stone and 617 tons of rotten stone have been blasted from the large hill, in addition to 4,623 tons of decomposed sand. The rotten stone has been taken to the refuse heap. The handling and getting out of decomposed sand is becoming more and more expensive as we advance up the hill and I think in the near future it will be necessary to obtain a new sand quarry elsewhere. A great deal of stripping has been done, the earth being used for raising the quarry floor, which is now on a level with the "Gates" Crusher platform. The quarry is now in a position to turn out large quantities of material.

Stonebreakers.—The No. 1 (or "Baxter") has worked 234 days and has broken 13,520 tons of stone. This machine is in very good running order and requires but light repairs. The engine has worked very smoothly and has lately been slightly overhauled and painted. The No. 2 (or "Gates") has worked 221½ days, breaking 14,816 tons of stone. This machine and the engine driving it have worked very satisfactorily. The main casting of the machine, however, is very much worn.

Boring.—18,182½ feet of holes have been bored and blasted. I am informed that our holes are bored deeper than the average depth bored by manual labour in the East.

Dynamite.—2,850 lbs. of dynamite have been used giving an average blast of 11·58 tons per pound.

Labour.—The average number of labourers exclusive of artisans employed each day has been 95, and work has been carried on for 329 days. A great scarcity of labour was experienced during the summer months owing to sickness and the demand for labour on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Materials dispatched.—29,630 tons of material have been dispatched and 13,409 tons were in stock at the end of the year.

Buildings.—An extension of the No. 2 Bungalow has been made so as to render it suitable for a married man and family. The additions comprise one room 18′ 0″ × 15′ 6″, boy's room 10′ 6″ × 10′ 6″, and a verandah 22 feet long at the back running to the cook-house. The walls are of clay 1′ 6″ thick, plastered and lime-washed. The foundations are of squared stone and are carried up 1′ 6″ above ground level. The accommodation at this bungalow now consists of one dining and sitting room, two bed-rooms and a bath-room. The other bungalows and buildings have been repaired as occasion required.

Weather.—The highest reading of the thermometer was on the 26th June, maximum 98, minimum 84, and the lowest on January 30th, maximum 32, minimum 26. The most rainy month was April with 9·35 inches and the driest November with ·75 inch. Snow fell at various times in January, February and March, the greatest depth being 16 inches in February.

Creeks.—A good depth of water has been generally maintained during the year.

Remarks.—The scarcity of boats during the last six months has greatly reduced the amount of material dispatched from the Quarry, and our storage capacity is taxed to its utmost, consequently the daily output has had to be greatly reduced.

I am glad to be able to report that no serious accident in the working of the quarries has occurred during the year. The general health of the labourers has not been good, owing, no doubt, to the extremely moist summer.

Pavements.

The total length of pavements laid in 1905 was 3 miles 1,117 yards, as against 5 miles 648 yards in 1904. There are now 69 miles and 663 yards of footway in the Settlement, made up as follows :—

Districts.	Chip.	Macadam.	Cement Concrete.	Bricked and Sanded.	Tarred Macadam.	Soochow Granite.	Mastic Asphalte.	Ningpo Stone.	Total.
	m. yds.	*m. yds.*	*m. yds.*	*m.yds.*	*m. yds.*	*m.yds.*	*m.yds.*	*m.yds.*	*m. yds.*
Western	1,175		4 778	2 462	3 14				10 669
Central	16 1,117	610	8 316		2 795	981	1 1,089	550	30 178
Northern	5 1,005	886	10 853		2 553	8		678	19 463
Eastern	1 1,289	855	4 1,481		1 1,408			1,360	9 1,113
Total	24 1,066	1 591	27 1,668	2 462	9 1,010	989	1 1,089	1 828	69 663

Works Completed on Road Extensions.

Kiaochiao Road has been cross-drained and levelled between Connaught Road and the Settlement boundary. Connaught Road has been culverted, cross-drained, raised and a ten-foot wide strip bricked and metalled between Gordon Road and Kiaochiao Road. Seymour Road has been levelled and opened to equestrian and pedestrian traffic between Weihaiwei and Great Western Roads. Seymour Road at corner of Weihaiwei Road has had the double 3 feet culvert extended 150 feet northward and the road there widened, bricked and metalled. Seymour Road has been culverted, ditched, cross-drained and raised between Avenue and Sinza Roads and 520 feet run of the same section north of Avenue Road has been bricked and sanded and the footpath tar-paved. Ferry Road has been culverted, ditched, cross-drained and

raised between Avenue and Sinza Roads and 550 feet run of the same section, south of Sinza Road, has been bricked and sanded and the footpath tar-paved. The approach to the new bridge over the Soochow Creek at Markham Road has been raised, bricked, metalled and kerbed and the footways paved with concrete. Chengtu Road has been culverted, ditched and raised for a distance of 320 feet north of Great Western Road. Chengtu Road, north of Burkill Road, has had the sewer extended by 126 feet run and the same length of road raised, bricked and metalled and the footpath on west side kerbed and paved with concrete. Ichang Road has been levelled and opened to equestrian and pedestrian traffic for a distance of 700 feet east of Gordon Road. Gordon Road has been raised for a distance of 700 feet north of Robison Road. A 9″ sewer has been laid for a distance of 500 feet in Robison Road west of Gordon Road. A stone-lined tidal ditch, 400 feet long, with necessary culverts, has been made north of Robison Road, along east side of Cadastral lot 3455, connecting two dead ends of tidal ditches. The footpath on Medhurst Road, north of Bubbling Well Road, west side has been tar-paved for a distance of 153 feet.

The Bund between Peking Road and the Garden Bridge has been widened to 60 feet. Soochow Road has been kerbed and channeled, bricked and chip-paved between Amoy Road and Thibet Road, and the section of this road from Chekiang Road to Thibet Road is now open to traffic.

North Szechuen Road from Range Road 670 feet northward has been bricked and metalled, and kerb, channel and concrete pavement have been laid on both sides. A Foochow pole railing has been erected along the tidal ditch in front of what was the Sportsman's Gun Club property. Cunningham Road has been graded, bricked and chip-paved from Elgin Road 340 feet southward, completing that section. Kerb, channel and concrete pavement have been laid on the east side of North Chekiang Road between Boone and Haining Roads. Haining Road between North Honan and North Fokien Roads has been bricked and opened to traffic, and between North Szechuen and Chapoo Roads has been margined and metalled. In Elgin Road east of North Chekiang Road 390 feet of 9″ sewer with the necessary manholes and gullies has been laid. Chapoo Road has been bricked and metalled between Haining and Range Roads and 260 feet of kerb, channel and concrete pavement laid. North

Soochow Road east of Winchester Road has been drained, graded, bricked and metalled for 1,200 feet. A 9″ sewer has been laid in Kaifeng Road between North Thibet and Winchester Roads. Kashing Road from Hongkew Creek toward Woosung Road has been drained, bricked and metalled, and kerb and channel laid on both sides for 420 feet, completing that section. Seward Road opposite Cadastral Lot 1020 has been widened five feet and 130 feet of kerb, channel and concrete pavement laid. Boone Road east of North Chekiang Road has been graded and bricked for 224 feet, and kerb, channel and concrete pavement laid on the south side. A tidal ditch has been excavated along the side of Tongshan Road from No. 12 Road 1,660 feet eastward. The road has been graded and a strip 10 feet wide bricked and metalled. East Kashing Road has been drained, graded and bricked from Hongkew Creek to Sawgin Creek. East Scott Road has been drained and graded from Scott Road Bridge to Wuchow Road. Alcock Road has been drained and graded from Ward Road 420 feet northward. A tidal ditch has been excavated along Ward Road from the Municipal Gaol to Yangtszepoo Creek with the exception of 200 feet upon which houses are standing.

Description and Mileage of Roads.

Year.	Districts.	Macadamised.		Tar Macadam.		Chip paved.		Bricked.		Raised only.		Crops removed only.		Total mileage.	
	(*Miles and yards*).	*m.*	*yds.*	*m.*	*yds.*	*m.*	*yds.*	*m.*	*yds.*	*m.*	*yds.*	*m.*	*yds.*	*m.*	*yds.*
1905															
„	Western*	15	942		90	1	1,692	1	393	17	794	1	1,540	38	171
„	Central	12	1,642		256	7	163							20	301
„	Northern*	11	1,497		232	5	1,458		832		50			18	549
„	Eastern	8	870				1,642		1,162		853			10	1,007
	Totals	48	1,431		578	15	1,435	2	627	17	1,697	1	1,540	87	268

* Including Outside Roads.

Works Completed on Road Extensions.

The following is a tabulated statement of the different works completed on Road Extensions during the year.

	Unit.	Districts.				Totals.
		Western.	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	
Drainage.						
Tidal ditches made	Ft. run	4,128			1,660	5,288
Small " "	"	7,140		160		7,300
Ditches cleaned	"	33,320		895	9,383	43,598
3′ culverts laid	"	887			115	1,002
3′ x 2′ sewers laid	"	12			94	106
2′ 3″ x 1′ 6″ sewers laid	"	126			610	736
1′ 6″ x 1′ 0″ sewers laid	"				1,193	1,193
12″ sewers laid	"	260			420	680
9″ sewers laid	"	1,080		1,225		2,301
6″ drains laid	"	610	170	820	185	1,785
4″ drains laid	"	8	74			82
Street gullies laid	Numbers	15	10	52	39	116
Brick manholes constructed	"	11		5	13	29
Brick retaining walls "	"	33		1	7	41
Roads.						
Grading	Ft. run	11,848		746	3,963	26,557
Bricking laid	"	9,760	470	4,029	3,784	18,043
Metalling laid	"	9,525	810	3,597	2,319	16,251
Kerb and channel laid	"	664	1,093	3,830	350	5,937
" " repaired	"	83	999	489		1,571
Chip paved margins laid	"		545	2,062		2,607
" " carriageways laid	"			763	75	838
" " " repaired	"		155	201		356
Pavements.						
Concrete paving laid	"	813	193	2,886		3,892
" " repaired	"		794	312		1,106
Tar paving laid	"	1,040	980			2,020
Chip paved footways laid	"	327		100	145	572
" " repaired	"		439			439
Macadam " laid	"			70		70
Stone pavement repaired	"		53			53
Miscellaneous.						
M.C.R. stones fixed	Numbers	224	24	29	207	484
Foochow pole railing erected	Ft. run	2,718		120		2,838
Street nameplates "	Numbers	22		2		24

Works Completed on Existing Roads.

The following is a tabulated statement of works completed on existing roads during the year.

	Unit.	Districts.				Total.
		Western.	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	
Drainage.						
Ditches cleaned	Ft. run	167,906		2,165	5,250	175,321
Sewers cleaned	"	18,540	6,280	16,557	1,898	43,275
3′ Culverts laid	"	62			16	78
3′ x 2′ sewers laid	"			61		61
12″ sewers laid	"	30	190			220
9″ sewers laid	"	26	210			236
6″ drains laid	"	48	294	24	64	430
4″ drains laid	"		110			110
Street gullies laid	Numbers	2	3	3		8
" " renewed	"		86	3	15	104
Brick manholes constructed	"	5	53	18	1	77
Brick retaining walls "	"	12				12
Roads.						
Bricking laid	Ft. run				294	294
Metalling laid	"	9,673	15,508	14,696	7,379	47,256
" repaired	"	73,119	30,643	28,870	34,155	166,787
Tar macadam repaired	"			406		406
Kerb and channel laid	"	1,106	475	792		2,373
" " repaired	"	26	4,948	3,812	1,915	10,701
Chip paved margins laid	"		5,028	3,450		8,478
" " " repaired	"	2,695	615	1,326	4,934	9,570
" " carriageways laid	"	24			13	37
" " " repaired	"	6,820	7,791	10,589	1,994	27,194
Pavements.						
Concrete paving laid	"	685	1,129	1,303	118	3,235
" " repaired	"		235	324	47	606
Tar paving laid	"	1,068	2,709	823	3,845	8,445
" " repaired	"	5,961	4,213	7,330	2,136	19,640
Chip paved footways laid	"	575	142			717
" " repaired	"	435	386	145	320	1,286
Macadam " laid	"			240		240
" " repaired	"		1,672	3,331	4,052	9,055
Stone pavement repaired	"		9			122
Miscellaneous.						
M.C.R. stones fixed	Numbers	5		1		43
Foochow pole railing erected	Ft. run	1,187				1,187
Street nameplates "	Numbers		3	42		45
Gas, Water and other trenches opened	Ft. run	27,453	31,251	38,110	10,497	107,311

Drainage.—The brick sewer in Broadway between Nanzing Road and Soochow Creek and the one in Seward Road between Minghong Road and Broadway have been partly repaired, partly relaid and thoroughly cleaned, and are now in good condition. The work was

carried on day and night with all possible dispatch and the public put to as little inconvenience as was possible in a work of this magnitude.

Prior to the extension of the Settlement in 1900 there were no sewers in the Western District and the natural ditches, then existing, were for the most part so much silted up and choked by weeds and garbage as to be non-tidal. The condition of the district as to drainage was bad. The District is now drained by about seven miles of good sewers, four miles of artificial ditches, made at the sides of new roads, and fifteen miles of natural tidal ditches and creeks. The ditches and creeks are cleaned periodically and the tides flow and ebb throughout the entire system of creeks, sewers and ditches, daily. The district may now be said to be well drained.

Water Supply.

The following is a list of hydrants erected during 1905.

Northern District.—		
Winchester Road	1	
Boone Road	2	
Elgin Road	1	
Haining Road	1	
Kashing Road	1	
Alabaster Road	1	
		7
Eastern District.—		
Dent and Tongshan Roads	2	
East Kashing Road	2	
		4
Western District.—		
Ferry Road	1	
Sinza Road	3	
Gordon Road	11	
Kuling Road	2	
		17
Outside Settlement.—		
North Szechuen Road Extension		1
	Total	29

Public Lighting.

The lighting of the streets of the Settlement has been improved by the erection of the following lamps during the year :—

Electricity.—

Fearon Road between Scott Road and Range Road : two arc lamps.

Range Road between Fearon and Woosung Roads: two arc lamps.

North Soochow Road : eleven arc lamps.

Carter Road : two arc lamps.

Avenue Road : eight incandescent lamps between Sinza Police Station and the Carter Road.

Seward and Fearon Road corner : one arc lamp.

Avenue Road, west of Carter Road : twenty-one incandescent lamps.

Tongshan Road : six incandescent lamps.

Haining Road : two arc lamps.

Haining Road : thirteen incandescent lamps.

North Szechuen Road Extension : one incandescent lamp.

The ten Pontoons on the Bund have been fitted with incandescent lamps of 50 candle power each.

Seven electric arc lamps have been fitted with arm brackets 15 feet in length.

Gas.—The total number of gas lamps in lighting on the 31st December 1905 was 607, made up as follows :—

Ordinary 4-ft. lamps	130
„ 5-ft. „	6
„ 6-ft. „	5
Incandescent lamps "S"	68
„ „ "K"	13
„ „ "C"	381
„ „ "C" Refuge	4
Total	607

Twenty-six new gas lamps have been erected during the year as follows :—

Northern District :—

Winchester Road : two incandescent lamps.

Haining Road : one incandescent lamp

Tiendong and Astor Road corner : one incandescent lamp.

Elgin Road : seven incandescent lamps.

North Chekiang Road : one incandescent lamp.

North Thibet Road : three incandescent lamps.

Kansuh Road : two incandescent lamps.

Chapoo and Range Road junction : one incandescent lamp.

Quinsan Road : two incandescent lamps.

Central District.—

Ningpo Road : four incandescent lamps.

Honan Road : one incandescent lamp.

Western District.—

Yates Road : one incandescent lamp.

Eighteen lamps with ordinary flame burners and fifteen with incandescent burners have been removed, while thirty-six flame burners have been changed to incandescent.

Gas, Water and other Trenches.

The total lengths of openings on the public roads made by the Gas and Water Companies, and by others, during the past year was 20 miles 1,145 yards, against 12 miles 450 yards in 1904.

Company.	Western District.	Central District.	Northern District.	Eastern District.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Gas Co.	7,799	19,642	18,764	6,841	53,046
Waterworks Co.	9,598	6,546	6,766	3,478	26,388
Telephone Co.	11,519	396	5,704	101	17,720
Electricity Department.	392	360	676	498	1,926
Telegraph Cos.		5,085	4,871		9,956
Total feet	29,308	32,029	36,781	10,918	109,036

Labour.

The number of coolies and artisans employed on Public Works during the past year, including labour for repairing openings made by the Gas and Water Companies, and the Cleansing and Scavenging Works, but exclusive of labour on contract work and on the drainage of private properties, as compared with 1904, was as follows :—

	1904.	1905.
Coolies	705,508	587,111
Artisans	162,586	130,552
	868,094	717,663

giving an average number per working day as under :—

Coolies	2,344	1,957
Artisans	541	435
	2,885	2,392

The decrease is partly due to the transfer to the Health Department of the removal of garbage.

Portland Cement Concreteware.

During the year the total quantity of concreteware manufactured by the Department amounted to 38,837 pieces, as against 55,957 pieces made in 1904. Of these 15,300 were made by machinery.

Permits.

6,969 permits were issued during 1905, as against 6,599 in 1904.

These permits relate to all branches of the Dapartment's work, among others for the erection of funeral arches, for the fixing of sign-boards, for house repairs, and for other miscellaneous work.

Machinery and Rolling Stock.

Steam Rollers.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 steam rollers have been kept in good working order and only small repairs have been required.

No. 1 Steam roller has had two new driving wheels and a new awning fitted.

No. 2 steam roller has had two new driving and two new front wheels fitted.

Steam Dredger.—The steam dredger has been mostly used in connection with dredging the approaches to the jetties, the various garbage depôts and the Public Garden Reclamation. The engine and boiler have been overhauled and repaired, the two grabs have also been repaired.

Steam Launch.—The steam launch has been used in connection with the Quarry, the periodical inspection of foreshores of the Whangpoo River and the Soochow Creek, and the garbage depôts. Only small repairs have been required to engine and boiler. The hull has been painted and varnished throughout.

Inspection of Boilers.

The Boiler Inspector reports as follows :—

During the year 149 boilers of various designs were opened for general inspection, nearly all of which showed a marked improvement over previous years. The deterioration, however, of several of the older boilers necessitated considerable repairs, which have been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Seventy-four inspections were made of boilers while under steam, so that safety valves, steam gauges, etc. might be effectively tested. I have again the same complaint to make of the overloading of safety valves, and constant attention is required to prevent this dangerous practice.

The Municipal Steam Launch and Public School boilers both of which are in good order have received special attention.

During the month of November sundry repairs were made to the heating apparatus at the Public School and the installation tested while under steam.

Several iron chimneys have been renewed, repaired and restayed.

Cadastral Office and Survey Work.

The following are particulars of work done during the year:—

Official measurements attended	745
Official plans received from Consulates	718
Lots examined to ascertain if official plans covered rights of way or creeks used for drainage purposes	641

New lots placed under taxation:—

Western District	109
Central ,,	20
Northern ,,	65
Eastern ,,	121
Total	315

Revision of areas supplied to Tax Office	97

Lots surveyed and marked out for Districts:—

	Western	Central	Northern	Eastern	
Road Widenings	3	19	12	1	35
Road Extensions	21	0	4	41	66
	24	19	16	42	101

Certificates issued with regard to erection of boundary stones:—

British Consulate	257
German ,,	14
United States ,,	8
Total	279

I regret to say that pressure of work and shortness of staff has prevented much progress being made with the survey of districts beyond Settlement limits. The additional surveying Assistant authorised for this work did not arrive from England until October last, and after a month's work on the north side of the Soochow Creek between the Northern District and Jessfield it was found necessary to temporarily transfer him to the office until the completion of important engineering work.

New Buildings.

During the past year permits have been issed for the erection of 5,370 new houses, as against 4,931 in 1904.

For the sake of comparison the figures for different years since 1890 are given :—

Year.	Western District.	Central District.	Northern and Eastern Districts.		Total.
1890		529	907		1,436
1891		1,040	733		1,773
1892		453	1,280		1,733
1893		819	1,277		2,096
1894		544	1,809		2,353
1895		775	2,625		3,400
1896		1,131	2,166		3,297
1897		765	2,636		3,401
1898		1,092	2,171		3,263
1899	175	908	943		2,026
1900	178	509	681		1,368
1901	788	836	1,079		2,703
1902	983	877	1,907		3,767
			N.	E.	
1903	1,838	733	1,096	663	4,330
1904	1,576	1,209	1,324	822	4,931
1905	**1,035**	**1,199**	**1,326**	**1,810**	**5,370**

The new buildings erected during the year may be classified as follows :—

Native Buildings	5,033
Foreign Buildings	137
Godowns	30
Mills, Manufactories, etc.	110
Additions to buildings	60
Total	5,370

Of the 727 sets of plans submitted during the year, 499 were approved and 228 disapproved.

Cleansing and Scavenging.

A considerable reduction of labour has been effected during the year owing to the Health Department having gradually taken over the removal of garbage. The garbage carts in Hongkew, the last District dealt with, were taken off the roads on the 5th December.

The following table shows the plant and labour employed at the commencement of the year and the increase proposed for 1906.

	Plant.								Labour.		
	Sets of Harness.	Garbage Carts.	Garbage Wheelbarrows.	Water Carts.	Sand Carts.	Gully Carts.	Machine Brushes.	Machine Scrapers.	Foreign.	Indian.	Native.
At commencement of year	169	63	30	57	31	23	31	10	4	7	706
At end of year	169	63		60	31	23	31	13	4	7	463
Increase included in Estimates for 1906 rendered necessary by new road extensions, etc.					1		4				
	169	63		60	32	23	35	13	2	7	455

Plant.—The plant and rolling stock is in good condition.

Collection and disposal of refuse.—129,377 loads of refuse of all kinds were collected during the year, as against 159,907 loads in 1904, a decrease of 30,530 loads.

The condition of the various creeks and river is good, little floating garbage now being noticeable.

Contract for removal of garbage.—The contractor has carried out his duties fairly satisfactorily. His contract will expire on the 30th of April.

Street watering.—The roads have been watered on 273 days during the year.

Snow.—Snow fell on the nights of the 27th and 28th of January, 12th and 13th of February and on the 16th and 17th of March. 9,167 loads were removed and the whole of the Settlement was clear on each occasion by 5.30 p.m. on the next day.

Stud.—The estimates for 1906 provide for the daily employment of 101 draught animals. The general fitness of the animals during the year has been good.

Garbage Chutes.—Two new iron chutes have been put up, one on the Yangtszepoo Creek and one in the Depôt on Markham Road.

CHARLES MAYNE, M.Inst.C.E.,
Engineer and Surveyor.

Monthly Return of Cartloads of Garbage, Road Detritus and Gully Deposit collected, and of Water used during 1905.

	—	Garbage.	Road Detritus.	Gully Deposit.	Water.
Central District.	January	3,404	1,298	839	814
	February	3,076	1,034	788	1,418
	March	3,151	1,109	943	1,996
	April	3,112	655	741	3,255
	May	3,506	730	812	5,565
	June	2,614	489	729	7,902
	July	2,261	747	796	8,793
	August	2,301	1,030	847	5,405
	September	1,140	911	834	5,877
	October	228	766	845	5,328
	November		556	795	4,806
	December	41½	1,029	799	1,796
	Total	24,834½	10,354	9,768	52,955
Northern and Eastern Districts.	January	4,356	1,505	876	898
	February	3,911	1,278	830	2,336
	March	4,059	1,291	880	3,975
	April	3,859	1,210	823	4,829
	May	4,289	1,294	900	8,492
	June	4,097	1,226	855	12,338
	July	3,974	1,252	840	15,645
	August	4,576	1,362	930	10,442
	September	4,735	1,396	893	8,714
	October	3,736	1,420	888	8,301
	November	1,541	1,365	898	8,816
	December	779	1,485	912	3,294
	Total	43,912	16,084	10,525	88,080
Western District.	January	594	749	759	705
	February	190	672	613	1,300
	March		831	785	1,937
	April		681	453	2,926
	May		665	432	4,579
	June		488	421	5,696
	July		495	422	6,563
	August		515	443	4,523
	September		531	412	5,470
	October	12	513	396	5,046
	November	18	471	337	4,845
	December	45½	564	392	1,489
	Total	859½	7,175	5,865	45,079

Water Supply.

The following is the Annual Return supplied by the Waterworks Company:—

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY FOR WATERING ROADS AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES DURING THE YEAR 1905.

MONTHS.	Water used.	Watering Roads.		All other Purposes.
	Total Gallons.	Carts.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	4,740,686	2,417	507,570	4,233,116
February	4,424,459	5,054	1,061,340	3,363,119
March	5,240,696	7,908	1,660,680	3,580,016
April	6,718,801	11,010	2,312,100	4,406,701
May	8,595,210	18,636	3,913,560	4,681,650
June	12,570,572	25,936	5,446,560	7,124,012
July	12,871,502	31,001	6,510,210	6,361,292
August	8,737,508	20,370	4,277,700	4,459,808
September	12,145,236	20,061	4,212,810	7,932,426
October	9,011,422	18,675	3,921,750	5,089,672
November	8,373,959	18,467	3,878,070	4,495,889
December	6,440,123	6,579	1,381,590	5,058,533
Total ...	99,870,174	186,114	39,083,940	60,786,234

Watering Roads on 273 days, 186,114 carts	39,083,940	gallons.
Police Stations, Abattoir, Markets, Latrines, etc. ...	34,446,000	,,
Electricity Works	17,462,000	,,
Making Roads, Steam Rollers and Washing Carts ...	4,188,900	,,
Sanitary purposes and flushing sewers	368,820	,,
Used at Fires	4,320,514	,,
Total	99,870,174	gallons.

Daily Average 273,617 Gallons.

Water per Contract allowance 24,200,000 Gallons (for 6 months)	Tls.	4,840.00
Excess used on certain days over contract allowance } 18,600,669 Gallons @ Tl. 1 per 5,000 :		3,720.13
Total ...	Tls.	8,560.13

MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES.—

The acquisition of Cadastral Lot 168 for the eventual extension of the Council's offices, *vide* p. 253 of last year's Report, has been carried out in terms of the following correspondence.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 18th January 1906.

GENTLEMEN,—As a result of negotiations conducted on your behalf by Mr. Gore-Booth, the Council yesterday authorised me to submit an offer for the purchase of your property, Cadastral Lot No. 168, of Tls. 70,000, this amount to be payable in 6 °/₀ Municipal Debentures at par, subject to confirmation of the Budget by the Ratepayers at the impending Annual Meeting.

I have therefore to request your consideration of this offer and an early reply, so that, if accepted, the necessary addition may be made in the Budget now in process of compilation.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. MAJOR BROTHERS, LD.

Shanghai, 20th January 1906.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 18th instant, I am instructed as follows :—

The Directors of Major Brothers, Limited, accept the Council's offer of Shanghai Taels Seventy Thousand (Tls. 70,000) for the Company's property, No. 18, Hankow Road, Cadastral Lot No. 168. This amount to be payable in 6 °/₀ Municipal Debentures.

The Directors presume, as before understood, that one half of the purchase money will be handed over when Debenture Bonds are issued in March next, and the balance when the property is transferred to the Council.

As to date of handing over the property the Directors will be glad to hear what is proposed.

Yours faithfully,
E. O. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary and General Manager,
Major Brothers, Ld.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 24th January 1906.

GENTLEMEN,—The Council at its meeting of yesterday noted your letter of the 20th instant, in which you accept, under conditions stated, the Council's offer to purchase Cadastral Lot 168 for the sum of Tls. 70,000, payable in 6 °/₀ Municipal Debentures. As this matter is subject to confirmation of the Budget by the Ratepayers at the forthcoming Annual Meeting, the Council proposes to refer the matter to the incoming Council, with a recommendation that the property be taken over at a date convenient to the directors, and I would therefore ask you to let me know what proposals the Company desires to submit on this point.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. MAJOR BROTHERS, LD.

Shanghai, 30th January 1906.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 24th January, I am instructed to write as follows :—

As regards delivery of the property, naturally since the plant of the Shen Pau is housed on the premises, a reasonable time must be allowed by the Council to Major Brothers, Ld., in which to remove said plant, etc., and further, that possibly Major Brothers might wish to remain as tenants of the property for a time should a reasonable rent be agreed upon.

Yours faithfully,
E. O. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary and General Manager,
Major Brothers, Ld.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

VICTORIA NURSING HOME.—

For the accommodation of additional buildings required in the extension of the Home, and primarily to provide a site for the Mental Ward, the Council has purchased Cadastral Lot 982 and added it to Lot 979. Negotiations were concluded with the registered owners, Messrs. Algar and Beesley, for this transaction at the rate of Tls. 4,250 per mow, the area being Mow 2.774.

MARKETS.—

Following out the scheme initiated in 1902 for the provision of adequate public markets under Municipal supervision in substitution for existing private establishments, the Council has bought the market in the Taku Road from Mr. H. Morriss for the sum of Tls. 7,000, and the property is now denoted the Mohawk Market. The area of the land thus purchased (Cadastral Lot 1620) is Mow 0.758, and the value of the buildings standing thereon is estimated at Tls. 2,500.

In furtherance of the same policy a large plot of land has been acquired on the north side of the East Yuhang Road Extension, Cadastral Lot 845, area Mow 6.048. The purchase was effected through the instrumentality of Mr. Tam Wa at a total cost of Tls. 24,192. The southern part of the lot is designed as a site for a market for East Hongkew, while the balance, if not required for Municipal purposes, will be available for sale during the next few years.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.—

The exchange of land at the Hongkew Recreation Ground with the Range Property Syndicate, alluded to last year, has not been carried into effect pending the arrangement of a roadway on the west of the Ground. Negotiations to this end are, however, in progress.

NURSERIES.—

Towards the completion of the Hungjao Road Nursery fangtans for Mow 26.643 have been obtained during the year at a cost of Tls. 2,131.44, and there remains about 20 mow more to be acquired, the owners of which refuse to sell at the contract price. The broker who negotiated the purchase of this property has proved quite unreliable, and it is probable that settlement of the matter will involve paying a higher price for the balance of the area.

CEMETERIES.—

In regard to the two small pieces of land required for incorporation in the Bubbling Well Cemetery, the grave land on the south side was obtained in May at a cost of Tls. 270 for an area of Mow 0.168, while in respect to the strip on the Siccawei Road, considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining reliable information as to its ownership. The following letter remains without reply.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 26th December 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—The Council is informed that you are the owners of the small piece of land immediately adjoining the Bubbling Well Cemetery on the Siccawei Road, which has been scheduled for inclusion in the Cemetery lot; further, that you are unwilling to negotiate for the sale of the land or to produce the relative native papers of title.

I am therefore directed to state that a fence has been erected round the land and that it has been practically incorporated in the Cemetery, the Council remaining prepared at any time you may desire to pay adequate compensation to the owners on receipt of satisfactory fangtans.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. CHANG VOONG DING and
CHANG SIH CHING.

DEPOTS.—

A small sale from the North Chekiang Road Depôt site, Cadastral Lot 150, was effected in October 1904, Mr. S. A. Hardoon acquiring Mow 0.276 from the north of the lot for the sum of Tls. 1,500.

DRAINAGE CREEKS.—

During the year two strips of land have been bought for the purpose of improving the circulation of tidal water in the creeks in the Western districts. Applications have been made for Consular title deeds for these pieces of land as follows :—

Near Connaught Road	Area Mow 0.253	B.C. Lot	5,435
Near Robison Road	„ 0.574	„	5,436

LATRINES.—

The lease of a piece of land on the corner of the Dent and Seward Roads has been arranged upon terms contained in the following letters.

Shanghai, 24th April 1905.

SIR,—Referring to my conversation with you last week *re* the building of a latrine on our property at the corner of Dent and Seward Roads, I mentioned the matter to our Chairman, who is in favour of the project.

The following are about the conditions on which we would lease the ground, *viz.:*—

(1.) The Municipal Council to take down the existing latrine and watchman's house, and re-build the watchman's house at the Dent Road entrance to our compound.

(2.) The plan of the latrine to be submitted to the Gas Company for their approval.

(3.) The Municipal Council to pay a ground rent of Tls. 5 per annum, and to remove the latrine at any time on receipt of six months' notice.

(4.) The latrine to be kept in as sanitary and inoffensive condition as possible, by the Council.

(5.) All expenditure in connection with the preparation of the lease to be paid by the Municipal Council.

Yours faithfully,
H. KING HILLER,
Engineer, Shanghai Gas Company.

Dr. STANLEY,
Health Officer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 11th May 1905.

SIR,—With reference to the proposal contained in your Engineer's letter of the 24th ultimo, addressed to the Health Officer, I am directed to state that the Council accepts the conditions therein enumerated for the establishment of a public latrine at the corner of the Dent and Seward Roads. It is understood that the Company will allow such use of the site for a period of three years, and thereafter subject to six months' notice, also that this letter and your reply will form sufficient record of the arrangement.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

G. R. WINGROVE, Esq.,
Secretary,
Shanghai Gas Company.

Shanghai, 17th May 1905.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 05/237, of 11th inst., and am instructed by my Directors to confirm the arrangements regarding the establishment of a public latrine on this Company's property at the corner of the Dent and Seward Roads. The conditions under which such latrine is to be erected are those set forth in our Engineer's letter of 24th April last, addressed to the

Health Officer, and it is understood that the Company will allow such use of the site for a period of three years, and thereafter subject to six months' notice and that your letter of 11th inst. and this letter will form sufficient record of the arrangement.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. R. WINGROVE,

Secretary, Shanghai Gas Company.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

As a result of negotiations for the widening of the North Chekiang Road north of the existing latrine, it was decided to accept the offer of Mr. A. Wilson of the whole of B.C. Lot 4693, for Tls. 400. Upon the acquisition of this lot the road was widened to its full width and the latrine re-erected off the scheduled road-line.

An offer of about Mow 0.15 of land in the Wetmore Road for a latrine has been accepted, price Tls. 225. The Council observed that, though not exactly the piece scheduled for the purpose in this locality, the land in question is equally suitable, and that the owner offered such of his lot as was required for Road Extension No. 45 as a free surrender.

SURPLUS LAND.—

In negotiating for the acquisition of the Chinese-owned land required for the Great Western Road, a small lot not wholly within the road-line came into the Council's hands through the medium of Mr. H. Morriss. The land is situated at the corner of the Chengtu Road Extension, measures Mow 0.285 and cost Tls. 400. Title deed applied for, B.C. Lot 5460.

Under Awards XXVI and XXVIII of the Land Commission similar small lots have become Municipal property, for the details of which *vide* under Ward and Yuenfong Roads.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

The following is a complete list of properties owned or controlled by the Council, with particulars as to their tenure :—

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
MUNICIPAL OFFICES	T 39	170 C	57	10.224
TOWN HALL	T 132	631 C	1305	2.670
POLICE STATIONS.				
Central	T 6	172 C	59A	3.954
Louza	T 168	621 C	1722	7.112
Hongkew	T 71	1068 N	1157	7.450
West Hongkew	T 1066	545 N	2345	3.837
Wayside	T 404	2000 E	2261	2.987
Yangtszepoo	T 203	5037 E	973	3.005
Carter Road	T 408	1180 W	1672	1.586
Bubbling Well	L 25	... W	Unregd.	6.886
Sinza	T 889	420 W	4205	6.655
GAOL	T 593	1970 E	2134	13.979
DOG KENNELS	T 949	1150 N	4287	0.350
FIRE STATIONS.				
Central	T 4	169 C	57A	0.929
Victoria	...	... C	Unregd.	0.901
Hongkew	L 21	1071 N	1530	0.869
Sinza	T 889	420 W	4205	...
FIRE DEPARTMENT WORKSHOPS	T 949	1150 N	4287	1.870
VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS	T 6	172 C	59A	0.315
RIFLE RANGE	T 511, 654	...	57 Pao	144.420
RIDING SCHOOL	T 781	3948 W	4253	3.611
VICTORIA NURSING HOME	T 1108	979 N	2765	12.174
MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL	T 949	1150 N	4287	29.590
MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE	T 949	1150 N	4287	8.440

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
MARKETS.				
Maloo	T 132	631 C	1305	4.032
Hongkew	T 313	1070 N	1967	4.180
Elgin	T 749	534 N	3948	5.280
Wayside	T 593	1970 E	2134	1.201
East Hongkew	T 1115	845 E	2195	6.041
Sinza	T 889	420 W	4205	1.385
Mohawk	T 1104	1620 W	5195	0.758
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE	T 227	1082 N	560, 564	4.667
CATTLE-SHEDS	T 949	1150 N	4287	5.710
ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION	T { 342 / 299 }	1082 N	{ 2058 / 597 U.S. }	5.730
PUBLIC SCHOOL	T { 364 / 410/2 }	899 N	1846, 1974, 2007	9.875
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE	T 839	503 N	3031	12.546
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL	T 216	1045 N	1526	4.019
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.				
Bund Foreshore	...	... C	Unregd.	
Soochow Creek Foreshore	...	... C	Do.	
Public Garden	...	... C	Do.	32.177
Reserve Garden	...	... C	Do.	5.060
Chinese Garden	T 229	... C	Do.	6.216
Hongkew Park	T 1138	898 N	2220	10.272
Public Recreation Ground	L 18	... W	715	402.524
Hongkew Recreation Ground	...	...	58 Pao	229.000
NURSERIES.				
Markham Road	T 96	4328 W	1190	1.331
Hungjao Road	...	...	...	94.400
CEMETERIES.				
Shantung Road	T 24	251 C	74	9.149
Bubbling Well	T 440	2580 W	2179	59.919
Pahsienjao	T 2	...	813	43.694
Pootung	...	...	181	31.056
Soldiers	...	...	...	4.535
Plague	T 500	...	2843	3.632
DRAINAGE CREEKS.				
Sing Pang	T 384	2337 E	2092	1.336
Near Connaught Road	T 1133	... W	5435	0.253
Near Robison Road	T 1134	... W	5436	0.574
Near Siccawei Road	T 548	... W	Unregd	...
"	T 598	... W	Do.	0.471

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
DEPÔTS.				
Soochow Road	L ...	572 C	555	0.982
Range Road	T 949	1153 N	4287	16.324
North Chekiang Road	T 544	150 N	3328	1.212
Wayside	T 593	1970 E	2134	5.731
Yangtszepoo	L 30	5160 E	Unregd.	5.070
Sinza Road	T 614	860 W	3587	7.780
Markham Road	T 630	3522 W	1020	2.760
Avenue Road	T {807, 660}	442 W	Various	1.205
Jessfield Road	L 11	...	...	0.749
Soochow Creek	T 929	4931/2 W	4563	4.332
LATRINES AND URINALS.				
Buntongloong	L 16	367 C	284	0.129
Boone Road	T 466	420 N	Unregd.	0.044
Durpoe Road	T 312	814 N	649 U.S.	0.269
Haining Road	T 544	150 N	3328	0.064
Kansuh Road	T 437A	120 N	Unregd.	0.017
North Chekiang Road	T 1085	245 N	4693	0.072
North Honan Road	...	676 N	1790	0.141
Broadway	T 383	631 E	2093	0.209
Dent Road	L ...	... E	...	...
Hanbury Road	...	... E	...	0.252
Hwakee Road	T 320	574 E	2006	0.116
Kwenming Road	...	... E	...	0.072
Seward Road	T 360	699 E	2062	0.202
Wetmore Road	...	... E	...	0.150
Avenue Road	T 644	547 W	3751	0.124
Mohawk Estate 1	T 536	... W	Unregd.	0.038
" " 2	T 537	... W	Do.	0.038
" " 3	T 538	... W	Do.	0.038
Park Road	T {753, 643}	392 W	3750	0.190
Pingchiao Road	T 641	140 W	3732	0.145
Sinza Road	T 683	599 W	3793	0.144
Taising Road	T 605	298 W	3531	0.056
SURPLUS LAND.				
Old Butts lot	T 919	691 N	4444	3.625
Ward Road	T 1098	1940 E	212 G	0.107
Yuenfong Road	...	211 E	Unregd.	0.098
Avenue Road	T 742	1115 W	3119	0.258
"	...	... W	Unregd.	0.224
"	...	... W	Do.	0.257
Connaught Road	T 882	3556 W	4513	0.358
Gordon Road	T 781	4334 W	4253	0.375
Great Western Road	T 1135	... W	5460	0.272
Markham Road	T 781	4335 W	4253	0.935
Yates Road	T 692	2155 W	2478	0.590

ROAD EXTENSIONS AND WIDENINGS.

The plans of scheduled new roads and modifications of those existing were issued on the 4th March, *vide* Notification No. 1,710, and among the more important changes in those for the previous year were the following :—

(1) Section B, Eastern District, was laid out for the first time with a system of trunk and cross roads.

(2) A number of small lots were scheduled for acquisition as sites for public latrines.

(3) The width of the Foochow Road between the Kiangse and Szechuen Roads, and of the Canton Road from the Kiangse Road to the Bund, was increased to forty feet.

Attention having been drawn to the impassability of the mud roads in the Settlement during wet weather, as a result of the process of raking, etc., and to the fact that in many cases old serviceable native roads had been abolished without compensatory advantages, directions were given that a four-foot path on such roads should be allowed to harden for the use of pedestrians. New roads purchased from original native proprietors, or land acquired from foreign owners without arrangement as to metalling, will thus retain a measure of utility at all times.

Directions have also been given that the names of roads be stated in Chinese as well as in English on name-plates throughout the Settlement, the cost of which improvement is estimated at Tls. 2,200.

The amount expended in acquisition of land and road construction during the year has aggregated Tls. 107,700, after deducting sums received as contributions from landowners concerned.

Central District.—

Road.	*Land.*	*Construction.*
Amoy	Tls. 266.93	Tls. ...
Bund	...	3,421.17
Canton	890.34	44.77
Chekiang	1,007.27	314.74
Fokien	3,052.08	69.78
Hankow	382.00	...
Honan	3,265.40	90.50
Kiangse	11,335.36	...
Nanking	3,265.40	443.55
Ningpo	604.69	57.02
Soochow	...	1,657.26
Szechuen	9,526.96	23.84

Northern District.—

Boone	...	815.21
Chapoo	...	650.62
Cunningham	2.29	660.37
Elgin	...	555.59
Haining	13.09	2,000.49
Kaifeng	...	466.89
Kansuh	...	142.54
Kashing	...	1,349.47
North Chekiang	554.65	85.57
North Soochow	...	1,510.24
North Szechuen	4.61	2,907.07
Seward	...	220.13
Tiendong	51.09	...
Tsepoo	...	39.04
Woosung	489.97	...

Eastern District.—

Alcock	...	447.65
Chaoufoong	81.50	1,270.93
Dixwell	6.94	71.77
East Scott	2,292.83	1,925.45
East Kashing	...	5,895.58
Flour Mill	...	816.44
Kungping	...	298.04

Eastern District—cont.

Road.	*Land.*	*Construction.*
Lay	Tls. 1,141.39	Tls. 878.77
Sawgin	597.34	188.12
Tongshan	72.26	1,112.65
Ward	3,631.27	963.99
Wuchow	...	172.56
Yangtszepoo	...	906.12
Extension No. 16	833.34	...

Western District.—

Avenue	...	141.30
Burkill	...	882.90
Chengtu	94.76	977.75
Connaught	...	6,125.02
Edinburgh	3,058.75	120.90
Ferry	16.83	1,787.41
Gordon	...	1,613.92
Great Western	2.34	91.73
Hungjao	...	1,418.08
Ichang	124.58	547.12
Kiaochow	...	707.04
Medhurst	...	68.32
Myburgh	952.34	47.29
Pingchiao	...	29.74
Robison	...	1,254.29
Rubicon	...	97.50
Seymour	3,750.20	5,151.19
Sinza	...	159.53
Weihaiwei	...	502.07
West Soochow Road	476.91	...
Yates	232.00	...
	52,067.71	54,197.03
	106,264.74	
Miscellaneous expenses	1,434.84	
	Tls. 107,699.58	

Here follow details of the extensions and widenings settled during 1905.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

NANKING ROAD.—

The claim of Tls. 35,000 per mow, formulated by Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson & McNeill, was accepted for widening the Maloo ex Cadastral Lot 375, but since the portion of the lot destroyed by fire closely adjoined the widening ex Cadastral Lot 576 effected in 1902, it was decided to call for the surrender of the small strip intervening. The unwillingness of the beneficial owner to comply with this request leaves one shop protruding into the pavement, and the compensation money unpaid.

NANKING AND CHEKIANG ROADS.—

Under an arrangement made in 1903 the free surrender of Mow 0.015 is effected ex Cadastral Lot 508, at the corner of these roads, and now undergoing rebuilding. Registered owner, Mr. H. Lester.

CHEKIANG ROAD.—

An improvement has been effected ex Cadastral Lot 562 upon terms contained in the following letters. The formal deeds of surrender in this case are irregular, inasmuch as the property is held in trust for the Mahommedan community and the registered owner, K. M. Dhurmsey, is dead. Messrs. E. Pabaney's guarantee in this matter is therefore appended.

Shanghai, 16th March 1905.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the enquiry contained in your letter of the 13th instant, I beg to inform you that the owner of B.C. Lot 197 is prepared to surrender the strip of the frontage of this lot which is scheduled for road widening, measuring 0 m. 0 f. 5 l. 3 h. at the assessed value, plus one-third, plus ten per cent, namely, at the rate of Tls. 13,933 per mow, provided the owner or owners for the time being of B.C. Lot 197 have the right reserved of placing the foundations of any buildings under the surface of the strip of land to be surrendered. The Council also to put back wall and gate in front of Mosque to new line of frontage at their own expense.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

E. PABANEY.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 20th March 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, and to accept the offer therein contained for the surrender of the scheduled strip of Cadastral Lot 562 required for the widening of the Chekiang Road.

Thereunder the Council will pay to yourself for the improvement the sum of Tls. 913, made up as follows :—

	Tls.
5 li 3 hao of land at Tls. 9,500 per mow ...	503.50
plus one-third	167.50
plus 10 per cent	67.00
Cost of setting back wall and gate of Mosque to new line...	175.00
Tls.	913.00

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

E. PABANEY, Esq.

Re Surrender of land ex B.C. Lot No. 197 for Road Widening.

In case any claim whether for re-payment or otherwise should at any time hereafter arise or be made with respect to the sum of Taels 738, this day paid to E. Pabaney by the Shanghai Municipal Council, and which E. Pabaney hereby acknowledge to have received, E. Pabaney for themselves and their successors hereby agree guarantee and undertake to refund the said sum of Taels 738 to the Shanghai Municipal Council if and when called upon so to do.

Dated this 23rd day of October 1905.

E. PABANEY.

In the presence of
N. M. Somjee.

CANTON AND FOKIEN ROADS.—

For the scheduled strips of Cadastral Lot 544 Messrs. Smedley, Denham and Rose claimed compensation at the rate of Tls. 30,000 per mow, and requested that the case be referred to the Land Commission.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE XXVII.
AWARD.

The Commissioners think the Council's offer of Tls. 616 for the surrender of 3 li of land required from this lot to be its full value, and award the owners that sum.

W. H. POATE,
WILLIAM D. LITTLE, } *Land Commissioners for 1905/6.*
H. A. J. MACRAY,

KIANGSE ROAD.—

The correspondence in regard to the scheduled strip of Cadastral Lot 175 follows.

Shanghai, 26th June 1905.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to Mr. Mayne's letter of 18th March on the subject of the surrender for the above purpose of a strip of land ex B.C. Lot No. 220 and said to measure 0 m. 5 f. 0 l. 5 h., a copy of that letter was forwarded to the owner and we are now in receipt of his reply in which he instructs us to surrender the strip required at the rate of thirty thousand taels (Tls. 30,000) per mow, together with compensation for the removal of the buildings the new line of road will necessitate, the value of which would be a matter of arrangement between the Council and ourselves, but without the consent of the tenants of the houses fronting the Kiangse Road the above surrender could not take place before the expiry of the leases which in the case of Mr. Mittag is 31st December 1905, and Rex & Co., 31st March 1906.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
WARD, PROBST & Co.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Acting Engineer and Surveyor.

Shanghai, 27th June 1905.

DEAR SIR,—In writing you yesterday on the subject of the Kiangse Road widening ex B.C. Lot No. 220 we omitted to mention that Mr. Iveson named as one of the conditions of surrender that the strip be paid for upon the signing of the Surrender Deed.

With apologies for the omission,

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
WARD, PROBST & Co.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Acting Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 6th July 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the widening of the Kiangse Road ex Cadastral Lot 175, for a strip of which measuring 5 f. 5 h. it is noted that the owner, Mr. E. Iveson, claims Tls. 30,000 per mow.

In reply thereto I am directed to point out that, in the Council's opinion, the present return of the property does not warrant so high a land valuation, and that, if a scheme of rebuilding were projected, any claim for compensation for land to be utilised for widening the road would be liable to reduction by the Land Commission on the grounds that such widening would enhance the value of the remainder of the property.

I am directed therefore to state that the Council is not prepared to pay for the land required at a higher rate than the assessed value with ten per cent added for compulsory surrender, that is, a sum of Tls. 11,851, together with such re-instatement cost as will be involved.

In reply to your second letter on this subject, I have to point out that it is the Council's practice to pay for land surrendered for street improvements so soon as such land is available for such purpose.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. WARD, PROBST & CO.,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 10th October 1905.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of 6th July on the subject of the surrender ex Cad. Lot No. 175 Central for the purpose of widening the Kiangse Road of a strip of land measuring 5 f. 01. 5 h., a copy of that letter was sent to Mr. Iveson, the owner of the aforesaid lot, who has instructed us to refuse the terms named therein, *viz.* to surrender the land at its assessed value plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, together with such re-instatement cost as would be involved.

In your letter under reply you say "that in the Council's opinion the present return of the property does not warrant so high a land valuation," but we cannot agree with the Council in considering that the present return from the property has any bearing whatever on the value of the land, and, in support of this contention, we may mention we have received offers for a lease of the whole lot remaining after the proposed surrender, lessee to expend a large sum of

money in rebuilding the property, and which offers would give a net return of over 5 per cent on a valuation of Tls. 30,000 per mow apart from the value to the lessor of his reversionary interest in the new buildings. Furthermore, the property as it now stands has sufficient land in front of the existing houses on the Kiangse Road frontage to accommodate suitable buildings without in any way interfering with those houses, but to surrender a strip 14 ft. 3 in. in width on the north and 10 ft. 3 in. on the south would entirely prevent the erection of such buildings unless the projecting north wing of the premises occupied by Messrs. Rex & Co. was removed, and then the backs of the new buildings would be so close to the east front of Rex & Co.'s premises as to make the latter practically untenantable for European occupation and so necessitate their entire removal. Instead therefore of the surrender being a "betterment" to the property it would be a positive detriment to it.

We would also draw your attention to the recent sales of property in that locality, *viz.* about 2 mow 6 fun of the southern portion of Cad. Lot No. 100 at, say, Tls. 32,700 per mow with but one road frontage, and Cad. Lot No. 108, Canton and Szechuen Roads, at, say, Tls. 45,000 per mow, and we venture to think that a reconsideration of the question from the above points of view will convince the Council that the price named by Mr. Iveson for the land was not at all excessive but simply its fair market value for the purpose required.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
WARD, PROBST & Co.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 19th October 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 10th instant on the subject of the widening of the Kiangse Road, ex Cadastral Lot 175, I am directed to inform you that the Council has decided to refer the question of compensation for settlement by the Land Commission, notice of whose next sitting will be duly conveyed to you.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. WARD, PROBST & Co.,
Shanghai.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE XXXII.

AWARD.

In this case the owner asks for compensation at the rate of Tls. 30,000 per mow, while the Council offered to pay at the assessed value of the land plus 10 per cent for compulsory sale.

The Commissioners are of opinion that Tls. 30,000 per mow is a reasonable value to place on this land, also that the widening of the road will greatly improve the lot, and they make the following award :—

Mow 0.505 at Tls. 30,000 per mow	Tls. 15,150.00
Add 10 per cent for compulsory sale	1,515.00
	Tls. 16,665.00
Less ⅓rd for improvement	5,555.00
	Tls. 11,110.00

See note to Case No. 30.

Shanghai, 28th December 1905.

W. H. POATE,
WILLIAM D. LITTLE, } *Land Commissioners for 1905/6.*
H. A. J. MACRAY,

SZECHUEN ROAD.—

Two cases of widening in this road have occurred during the year, both of which involved reference to the Commission. The correspondence and awards follow.

Shanghai, 2nd August 1905.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your favour dated 15th July 1905, in which you ask us what terms the registered owners of the above lot will be prepared to surrender Mow 0.127 for the purpose of widening the Szechuen Road.

In reply thereto, we beg to say that the owners are very unwilling to surrender this strip of ground, more especially seeing that they will not gain the full advantage of such surrender till the opposite lot surrenders a similar amount of frontage which under ordinary circumstances may not be for some considerable time, and also taking into consideration that it is only some three years since the Municipal Council widened the Szechuen and Nanking Roads some 4½ and 18 feet respectively off this particular lot and nothing having been taken off (or added on to the assessment) of the adjoining lots such as would in any way compensate for this previous surrender. Taking these circumstances into con-

sideration, we are, on behalf of the owners (in order to meet the Council's wishes), prepared to surrender the ground required at the price paid for it by our clients, *i.e.* £11,000 per mow + 10 °/₀ for compulsory surrender. As we are very anxious to proceed with building operations without delay, we may inform the Council that if they do not see their way to accept this offer, we should like the matter put before the Land Commissioners at once, as any delay in issuing the building permit would cause our clients very considerable loss.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
SCOTT & CARTER.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Acting Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 4th August 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the widening of the Szechuen Road from the property of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that, apart from the question of the compensation payable, which will have the Council's early attention, the scheduled line for the street improvement will be closely adhered to. Under these circumstances there need be no delay in the building operations, permit for which will be issued so soon as plans for building to the new line are received.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT & CARTER,
Shanghai.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 7th August 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—In continuation of my letter of the 4th instant, I am directed to state that the Council is of opinion that the rate claimed for the strip of Cadastral Lot 29, required for the widening of the Szechuen Road, is excessive. The price paid by Mr. Laidlaw for the whole property was unusually high, for the reason that he was anxious to obtain a corner lot in the interests of his business. The excision of a strip from the west of the property will not damage the lot from this point of view, and the Council is of opinion that no more should be paid for its dedication to public use than would be claimed by owners of lots in the Szechuen Road north or south of that in question. I am therefore directed to state that the Council is willing to pay for the scheduled Mow 0.127

at a rate equal to 10 per cent above the present assessed value, but, since you are not authorised to accept any reduction of your present claim, the settlement of the case will be left in the hands of the Land Commissioners in accordance with your request.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT & CARTER,
Shanghai.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE XXX.
AWARD.

It is not disputed that the widening of this road will improve the remainder of the lot, but it is contended that the full advantage will not be gained until a similar surrender is obtained from the opposite lot.

The Commissioners see no reason why the price paid for this lot, £11,000 per mow, say Tls. 77,000, should not be accepted as its true value, and on this basis they make the following award :—

Mow 0.127 at Tls. 77,000 per mow ...	Tls.	9,779.00
Add 10 °/₀ for compulsory sale	„	977.90
	Tls.	10,756.90
Less ⅓rd for improvement	„	3,585.63
	Tls.	7,171.27

Note.—It is considered that the owners of the property opposite should make a similar contribution to this improvement.

Shanghai, 28th December 1905.

W. H. POATE,
WILLIAM D. LITTLE, } *Land Commissioners for 1905/6*
H. A. J. MACRAY,

Shanghai, 11th September 1905.

DEAR SIR,—Having recently acquired the property known as Cad. Lot 74 Central District, from Sir Thomas Hanbury, we contemplate in the immediate future pulling down the existing houses on the lot and rebuilding the property. We notice by a plan which you have sent to our architects, Messrs. Algar and Beesley, that a strip of land on the Szechuan Road frontage is scheduled for

acquisition for the Szechuan Road widening. We are prepared to surrender this strip to the Council at the rate of Tls. 25,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender; and we shall feel obliged if you will submit this offer to the Council at your earliest convenience, to enable us to proceed with the plans for rebuilding.

An answer at your earliest convenience will oblige.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT E. LEWIS,

General Secretary,

Chinese Young Men's Christian Association.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Acting Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 28th September 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the widening of the Szechuen Road ex Cadastral Lot 74.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council is of opinion that the road widening at this point will have an appreciative effect on the value of the lot as a whole if the property is to be used for the purposes of a club building, and that, under the circumstances, no more should be paid as compensation for the strip required for road purposes than the assessed value, with the addition of the usual 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

I am directed to add that the Council is willing that the southern frontage of the lot be rectified, the width of the Nee Par Doo being rendered uniform at ten feet, provided that the area of the strip of land thus added to the lot be deducted from that of the strip scheduled for road purposes when calculating the compensation payable.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Acting Secretary.

The General Secretary,
Chinese Young Men's Christian Association.

Shanghai, 9th November 1905.

DEAR SIR,—The Building Committee of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association have carefully considered your letter of 28th September, in behalf of the Council, regarding the compulsory surrender for road widening of a portion of Cad. Lot 74, Central District.

In reply I am authorised to state that, if the Council is prepared to pay the Association for that portion of this lot which the Council requires, at the rate of

Tls. 25,000 per mow, the Association is willing to withdraw its claim of 10 per cent additional for compulsory surrender.

We beg to call to your attention that the above offer is at the purchase price for this land, which we have recently acquired, that this price is generally considered to be reasonable, and that, as the land and building to be erected upon it are provided by general subscription, we do not feel at liberty to offer it to the Council at a lower figure. We venture to hope that the Council will accept these terms.

In regard to the concluding paragraph of your letter we beg to point out that we are informed that our southern frontage along the Nee Par Doo is already straight, and therefore will not require to be rectified.

I am, Dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

ROBERT E. LEWIS,

General Secretary,

Chinese Young Men's Christian Association.

The Acting Secretary,
Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 23rd November 1905.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 9th instant on the subject of the widening of the Szechuen Road, I am directed to point out that the acceptance of your reduced claim of Tls. 25,000 per mow for the scheduled strip of your property will involve, under Resolution VIII passed by the Ratepayers in March of last year, the increase of the assessment of the lot to Tls. 18,750 per mow.

In the view that this fact may have escaped your Committee's attention, I am directed to state that, in the Council's opinion, this case would best be met by the submission of the claim for compensation to the Land Commissioners. I shall be glad to know whether this course commends itself to your Committee.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Acting Secretary.

The General Secretary,
Chinese Young Men's Christian Association.

Shanghai, 24th November 1905.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of 23rd November I beg to say that the Building Committee of this Association had carefully considered the question of increased assessment, but the Committee is quite willing to agree to the Council's suggestion that the question of compensation for the surrender of a portion of our

building site for the purposes of road widening be referred to the Land Commissioners for decision.

I am, Dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,
ROBERT E. LEWIS,
General Secretary,
Chinese Young Men's Christian Association.

The Acting Secretary,
Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE XXXIII.
AWARD.

In this case it is contended that the widening of the road will not improve the property for the purpose for which it is to be used, The Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, which, however, may not be the case for all time, and the Commissioners are of opinion that it will materially improve the lot for general purposes, and they make the following award, taking the value of the land at Tls. 25,000 per mow :—

Mow 0.112 at Tls. 25,000	Tls. 2,800.00
Add 10 °/₀ for compulsory sale	280.00
	3,080.00
Less ⅓rd for improvement	1,026.67
	Tls. 2,053.33

See Note to Case No. 30.

Shanghai, 28th December 1905.

W. H. POATE,
WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
H. A. J. MACRAY,
} *Land Commissioners for 1905/6.*

SHANSE ROAD.—

As a result of an application by Messrs. Ward, Probst & Co. to build on Cadastral Lot 250, the Council authorised an alteration in the scheduled line of this section of the road, whereunder the widening will be effected wholly ex Cadastral Lot 386.

SOOCHOW ROAD.—

The Council sanctioned the expenditure of Tls. 2,500 on completing the western section of this road.

KIUKIANG ROAD.—

The following letters are included herein for record :—

Shanghai, 4th November 1905.

DEAR SIR,—Having purchased from the Russo-Chinese Bank the rear portion of Cadastral Lot 41A fronting on Kiukiang Road for a distance of ninety feet, I write to enquire whether the Council would be inclined to negotiate for the acquisition of a strip of the land for the purpose of making a sidewalk there, and with a view of acquiring a similar strip of the adjacent properties for the same purpose should such be found practicable.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
J. F. SEAMAN.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Acting Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 24th November 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—The Council is informed by Mr. J. F. Seaman that the property immediately opposite your premises in the Kiukiang Road is about to be rebuilt, and an offer has been made of a strip from the frontage thereof for the purpose of widening the street.

It appears to the Council that in view of the position of the Russo-Chinese Bank, the projected improvement will be of little or no value to the public, but that, by reason of the height of your building, it may be to your advantage to share the cost of the improvement. I am directed therefore to enquire, before replying to Mr. Seaman, whether you are willing to make a contribution to this end.

In this connection I venture to draw your attention to the fact that a considerable payment was made by Messrs. Liddell Brothers & Co. and by the German Government towards the cost of the widening of the Foochow and Szechuen Roads from the property of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha upon similar grounds.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. A. R. BURKILL & SONS,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 28th November 1905.

SIR,—Your letter dated 24th instant, No. 05/590, to hand, referring to building proposed by Mr. J. F. Seaman in Kiukiang Road, opposite to our premises. In answer we beg to inform you that we do not see our way to contribute towards the road widening, as it is obviously to Mr. Seaman's advantage to make the road wider for his own access and light, and further as

his frontage is about half of ours only, we are in a better position as regards light than his proposed building will be if built up to the road line.

Yours faithfully,

W. E. LEVESON, Esq., A. R. BURKILL & SONS.

Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 30th November 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the acquisition by the public of a frontage strip of Cadastral Lot 41A for the purpose of widening the Kiukiang Road.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council is of opinion that this proposed widening, while of little value to the public, in view of the position of the Russo-Chinese Bank, is calculated to have an appreciative effect on the lot in question and on Lot 38, immediately opposite.

From the enclosed copies of the Council's letter to Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons and of the firm's reply you will observe that they are unwilling to contribute towards the cost of the improvement, and, under these circumstances, the Council is not prepared to make any offer for the strip of your lot.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

J. F. SEAMAN, Esq. *Acting Secretary.*

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder.

Road.	*Agent or Owner.*	*Cad. No.*	*Area. Mow.*	*Price. Tls.*
Chekiang	B. Atkinson	563	0.027	415.80†*
Canton & Fokien	Ward, Probst & Co.	439	0.114	2,508.00†
Fokien	"	377	0.071	1,405,80†*
"	"	456	0.038	473.75†
"	"	459	0.019	237.00†*
"	Dowdall, Hanson & McNeill	458	0.023	300.00
Ningpo	"	464B	0.018	145.00†*
"	J. P. Bisset & Co.	491	0.036	600.00
Honan	Ward, Probst & Co.	157	0.090	1,500.00†*
Szechuen	W. H. Poate	58	0.0265	800.00†*

† At the present assessed value with 10 °/₀ added for compulsory surrender.
* Compensation not yet paid.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Expenditure in this district will be observed to be chiefly on construction, since few if any new roads remain to be acquired, and the scheduled widenings are gradually approaching completion. In regard to road-making in populous portions of the Settlement, the Council holds the view that where the work is essentially for the public (as distinct from private) benefit, no contributions should be levied on adjoining land-owners. In certain instances the metalling of roads has been urgently required for general traffic purposes, and the necessary sums have been expended thereon.

NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD.—

The expenditure of Tls. 2,500 was authorised for metalling this thoroughfare in the section lying between the North Chekiang and the Winchester Roads.

CUNNINGHAM ROAD.—

Noting that the construction of this road was urgently required to provide access to the Public School for Chinese and the Elgin Market, the Council authorised the completion of a 20 feet strip of the road without further delay. The cost of the chip-paving required was estimated at Tls. 1,070.

Owing to the refusal on behalf of Mr. Seisson to surrender a small strip of land ex Cadastral Lot 538 required for the completion of this road, directions are given that the necessary steps be taken in the extension plan for 1906 to place the matter on a compulsory basis.

HAINING ROAD.—

The sum of Tls. 1,000 was voted for bricking and sanding the section of this road between the North Honan and North Fokien Roads, and a further Tls. 1,800 was authorised for the completing the section between the North Szechuen and Chapoo Roads.

EXTENSION No. 31.—

This proposed road remains on the plan, but the Council has indicated to owners whose properties are affected that no work will be begun thereon while the present Railway Road serves all the purposes for which it was scheduled. The following interchange of letters illustrates this point.

Shanghai, 24th March 1905.

DEAR SIR,—We acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant and are instructed by our clients to make the following proposal. They are prepared to surrender the portions of Lots 4289 and 4290 marked red on the plan which you sent us at the rate of Tls. 4,000 per mow.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
STOKES, PLATT & TEESDALE.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 14th April 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, in regard to your claim for compensation for the strip of Cadastral Lot 502 scheduled for public acquisition in connection with a road to the south of the Railway Station.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that, in the absence of any definite information as to the Railway Company's intentions in this neighbourhood, the Council is not prepared to purchase land for this purpose at the figure you quote. Under the circumstances therefore your building proposals may proceed regardless of the scheduled road-line.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. STOKES, PLATT & TEESDALE,
Shanghai.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder :—

Road.	*Agent or Owner.*	*Cad. No.*	*Area. Mow.*	*Price. Tls.*
Kaifeng	B. A. Clarke (half road surrendered free)	71	0.277	297†*
North Chekiang	J. Ambrose (south of Lot 240)	unregistered	0.056	400*
"	Hanson & McNeill	103	0.054	540
Woosung	Shanghai Land Investment Co.	1,017	0.095	1,425*
"	"	825	0.045	483†
Woosung & Boone	J. Ambrose (with a reinstatement charge, Tls. 100)	904	0.032	270†
Seward	Ward, Probst & Co. (with a reinstatement charge Tls. 92)	1,020	0.090	14,300* per mow.

† At the present assessed value, with 10 °/₀ added for compulsory surrender.
* Compensation not yet paid.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

WARD ROAD.—

The whole of the requisite land for the extension of this road from the Gaol to the Yangtszepoo Creek has been acquired, and its formation with the necessary culverts authorised. The cost of this work, Tls. 11,300, will be spread over a period of two years.

For the native-owned land within the road-lines, aggregating Mow 29,932, a sum of Tls. 2,733.70 was paid, that in foreign ownership being surrendered free, except in three cases. Two are recorded on page 283 of the Annual Report for last year, and the third, relating to Cadastral Lot 1940, owned by Captain B. H. Fuhlers, and situated at the junction with **EXTENSION 16,** is dealt with in the following award of the Land Commission.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE XXVI.
AWARD.

So much of this small lot is required for these extensions that it has been agreed for the Council to take over the whole lot measuring Mow 0.382, for which they have offered Tls. 1,000, while the owner asks Tls. 1,700, being the equivalent of Tls. 4,450 per mow.

It is to be noted that this land was acquired before the roads in question were scheduled, also that the two nearest lots are assessed at Tls. 1,000 and Tls. 1,200 respectively, and that any great advance on these values is caused by the making-up of these roads.

After careful consideration the Commissioners are of opinion that Tls. 1,250 is ample compensation for the surrender of this land and make their award accordingly.

W. H. POATE,
WILLIAM D. LITTLE, } *Land Commissioners for 1905/6.*
H. A. J. MACRAY,

LAY ROAD.—

In continuation of the decision to carry through this and the Ward Road, outlined on page 249 of the Annual Report for 1903,

negotiations are in active progress for land acquisition. Free surrenders have been obtained in respect to Cadastral Lots 5039 and 5040, and the wall of the Yangtszepoo Police Station has been set back to the scheduled line.

While arranging for the acquisition of a new depôt in this district the native-owned land for the section between the Yangtszepoo Road and Extension No. 45 was purchased, Mow 7.278, at a total cost of Tls. 1,091.70.

LAY AND YANGTSZEPOO ROADS.—

The proposal by Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson and McNeill was adopted whereby they surrendered Mow 0.222 of land from their lot at the corner of these roads, Cadastral No. 2570, for inclusion in the former road, in return for permission to incorporate a similar area on the north of the lot, which is at present a vacant piece of public land outside the line of the latter.

THORBURN ROAD.—

The Council has authorised proceeding with the acquisition of land for this road as far as the Ward Road, so soon as the work in connection with the latter road will permit.

SAWGIN ROAD.—

Some difficulty was experienced in continuing this road eastward to join the East Kashing Road; compensation, however, was only paid in one instance.

Shanghai, 2nd October 1905.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and in reply I beg to point out that the full area of my land U.S. Lot. 724 is 1 m. 0 f. 41. 6 h. and have only recently been purchased at the rate of Tls. 3,650 per mow; I may also mention that the above measurement includes the footpath, so you can see for yourself what a hardship it will be for me to be called to give up 0m. 2f. 5l. 0h. or practically a quarter of the lot, required by the Council free as suggested by you, but I am prepared to give up the area on the payment to me at the same rate as I paid for the land, *viz.* Tls. 912.50, which I consider fair and reasonable.

As to the advantages resulting from having a road to the property, I may say that my intention was to build a small godown on the lot and I had in view the easy transit of cargo by the creek, therefore the road would not be such a great advantage as it would be for a residence.

Yours faithfully,

T. J. ROWLAND.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Acting Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 7th October 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the portion of Cadastral Lot 427, required for inclusion in the Sawgin Road.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that in the Council's opinion the construction of this road will be of great benefit to the property, and that on this basis no compensation is due in respect to the portion of the lot to be surrendered. Since, however, the area of the scheduled strip forms so considerable a proportion of the whole area, the Council is prepared to pay a sum of Tls. 250 therefor.

I am directed to point out that up to the present time the Council has been in ignorance of the existence of this lot (U.S.C. No. 724), and that it has hitherto, in consequence, escaped taxation.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

T. J. ROWLAND, Esq.

Shanghai, 9th October 1905.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of 7th inst. *re* the portion of Cadastral Lot 427, required for the widening of the Sawgin Road, and in reply I regret that I cannot see my way in accepting the Council's offer of Tls. 250, as I have put the matter clearly before them in my letter of the 2nd inst. I consider I am entitled to the price I paid for the land as the lot is spoilt by the considerable portion required by the Council; the area remaining is rendered insufficient for my original purpose.

As to the last paragraph in your letter, I have seen the U.S. Vice-Consul in charge of the land office and he informs me that he notified you of the transfer on the 5th September when he sent in the report of August transfers, but as to the first transfer which is dated January 1898 he is unable to say whether you had the usual notice or not; however, that is a question between you and the Consulate concerned.

Yours faithfully,
T. J. ROWLAND.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 14th October 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant on the subject of the widening of the Sawgin Road, and, in reply

thereto, I am directed to state that the Council will leave the settlement of the compensation due to yourself for the scheduled strip of Cadastral Lot 427 by the Land Commission, due notice of whose next sitting will be conveyed to you.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

T. J. ROWLAND, Esq.

LAND COMMISSION
CASE XXXI.
AWARD.

The land required in this case is to form a new road, for which the owner asks Tls. 912.50 as compensation, being at the full rate recently paid for the lot.

At the hearing it was stated that all the land required for this road had been surrendered free with the exception of this piece and that the Council's offer of Tls. 250 was made because of the large area taken from such a small lot.

The Commissioners consider that the only ground for compensation is that stated by the Council, and award the sum of Tls. 500 in full for the surrender of Mow 0. 2. 5. 0.

Shanghai, 28th December 1905.

W. H. POATE,
WILLIAM D. LITTLE, } *Land Commissioners for 1905/6.*
H. A. J. MACRAY,

WUCHOW AND SAWGIN ROADS.—

The Land Commissioners' decision in respect to the scheduled strips of Cadastral Lot 433, in the registered ownership of Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson and McNeill, is as follows:—

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE XXIV.
AWARD.

The Commissioners are in accord with the Council and the registered owners of the above-mentioned lot as to the improvement to the property resulting from a road at each end thereof, and they direct that the land required from the lot for this purpose, Mow 0.269, be surrendered free.

W. H. POATE,
WILLIAM D. LITTLE, } *Land Commissioners for 1905/6.*
H. J. A. MACRAY,

YUENFONG ROAD.—

Some opposition has been experienced in the work of carrying the Yuenfong Road northward beyond the east Yuhang Road Extension. The following decision of the Commission concludes negotiations with a native owner extending over twelve months.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE XXVIII.
AWARD.

Owners of this land did not appear at the enquiry.

Under the Taotai's proclamation the Council have power to claim the land required for this road at the rate of Tls. 250 per mow, but have not insisted upon their rights and have submitted the case to the Commissioners.

It is evident from the assessment of the surrounding land that its value is much higher than Tls. 250 per mow ; it is also evident that making this road will improve the value of the remaining land.

The Commissioners award the owners the sum of Tls. 866.75 as full compensation, made up as follows :—

Mow 0.493 at Tls. 1,500 ... ... Tls.	739.50
Less ½	369.75
	369.75
Strip to the west to be taken over by the Council,	
Mow 0.098 at Tls. 1,500	147.00
Allowance for removing 14 houses	350.00
Tls.	866.75

W. H. POATE,
WILLIAM D. LITTLE, } *Land Commissioners for 1905/6.*
H. A. J. MACRAY,

EAST SCOTT ROAD.—

The following correspondence contains the terms upon which this road has been carried through Cadastral Lot 283 :—

Shanghai, 22nd May 1905.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of 21st February on the above subject enquiring the terms upon which the owners of B.C. Lot No. 1334 would surrender 1m. 2f. 5l. 0h. as per plan accompanying said letter for the above road extension, we now have the pleasure to offer you the strip required at its assessed value, *viz.* :—Tls. 3,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, in

all Tls. 3,300 per mow, upon the condition that the owners of the lot are not called upon to contribute towards the cost of making up the said road or any other works in connection therewith, the buildings at present on the land remaining the property of the owners of the lot and removable by them upon reasonable notice to the tenants of same.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
WARD, PROBST & Co.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 27th May 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the Scott Road Extension. In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council is not prepared to pay your claim of Tls. 3,300 per mow for the strip of Cadastral Lot 283 required for this purpose. The improvement of the property, due to the construction of the bridge and the extension of the road, is, in the Council's opinion, so marked that no compensation is due to the owners for the small proportionate area which they are called upon to surrender. I am directed, therefore, to ask that you will reconsider the matter, noting that the Council is prepared to pay a sum of Tls. 600 for the removal of the buildings lying within the road-line.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. WARD, PROBST & Co.

Shanghai, 30th May 1905.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 27th inst. in which you inform us the Council is not prepared to pay our claim of Tls. 3,300 per mow for the land ex Cadastral Lot No. 283 required for the Scott Road Extension, the Council being of the opinion that no compensation is due the owners by reason of the improvement the above road will be to the remainder of the lot, but offering the small sum of Tls. 600 for the removal of the buildings lying within the road-line, and in reply beg to say we cannot accept this offer and do not agree with the Council that the improvement to the remainder of the lot would be such as to justify a reduction in the terms named in ours of the 22nd inst., neither can we agree to consider that the area required is a small proportion, being nearly $\frac{1}{26}$th of the whole lot.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
WARD, PROBST & Co.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 8th June 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo on the subject of the strip of Cadastral Lot 283 required for the continuation of the Scott Road, and, in reply thereto, I am directed to state that the Council, noting that you do not agree with the views expressed in regard to the compensation payable in this case, has decided to refer the matter for settlement by the Land Commission at the first opportunity. Notice of the next meeting of the Commission will be conveyed to you in due course.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. WARD, PROBST & Co.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE XXIX.
AWARD.

In this case the owners offer to surrender the land required at the assessed value, plus 10 per cent., say Tls. 3,300 per mow, while the Council's view is that, considering the improvement of the property, no compensation should be paid except the cost of removing buildings, for which they offer Tls. 600.

Taking into consideration the improvement to the property through making this road and constructing a bridge over the creek, the Commissioners are of opinion that the greater proportion of the value of the land required from this lot, mow 1.426, should be contributed by the owners, and for the surrender they award them one-third the assessed value, plus 10 per cent, together with Tls. 600 for removing houses in line with road—

Say—

m. f. l. h.	
1 4 2 6 at Tls. 3,000 plus 10 per cent ...	Tls. 4,705.80
One-third of Tls. 4,705.80	1,568.60
Allowance for moving houses	600.00
Making a total of	Tls. 2,168.60

W. H. POATE,
WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
H. A. J. MACRAY,
Land Commissioners for 1905/6.

The section in question has been sewered and formed at an estimated cost of Tls. 1,530.

DIXWELL ROAD.—

The bricking and paving of the section of this road between the Hanbury and East Yuhang Roads awaits the usual co-operation of the frontage-holders, who will be called upon to defray one-third of the cost, *i.e.* Tls. 733.

It was decided to sanction the application of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company to build new godowns on Cadastral Lot 1, although the proposed buildings lie partially in the line of the scheduled extension of this road. A width of 30 feet has been left between the buildings and the Hongkew Creek, and, since the Harbourmaster considered that a public pontoon at this point would be inadvisable, the Council recorded the opinion that the cost of acquisition and maintenance of the section of road in question would greatly outweigh the public advantage secured.

The development of the Dixwell Road north of the Seward Road will be a matter of difficulty, the neighbourhood being closely packed with houses.

A letter was received from Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ld., stating that there is no probability of rebuilding in the near future on Cadastral Lots 146 and 150 E., and that, in consequence, the section of the road adjoining will improbably be carried through at present. It was therefore decided to accept responsibility for the maintenance of the alleyway to the east of these lots and to undertake the work of paving and draining at an estimated cost of Tls. 400.

TONGSHAN ROAD.—

At the request of Mr. S. D. Park and others the metalling of a ten-foot strip of this road was continued as far as Extension No. 17. Mr. Park made himself responsible for the repayment of two-thirds of the cost of the work, or a sum of Tls. 273.

EXTENSION No. 23 (WHASHING ROAD).—

At the request of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld., a deviation o the section of this extension immediately north of the Yangtszepoo Road has been effected. Thereby the road will lie across the corner of Cadastral Lot 2985, and the Company agreed to defray the cost of compensating the owner of this lot for the land required from his holding,

viz. Tls. 2,854 for mow 0.95, surrendering free such small area from its own lots as was necessary.

EXTENSION No. 40.—

A petition by nineteen residents in the neighbourhood of this road desired that the Council would make up the portion thereof lying between the Macgregor and Yangtszepoo Roads. Directions were given that, upon the free surrender of the registered land required, a mud road be made up, and, provided two-thirds of the cost is contributed by the residents, metalling will follow in due course.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

CHENGTU ROAD.—

Correspondence throughout the year with the Imperial Maritime Customs Authorities and the American Consulate-General leaves the question of the section of this road south of the Bubbling Well Road *in statu quo.*

The extreme northerly section of the road, formerly known as the Da Wang Miao Road, has been taken over, Mr. W. H. Poate having forwarded the original of an indenture signed by the foreign owners concerned, wherein it is agreed that the necessary land be handed over to the Council. Noting that the Chinese owners still refuse signature to the document, the Council directed that the road be stoned off and treated as a Municipal road, the necessary repairs being put in hand forthwith.

CONNAUGHT ROAD.—

By an arrangement with the Shanghai Gun Club this road has been made up and a 10 foot strip metalled, the Club contributing Tls. 1,250 towards the cost.

FERRY ROAD.—

The following letters contain the terms upon which the section of this road between the Bubbling Well and Avenue Roads will be constructed, together with a new cross road in the vicinity, to be named the Nanyang Road, and a small section of **EXTENSION No. 4.**

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.
Shanghai, 20th October 1905.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to the Ferry Road Extension through our B.C. Lot 3098 and in continuation of our letter of the 23rd August and in reply to your letter of the 25th August, we now propose to surrender to the Council our interest in the land required for Ferry Road free of cost subject to the following conditions :—

(1.) That the Council will make up and metal the Ferry Road and forego the usual contribution from us for frontages.

(2.) That the Council will make up and metal and maintain as a public road a road running through our Estate from east to west, such road to be set out as shown on the enclosed survey.

(3.) That the road above mentioned shall have direct access to a new road forty feet wide shown as scheduled for making on the Cadastral plans and situate to the immediate west of our property and tinted yellow on the enclosed survey, that such road be made up and metalled so as to provide a direct communication between the new thirty-foot wide road and Avenue Road.

(4.) That any land belonging to the Company and required for the carrying out of the above works shall be surrendered free to the Municipal Council.

(5.) That this Company shall be free from all costs or charges usually levied on frontage owners so far as any of these three roads are concerned.

(6.) That the whole of the works be completed within nine months from the time of the surrender by this Company to the Council of the land specified.

In conclusion we would point out that Ferry Road as scheduled is of very little value in developing our Estate; development could be carried out to far greater advantage by means of a private road, and in view of this we submit the above conditions for the Council's consideration, and we shall be pleased to know their decision as soon as convenient as we are anxious to get this Estate developed with as little delay as possible.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
PHILIP PEEBLES,
for Agents.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 16th November 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo on the subject of the extension of the Ferry Road, I am directed to state that the proposition put forward therein is not wholly acceptable to the Council, since

(1.) The proposed road east of the Ferry Road will be a cul-de-sac and therefore of no public utility.

(2.) The Council is opposed to the construction of roads of a less width than forty feet, since the cost of widening hereafter forms a serious drain on the public funds, and

(3.) To forego all future claim for contributions towards capital expenditure on roads from any particular frontage-owners would form an injustice to residents in other parts of the Settlement.

I am therefore directed to make a counter offer on the following lines:—

(1.) That the Council make up, maintain, and metal a twelve-foot strip of the Ferry Road, of the proposed road through your property leading west therefrom to Extension No. 4, and of Extension No. 4 thence to the Avenue Road.

(2.) That the Company surrender free from its holding the necessary land for the above roads of a standard width of forty feet.

(3.) That the whole of the work be completed within nine months from date of surrender.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.
Shanghai, 22nd November 1905.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant in reference to the Council's views respecting the road extensions on our Ferry Road Estate.

In reply we would point out:—

(1.) The proposed road east of the Ferry Road can hardly be considered a cul-de-sac as it would need only a short extension to communicate with the scheduled Seymour Road.

(2.) We are prepared to surrender free forty feet for the road instead of thirty as per our last offer.

(3.) In reference to contributions from frontage-owners we would refer you to a letter dated 19th August 1904, addressed by Mr. J. O. P. Bland to Mr. Twentyman, in which the Council agree to forego contributions from frontage-owners in respect to Ferry Road and to make up and make the whole road forthwith.

The Council's offer, *viz.:*—

To make up and maintain and metal a twelve-foot strip of the Ferry Road of the proposed road through our property leading west therefrom to Extension No. 4, and of Extension No. 4 thence to Avenue Road, will not meet our requirements for developement of the Estate.

In consideration of the amount of land we propose to surrender free, for public use, and the Council's offer to Mr. Twentyman for part of the roads in question, and bearing in mind the fact that the proposed Ferry Road is of very little value to us for development, and that it cuts into the Estate in such a way that the best development is rendered impossible, we trust the Council will reconsider the matter and make us a more liberal offer.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
PHILIP PEEBLES,
for Agents.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 26th December 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, and to subsequent interviews between Mr. Peebles and the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the development of your Ferry Road Estate, I am directed to state that the proposal contained in the Council's letter of the 16th idem has been modified as follows :—

(1.) The metalling of the Ferry Road will be in its entire width with a side ditch.

(2.) The private road east and west will be of the full length shown in your plan, and the Council will schedule its extension eastward to the Seymour Road.

(3.) The Council does not undertake to execute any work on this road system beyond that mentioned in the letter of the 16th November as modified herein, except upon the terms which may be in vogue from time to time with respect to the construction of new roads in the Settlement.

I am directed to express the Council's hope that the above arrangement will prove satisfactory.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.,
Shanghai, 27th December 1905.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to the road extensions on our Ferry Road Estate, we are prepared to accept your modified offer of the 26th December, namely :

(1.) That the Municipal Council make up, maintain and metal the Ferry Road its entire width and throughout its entire length from Avenue Road to the Bubbling Well Road, and with a side ditch. With reference to this ditch we would, on the grounds of public safety, ask the Council to erect a fence for the protection of the public using the road.

(2.) The private road east and west to be of the full length shown on our plan, the Council to make up, metal, and maintain a twelve-foot strip of this road and also a twelve-foot strip of Extension No. 4 to the Avenue Road.

(3.) The whole of the work to be completed within nine months from the date of surrender.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
PHILIP PEEBLES,
for Agents.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

KIAOCHAO ROAD.—

An improvement in the condition of this road was carried out at the request and charge of the Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, 15th June 1905.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our recent conversation, I am now authorised by the Stewards of the Race Club to ask that the Council will improve the above road south of the Settlement boundary, by laying cross drains, and widen existing culverts where necessary, filling in ditches, etc., so as to permit of ponies being trained there when the Race Course is too wet.

I understand that the cost of this will not exceed Tls. 800, and the Stewards are prepared to provide this amount and also to pay the cost of raking and rolling the road when necessary, so as to keep it in good condition, on the understanding that the monthly cost thereof does not exceed $25. I am instructed to state that in making this request the Race Club does not in any way ask for the rights over the road further than those enjoyed by the public.

Yours faithfully,
S. W. PRATT.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 6th July 1905.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. S. W. Pratt's letter of the 15th ultimo, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, I am directed to state that the Council accepts the Club's offer of the sum of Tls. 800 towards the cost of lengthening the cross drains and culverts and otherwise completing the Kiaochao Road, which work will be put in hand without delay.

In return for this contribution, the raking and rolling of the road necessary to keep it in good condition will be carried out by the Council without extra monthly charge to the Club.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

The Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.

PINGCHIAO & KULING ROADS AND EXTENSION No. 20.—

A modification of the scheduled lines of these roads, in relation to Cadastral Lots 83 and 85, was approved on the application of Messrs. Scott and Carter. For the aggregate surrender of Mow 0.534 a payment of Tls. 844.80 was authorised, it being understood that the only other owners affected, Messrs. Algar and Beesley, raised no opposition to the arrangement.

EDINBURGH ROAD.—

This new road has been acquired from Chinese to connect the Siccawei and Brenan Roads. Its length is about 1.14 miles and the land measuring Mow 28.750 has been purchased at the rate of Tls. 100 per mow.

MYBURGH ROAD.—

The scheduled strip of Cadastral Lot 481 was acquired after reference to the Commission. Registered owner, Mr. A. McLeod.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE XXV.

AWARD.

In this case the owner claims compensation at the rate of Tls. 6,250 per mow, while the Council say that for similar strips they have only paid at the rate of Tls. 3,000 per mow.

After careful consideration the Commissioners see no reason why this lot, which has no frontage other than that to be provided by the proposed road, should not contribute to it on the same terms as other lots, and they award the owner the sum of Tls. 930 for the Mow 0.310 required, being at the rate of Tls. 3,000 per mow.

W. H. POATE,
WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
H. A. J. MACRAY,
} *Land Commissioners for 1905/6.*

WEST SOOCHOW ROAD.—

The Soochow Road was designed ultimately to run continuously through the Settlement from the Garden Bridge to the boundary at the Hsiaosha Ferry, but the vested right of the Gas Company to the water frontage at Cadastral Lot 190 has been informally recognised and a diversion of the road arranged in terms of the following letters.

Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.,
Shanghai, 5th June 1905.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of 18th ulto., withholding a permit to erect certain buildings on the Company's land at Sinza, has been laid before my Directors.

The permit is withheld on the grounds that the proposed buildings are "on a line of road extension."

I am instructed to call your attention to this Company's letter to the Council of 23rd April 1901, protesting against this proposed road and giving reasons for the Company's protest. The Council's acknowledgement of this letter was dated 20th May 1901, and, while informing this Company that there was no "intention to incur the expense in compensation which the disturbance of the Gas Works would at present involve," the protest was "filed for record and for the information of any future Council which may decide on the construction of this section of the road."

In repeating the protest of 1901, it has now to be added that the difficulties and loss that would result to the Company through disturbance have increased

enormously. The increase in the business of the Company demands the use of every available foot of land at Sinza, and any deprivation, such as the proposed road would entail, would seriously affect the position of the Company and the provision of a new site might become a necessity.

The present premises were originally selected for Gas Works because of the important advantages afforded by the command of the water frontage which is so essential to the Company's business in every way. This will be more appreciated when I point out that during last year some 50,000 tons of material were passed over this water frontage. This is double the amount dealt with in 1901 and it will annually increase. It would be impossible to handle such quantities of material appertaining to the Gas Works on a public road, either in the interests of the Company or with regard to the convenience of the public.

The explanations offered to the Council will have made it clear that any disturbance of the Company's position must inflict a great wrong on the Company and involve an enormous claim for compensation.

I am further directed to call attention to the injustice that would be inflicted on an industrial concern like the Gas Company, if a claim for a proposed road were kept hanging over it indefinitely. Assuming that the road should be acquired at all, it would be only just that it should be taken and compensation paid for it at once, otherwise the Company should be left unhindered in the development of its legitimate business and undisturbed in the possession they have enjoyed for over forty years. On the Council's declaration of 1901 my Directors felt justified in assuming that it was fully recognised that the difficulties and expenses involved in disturbance of the Gas Company's Works were out of all proportion to any possible benefit that such a road could confer, and they have continued to develop their works. The building extension for which a permit is now sought, is a very essential part of the required developments—indeed it is an absolute necessity—and I am therefore instructed by my Directors to request that the Council will grant the permit applied for.

I shall feel obliged if you will give this matter your attention and favour me with a reply at your earliest convenience.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

GEO. R. WINGROVE,

Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,

Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 22nd June 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, on the subject of the section of the road scheduled along the bank of the Soochow Creek, which abuts upon the Gas Works.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that, in view of your request that the road should either be carried through forthwith or abandoned, the Council has favourably considered an alternative scheme for diverting the road from the point of junction between Cadastral Lots 190 and 195 in a southerly direction to meet the Sinza Road. Should this scheme be found to be practicable, the Council is prepared to abandon the section of the Soochow Road east of the above point, that is to say, the water frontage of the Gas Company's property, and I am directed to enquire whether the Company will be prepared, in return for the concession suggested, to surrender so much of the necessary land as will be required without compensation. The projected new road will be laid down, as far as is possible, with a width of forty feet, evenly on the boundary of the Company's property and that adjoining, Cadastral Lot 195, and I am directed to state that the Council has no desire to disturb such buildings as there may be within the road-line at present, provided it is understood that when rebuilding is contemplated the full width will be left clear.

In the event of the Company giving an assurance in the above sense, the building permit, referred to in my letter of the 18th ultimo, will be issued forthwith, and the necessary change will be made in the next issue of the official plan of road extensions and widenings which will be published in February 1906.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Acting Secretary.

G. R. WINGROVE, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.

Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.,
Shanghai, 17th July 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter of 22nd June, stating that the Council is prepared to abandon the section of the Soochow Road as scheduled on the Gas Company's property, in exchange for an alternative scheme for providing a road in a southerly direction between Cadastral Lots 190 and 195.

My Directors have considered this new scheme, and I am instructed to inform you that, in return for the Council abandoning the projected road over the land forming the water frontage of the Gas Company's property, the Gas Company will agree to surrender land on their west boundary as you suggest, except in so far as they will require compensation. They are, however, willing to consent to very moderate terms, which can be fixed at the actual assessed value at such time as they may be called upon to surrender.

The understanding may be taken from your letter: "The projected new road will be laid down, as far as possible, with a width of forty feet evenly on the boundary of the Company's property and that adjoining, Cadastral Lot 195."

I take note "that the Council has no desire to disturb such buildings as there may be within the road-line at present, provided it is understood that when rebuilding is contemplated, the full width will be left clear."

To this I am instructed by my Directors to subscribe, and I am to add, that in the event of the Council wishing the removal of the present existing buildings, before such time as the Company may desire to remove them, then the Council shall compensate the Company fairly for the expense of such removal and rebuilding.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 20th July 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant on the subject of the diversion of the Soochow Road extension, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council confirms the arrangement made in this matter, payment for the land required from the Company's holding being at the assessed value at the time of surrender.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

The Secretary,
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.

Further up the Creek a purchase of native-owned land has been made for the section of this road between the Ichang Road and Cadastral Lot 4725, an area of Mow 6.162 being acquired at the rate of Tls. 70 per mow.

SEYMOUR ROAD.—

The scheduled eastern strip of Cadastral Lot 2413, the property of Mr. C. S. Barff, was acquired for the sum of Tls. 2,670. The land formerly used as a private road was surrendered free and the garden land paid for at the rate of Tls. 3,000 per mow. Total area of strip, Mow 1.056. The additional expenditure on making up the road at this point has been considerable, involving a culvert estimated to cost Tls. 1,400.

The southern section of the road connecting it with the Great Western Road, Mow 0.845, was acquired from Chinese at an inclusive charge of Tls. 200.

YATES ROAD.—

For a strip of unregistered land on the west side of this road, adjoining the Bubbling Well Road, and with an improvement of the road corner, payment was authorised at the rate of Tls. 2,000 per mow, with Tls. 42 re-instalment charge. Area involved, Mow 0.095.

EXTENSION No. 12.—

The following letters are included for record. By an arrangement made later in the year the Council has undertaken to construct a bridge over the Yungzeenpang at the opening of this road, which will render it probable that fulfilment of Mr. Moorhead's undertaking to remove the gate-house in question will be requested at an early date.

Shanghai, 20th March 1905.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed you will find an application for building permit together with tracings showing proposed gate and gate-house. You will find that the site of this proposed work is probably on a projected road extension. I am authorised, however, by the owner of the property to give you an undertaking that both the gates and gate-house will be removed free of cost to the Council whenever it is desired to carry out the Road extension in question. If you wish it and will have such an undertaking drawn up I shall sign same on behalf of the owner of the property, or get him to sign it.

Yours faithfully,
R. B. MOORHEAD.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 31st March 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, and to state that the Council sanctions the issue of a building permit therein applied for under the conditions named by yourself, that is to say, that hereafter, whenever the Council should require it, you will, within three months of the date of notice, remove at your own cost the gate-house and gates erected on Cadastral Lot 2215 fronting on the Bubbling Well Road and occupying a position in the line of Road Extension No. 12.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

R. B. MOORHEAD, Esq.

The Council took the opportunity, which the Special Meeting of Ratepayers in June presented, for re-introducing, *inter alia*, the proposed new Land Regulation as to contributions by owners towards the cost of making up new roads. The opposition to this measure was voiced by Mr. W. V. Drummond, whose amendment to the Council's Resolution was carried, in the following terms :—

> "That a committee of seven ratepayers be appointed by this meeting to "consider the proposed new Land Regulation VIC respecting landowners' "liability for the part cost of road construction and to report thereon to "the next annual meeting of ratepayers."

In accordance therewith the meeting proceeded to appoint Messrs. E. J. Hogg, Rev. J. R. Hykes, W. J. B. Carter, M. March, Arthur Dallas, A. E. Algar and R. W. Little, to serve on the Committee, and their report will be presented in March, 1906.

Mr. Little subsequently declared his unwillingness to serve.

The following letters relate to the Committee's operations during the year :—

Council Room,
Shanghai, 12th June 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the committee of ratepayers appointed, under the resolution of the Special Meeting of Ratepayers on Tuesday last, to consider the question of contributions by landowners to the cost of new roads, I am directed to state that the Municipal Board Room is at the disposal of the Committee for the purpose of holding its meetings, and that the Council will provide, if so desired, the services of a secretary together with any information on the subject which the members may require.

I am directed to enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. R. W. Little, from which you will observe that he is unable to accept nomination to serve on this Committee.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. W. V. DRUMMOND and
C. W. URE.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 12th September 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to refer to my letter of the 12th June last in regard to the resolution passed at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers on the subject

of contributions towards the cost of new roads, and to enquire whether any steps have been taken by the Committee of Ratepayers which was then appointed with a view to the compilation of a report to be submitted at the next Annual Meeting.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. W. V. DRUMMOND and
C. W. URE.

Shanghai, 29th September 1905.

SIR,—I duly received your letter of the 12th June last on the subject of the Committee appointed at the last Meeting of Ratepayers.

I forwarded, on the following day, copies of your letter to me to the Committee, and not having heard anything further on the subject I concluded that the Committee had replied to you direct. I now learn that this was not the case. I have also received your letter of the 12th instant. On the following day I forwarded copies of that letter to the Committee and I am now informed that the Committee will very shortly address you on the subject.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. V. DRUMMOND.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

WHANGPOO RIVER CONSERVANCY.

The Council's request for information as to the terms of the scheme for conserving the river, under discussion in Peking between the Diplomatic Body and the Waiwupu early in the year, was refused, in a communication from the Doyen to the Senior Consul in February, on the grounds that diplomatic usage does not permit of the publication of the details of negotiations before their conclusion.

The text of the convention, ultimately signed on the 27th September, was forwarded by the Senior Consul on the 4th October, and a translation of the document is herein included.

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY CONVENTION.

The Chinese Government, being desirous of substituting for the terms of the Protocol of 1901, having reference to the establishment of a River Board for the Whangpoo and the functions and revenue of such Board, a new method of procedure whereby the Chinese Government itself will undertake the work and defray the whole of the expense thereof; and the Powers signatory to the final Protocol having assented to this proposition, the following conditions have been agreed upon :—

Art. I.—The Customs Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai are entrusted with the general management of the work of improving the course of the Whangpoo and of ameliorating the condition of the bar, both at this and the other side of Woosung, as well as of the maintenance of such works.

With regard to the river and sanitary police, lighting and buoying, pilot service, etc., the former regulations will continue to be in force.

Art. II.—Three months after signature of the present agreement China will herself select an engineer experienced in matters of river conservancy, and if a majority of the representatives of the Powers signatory to the final Protocol consider that the engineer thus chosen possesses the requisite qualifications, China will immediately appoint him to undertake the work.

In case, after commencement of the works, it should be necessary, for reasons considered valid by a majority of the Ministers interested, to take steps to replace him, the selection and appointment of the new engineer would be effected in the same manner as above mentioned.

Art. III.—All contracts for undertaking the whole or part of the river conservancy works, for purchase of material or of machinery, etc., shall be submitted to public tender and awarded to the party offering the most advantageous terms.

Art. IV.—Every three months a detailed report upon work done and a statement of expenses incurred will be drawn up and submitted for examination to the Consular Body at Shanghai.

Art. V.—The sanction of the Taotai and of the Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai will be required for constructing wharves and jetties as well as for the establishment of all pontoons or floating houses in the river.

Art. VI.—The Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai will have the right to expropriate the existing permanent moorings and to establish a system of public moorings in the river.

Art. VII.—The sanction of the Taotai and of the Commissioner of Customs will be necessary for the prosecution of all dredging and other work.

Art. VIII.—The Taotai and Commissioner of Customs will have the right to acquire all land, situated outside the foreign concessions, necessary for the execution of the work of improving and conserving the Whangpoo and to dispose of the said land. If, in this connection, it should be considered necessary to expropriate land, and if such land should be the property of foreigners, the price therefor will be determined by a commission composed of—

(1.) A person selected by the Consular authority having jurisdiction over the owner.

(2.) A person selected by the Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs.

(3.) A person selected by the Doyen of the Consular Body.

Should the Doyen of the Consular Body be also the Consul of the proprietor, the third member of the commission would be chosen by the Consul next in seniority to the Doyen.

The Consul having jurisdiction over the party interested will give effect to the decision of the commission.

In case of Chinese property, the Customs will proceed to estimate and settle the price, and will carry out the decision under analogous conditions.

Riparian landowners, Chinese as well as foreigners, will have the right of pre-emption in the case of all accretions of land in front of their properties by the

deposits effected in improving the river channel. The price at which such lands may be acquired will be fixed by a commission constituted similarly to that described in the preceding paragraph, or, according to the case, by the Customs authorities.

Art. IX.—The Chinese Government takes upon itself the whole of the expense of the river improvement, without levying any tax or contribution either upon riparian property or upon trade or navigation.

Art. X.—China specifies, and gives as guarantee for the total expense of the river improvement works, the whole of the duty on opium of Szechuen and of Soochow in Kiangsu. In conformity with the provisions of the Protocol of 1901, she will devote annually to these works, and for twenty years, the sum of 460,000 Haikuan taels.

If during the course of any year after commencement of the works the purchase of material or machines, etc. should necessitate exceptional expenditure, China, in order to meet it, may raise a loan by means of bonds on the revenue derived from the above-mentioned opium duty.

For the amortisation and the service of this loan as well as for expenses of all kinds connected with the execution of the works or with the maintenance of the works already completed, China will furnish annually a minimum of 460,000 Haikuan taels.

The provincial authorities concerned will remit this sum by equal monthly payments into the hands of the Taotai and Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai.

Should the revenues indicated become insufficient, the Chinese Government must provide the sum specified from other sources.

Art. XI.—If the works are not prosecuted with diligence, care and economy, the Consular Body, acting upon a majority of votes, may notify the Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs of the fact and request them to instruct the engineer to take the necessary remedial measures. Should the execution of the works continue to be unsatisfactory, the Consular Body, in the same way, may recommend the dismissal of the engineer as well as the selection and appointment of another in the manner set forth in Article II.

In case the Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai should not act upon these representations, the Consular Body may lay the matter before the representatives of the Powers interested.

Art. XII.—When the present articles have been discussed, agreed upon and signed, the regulations contained in paragraph B of Article XI, and in Annex 17 of the Protocol of 1901, shall be suspended, but, if China should fail to furnish annually sufficient funds, in accordance with this new convention, in such manner that the execution of the works should be thereby impeded, or, should she omit to

conform to any other essential stipulation of the present arrangement, the original provisions of the Protocol, 1901 and of Annex 17 thereto will immediately come again into force.

Peking, 27th September 1905.

A. VON MUMM	(Chinese date.)
A. VON ROSTHORN	
E. DE GAIFFIER	
MANUEL DE CARCER	Signature of
W. W. ROCKHILL	Prince Ching.
G. DUBAIL	
ERNEST SATOW	
C. BAROLI	
Y. UCHIDA	Seal of the
A. VON CITTERS	Waiwupu.
G. GOZAKOW	

It was understood at about the same time that Mr. de Rijke, the eminent Dutch engineer, had been appointed by the Chinese Government to undertake the work, with the approval of the Diplomatic Body, but no official communication on the subject has been made. Towards the close of the year there were indications of a disposition on the part of the Nanking Viceroy to introduce into the performance of the undertaking conditions and *personnel* not contemplated in the agreement above quoted, and it remains to be seen whether the Chinese Government honestly intends to fulfil its obligations or, by creating fresh obstacles to the satisfactory carrying out of the work, to postpone it for a further indefinite period.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH.

The proposal, contained in the following letter from the Recreation Fund Trustees, for the establishment of a public bath in the Hongkew Recreation Ground was approved by the Council, and it was decided to accept the grant of Tls. 3,000 on the conditions stated :—

Shanghai, 26th August 1905.

SIR,—At a meeting held yesterday of the Recreation Fund Trustees I was instructed to write to you setting forth the following proposition :—

In view of the desirability and much-needed want for a public swimming bath in Shanghai the Trustees would be pleased to make a grant of Tls. 3,000 to the Municipal Council towards the cost of such a building to be erected on the new Hongkew Recreation Ground, provided that the Council are willing to find the balance of the funds required, allot a suitable site for the purpose, and to superintend the construction and subsequent management, charging just so small an entrance fee as will cover running expenses, with perhaps special privileges for the boys of the Public School.

In offering this grant, I would beg to inform you that Tls. 1,500 could be paid to you this year and Tls. 1,500 next year.

The Trustees consider that, in the event of the bath being for any reason closed, sold, or transferred by the Council or otherwise ceasing to be an operative public bath, a first call on the materials or other properties equal to the proposed grant should be reserved to the Trust, *i.e.*, that in such a case the Trustees should have a lien of Tls. 3,000 on the bath building and contents.

It is hoped that the Council will receive the suggestion favourably and that the bath will be built as soon as possible so as to allow the public to make use of it next year.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Acting Secretary,
Recreation Fund Trustees.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 1st September 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, containing the Trustees' offer of a grant of Tls. 3,000 towards the cost of a public swimming bath to be erected in the Hongkew Recreation Ground.

In reply thereto I am to say that the Council accepts the grant on the conditions stated, and that instructions have been issued for the preparation of plans and estimates for the building without delay, so that the bath may be available for use next summer.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Recreation Fund Trustees.

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

I have the honour, in Mr. Aldridge's absence through illness, of submitting an Annual Report upon the working of the Electricity Department for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

GENERATION.

Boilers.

The first of the three new Babcock & Wilcox boilers was put in commission in January and the other two started to work about March and since then have been entirely satisfactory.

At first they were working under the disadvantage of a very poor draught, but since the induced draught has been working they have proved themselves to be very efficient and quick steam raisers, and do not give the slightest trouble as regards smoke.

The two old Aultmann & Taylor boilers have been erected in the new boiler house and one of them has been fitted with a chain grate stoker and will shortly be in service again.

The two old Lancashire and two Locomotive type boilers have been sold, also one old Pearns feed pump which was too small for our present requirements.

There are now two feed pumps of Messrs. Clarke, Chapmann make, one of which is capable of supplying the three large boilers on full load. There is also a Worthington feed pump which was removed from the old pump house.

Engine Room.

The Ferranti engines have run very satisfactorily during the year with the exception of the high pressure piston rings and pistons, which have had to be altered and fitted with lighter rings with so far very satisfactory results.

The old Brush Universal engine has given a great deal of trouble and is not at all reliable ; it is interesting to note that this particular type of engine has given trouble wherever it has been installed and the makers gave up manufacturing them several years ago.

Condensers.

The Worthington condenser has been working fairly satisfactorily.

The Wheeler condensers have been very unsatisfactory ever since they were installed, they have had to have new crank shafts fitted ; the original ones, which were in two parts and fitted together with keys, both broke after they had been in use a short time, and the makers themselves own to it being a very weak construction.

The rubber valves in these condensers have also given a great deal of trouble and expense in renewals ; these valves have now been replaced with metallic discs with so far very satisfactory results.

Switchboard.

The main switchboard has proved satisfactory, also the boards for controlling the arc circuits. The three most important high tension feeders are now on the ring main system with an additional Cowans oil break switch on each side of the ring.

This system allows sections of these high tension feeders to be cut off when required for enlargements or repairs without interfering with the continuity of the supply. All the high tension feeders and arc lamp circuits leaving the works are now fitted with Wurtz Lighning arresters.

Motor Generator.

This machine has been working very satisfactorily during the year and is at present supplying 500 volt direct-current to eight lifts and also current for one X ray apparatus.

DISTRIBUTION.

High Tension Feeders.

The mains department have been exceptionally busy during the year. Besides the large amount of extension work carried out, the steel

wire has been taken off all the high tension feeders and a large number of additional poles erected, these poles being placed closer together, necessitated by the increased size and weight of wires carried.

Altogether 18.7 miles of insulated cable for high pressure feeders have been erected, against 12.4 in 1904.

Low Pressure Distributors and Feeders.

28 miles of bare copper cable has been erected for extensions and enlargements of the low pressure distributors and feeders, this includes 5.7 miles which was run for public lighting, arc and incandescent.

Sub-Stations.

Five new sub-stations have been equipped during the year, making a total of 30 to date.

All the new sub-stations are fitted with Cowans oil break switches, Bates fuses on the high tension side, and Brush switch fuses on the low tension side and Maximum Demand Indicators. They are also fitted with Wurtz Lightning arresters both on the high and low tension sides.

The Town Hall sub-station and that below the Engineer's Office are each over 100 K.W. capacity.

Transformers.

The transformers in use at the present time are mostly of the following makes, Brush, Ferranti and Burnand, but an order has recently been placed with the British Transformer Manufacturing Co. for their latest type of oil-cooled transformer. The oil-cooled type of transformer is much more suitable for this climate and for overhead mains work, as they will stand lightning discharges much better than the ordinary type and will also stand considerable overload without burning out.

The floods in September caused a great deal of expense ; at one time there were twenty-one transformers under water, but I am glad to say most of them were repaired and put into use again ; at the time it caused

a great deal of inconvenience to consumers. The sub-stations are now being raised where required, and the Astor House sub-station, the only one which was previously underground, has been discarded and a new one fitted up, raised well above flood-level; with these alterations and the use of transformers with watertight cases a recurrence of the trouble experienced last year is very remote.

CONTRACT FOR 12 30-K.W. TRANSFORMERS.

Westinghouse Co.	£517	16	0	
Westinghouse Co.	£571	16	0	
Brush Co.	£585	0	0	
British Electric Transformer Co.	£612	0	0	(accepted)
Electric Construction Co.	£660	0	0	
British Thomson-Houston Co.	£684	0	0	

Meters.

All the small Chamberlain and Hookham meters have now been replaced by Westinghouse, with very satisfactory results; there are also in use a good many British Thomson-Houston meters, which have proved themselves very superior to the old type of meter.

Incandescent Street Lamps.

There are now in use 76 lamps equivalent to 427 8-candle power lamps.

Street Arc Lamps.

The total number of public arc lamps is now 223, an increase of 17 over last year; all these lamps are of the General Electric Company of Schnectady's make.

Increase in Number of Consumers.

249 new consumers were connected to the supply during the year, which brings the total up from 918 to 1,167, a gain of 27 %.

Increase in Equivalent 8-candle power Lamps.

The increase in equivalent 8-C.P. lamps, including electric heaters, kettles and fans, is 21,361.

The total connections (not including street lighting or motors) at the end of December was 88,201, being an increase of 31 °/₀.

Motors.

There has been a very good increase in the number of motors connected. There are now electric motors connected to the mains varying in size from one horse power to fifteen aggregating 132 horse power, and there will shortly be one of 50 H.P. connected to the supply, and enquiries have been made for several others.

By the new scale of charges several motor users have been able to obtain the reduced price, in two cases at the lowest figure, .0575 cents per unit.

Plant Capacity.

The engine room plant capacity in the generating station at the end of the year remains the same as last year, 1,600 K.W.

The boiler capacity is 3,100 horse power under natural draught, which can be increased to 3,800 horse power with induced draught.

Units Sold.

The price of energy for lighting purposes remains at 14 cents per unit. The total number of units sold and accounted for reached 1,776,323, an increase of 45 °/₀ over 1904.

Maximum Load.

The maximum load has reached 1,090 K.W., which is 27 °/₀ higher than last year. This comparatively small increase of maximum load, compared with the large increase in the number of units sold, is a very good sign tending to show a better load and diversity factor.

Load Factor.

The load factor has improved this year from 16.2 to 18.6 °/₀. With the increasing number of motors in use and the improved meters there

is every prospect of a higher load factor, although for a station of this size without a tramway load the figure 18.6 may be considered very satisfactory.

Works Costs.

Comparison of Works Costs.	1905.	Costs per Units Sold.	1904.	Costs per Units Sold.	
Coal	65,360	3.672	51,857	4.21	.538
Charges	2,751	.156	2,929	.245	.089
Rent & Taxes	1,202	.069	876	.072	.003
Insurance	2,838	.161	2,108	.173	.012
Maintenance	12,186	.688	8,503	.7	.012
Repairs	10,163	.574	9,072	.74	.166
Wages	31,353	1.765	22,315	1.83	.065
	125,853	7.085	97,060	7.970	.885

From this table it will be seen that the work costs of generation and distribution have increased from 97,060 to 125,853, but the actual costs per unit sold are less in every item than the previous year: the total reduction is 0.885 cents per unit sold, which may be considered very satisfactory.

A notable reduction is in coal of 0.538 cents per unit, in spite of the increased price paid for this item.

Tramways.

It will be noted with satisfaction that the Tramway contract is now settled and that the power will be supplied from the Municipal Works at the following rates :—

1st	600,000	units	4.8	cands.
2nd	600,000	,,	4.6	,,
3rd	600,000	,, and beyond	4.4	,,

Steel Roofs.

The work of removing the old wooden roof at the Works and erecting the two new steel roofs is now in hand.

Coal.

The coal consumed during the year was 10,629 tons, of which the Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., supplied 6,702 tons and Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co. 3,927. The coal per unit generated was 9.86 lbs. and per unit sold 13.40 lbs. These figures are the lowest the station has ever reached, and there is every reason to expect a further reduction this year with improved load and working conditions.

Financial.

From the balance sheet it will be observed that the Department's working for the past year resulted in a nett loss of Tls. 3,717.44, but taking into consideration the items of extraordinary expenditure, *viz.* Special amount written off for meter replacements, Special Repairs Account and loss on sale of old plant, in all Tls. 12,867.36, and the unfavourable conditions under which the Department had to work, the result may be considered satisfactory, and I think it is quite safe, bearing in mind that reliable meters are now in use and the increase in number of consumers, to anticipate a substantial profit for 1906.

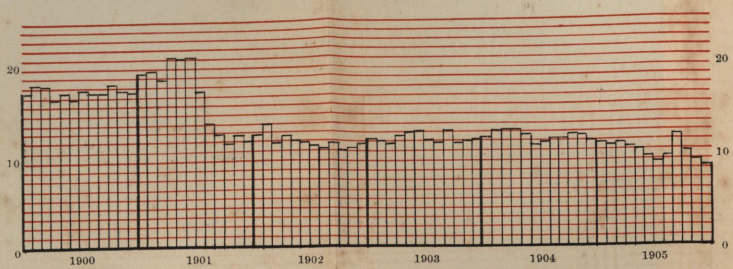
Comparative Table and Chart.

The table and appended chart will show the growth of the undertaking during the past five years.

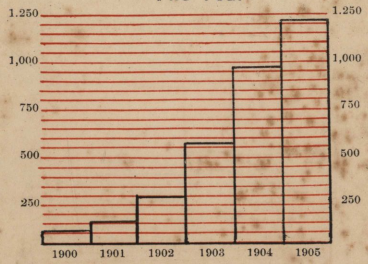
A. H. BLAGDEN,
Assistant Electrical Engineer.

	Equivalent No. of 8 c.p. lamps connected.	% Increase.	No. of Consumers added during the Year.	Units Sold.	% Increase.	Coal. Tons.	Lbs. Coal per Unit Sold.	Max. Load K.W.	% Increase.
1899	13,876	28%		470,758	4%	3,587	17.10		
1900	17,148	23%	54	523,922	11%	4,800	20.52	292	
1901	21,812	27%	53	568,669	8%	4,850	19.10	320	9%
1902	31,841	46%	139	754,342	32%	4,570	13.57	444	38%
1903	42,500	34%	270	996,021	32%	6,072	13.65	580	26%
1904	66,840	57%	402	1,214,562	22%	8,679	16.00	858	48%
1905	88,201	31%	249	1,776,323	45%	10,629	13.40	1090	27%

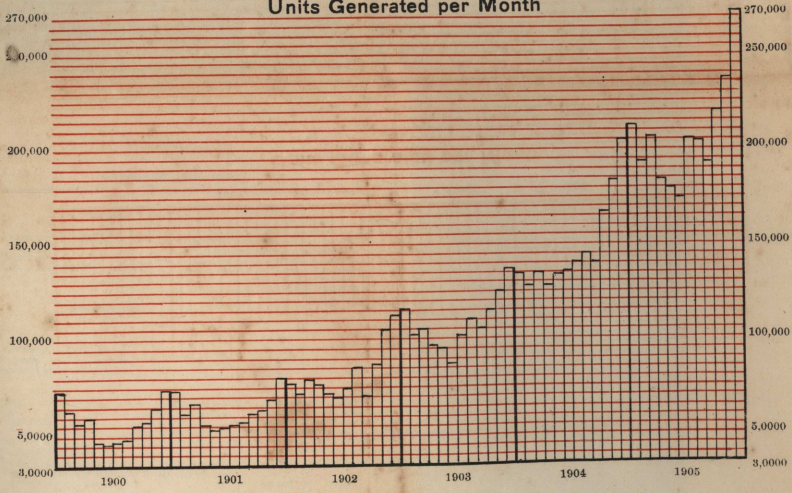
Lbs of Coal per Unit Generated



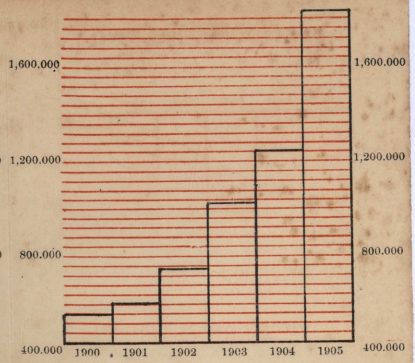
No of Consumers Added During The Year



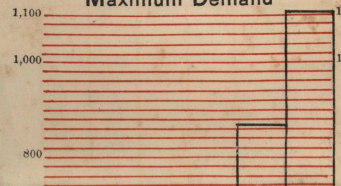
Units Generated per Month



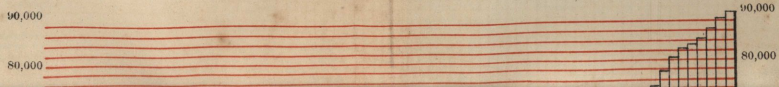
Units Sold 1900-1905

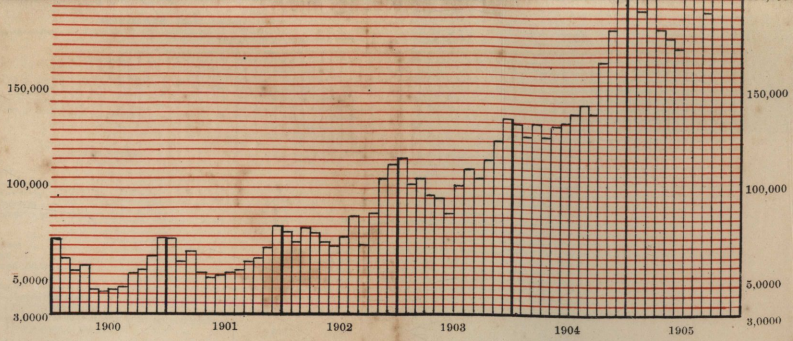


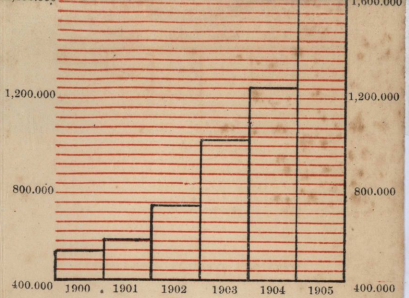
Maximum Demand



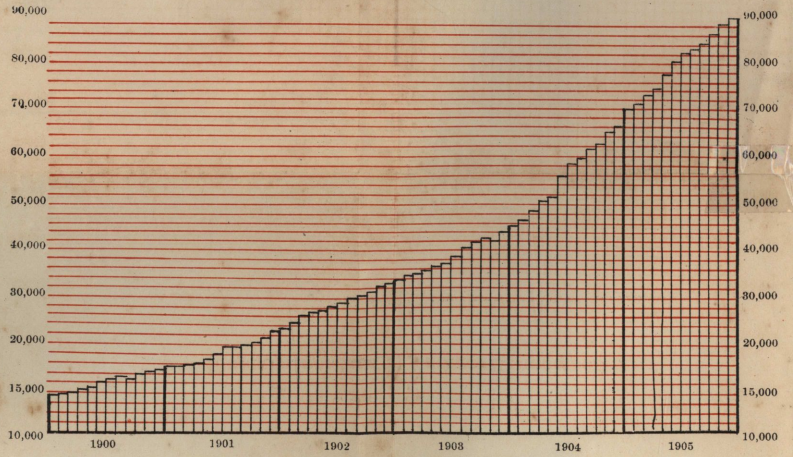
Monthly Increase in Lamps Connected







Monthly Increase in Lamps Connected



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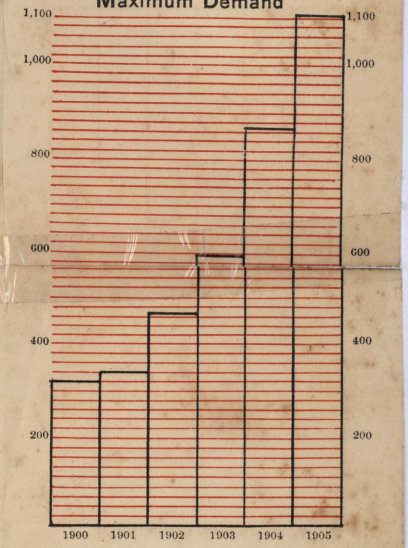

A. H. Blayden

ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

ESTIMATE FOR 1906.

	Tls.	Tls.
RECEIPTS.		
Sale of electricity 2,300,000 units at an average rate of Tls. 0.12		276,000
Meter rents		7,200
Hire of motors and arc lamps		1,600
		284,800
EXPENDITURE.		
Charges.—		
Locomotion	1,000	
Stationery	500	
Passages	1,000	
Sundries and contingencies	2,500	5,000
Coal		86,750
Insurance		3,000
Interest		45,000
Rent and Taxes		1,200
Repairs.—		
To Generation Plant	9,000	
To Distribution Plant	3,000	
Wages of Foreman Mechanic, fitters, and coolies for a portion of the year	2,600	14,600
Maintenance.—		
Oil	2,400	
Water	4,200	
Carbons	600	
Sundries	5,800	13,000
Pay.—		
Engineer	6,000	
Assistant Engineer	3,900	
5 Engineering Assistants	11,000	
2 Clerical Assistants	4,550	
2 Meter Readers	2,600	
3 Collectors	4,000	
Rent Allowance—		
Engineer	1,200	
Assistants	1,050	
Chinese Staff	15,500	49,800
Superannuation		3,200
Depreciation		45,500
Contingencies		8,000
		275,050
Balance		9,750
	TAELS ...	284,800

Dr. **REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE**

		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Generation of Electricity.—			
Charges		897.95	
Coal		65,360.41	
Fire Insurance		2,812.48	
Maintenance		9,820.80	
Repairs		7,117.92	
Wages		14,870.67	100,880.23
Distribution of Electricity.—			
Charges		1,866.67	
Fire Insurance		25.41	
Maintenance		2,343.92	
Repairs		3,003.73	
Wages		16,579.35	23,819.08
Rent and Taxes			1,216.48
Management Expenses.—			
Salaries and Wages		16,805.71	
Charges		2,616.84	19,422.55
Depreciation.—			
On Buildings, Works	1,066.19		
„ „ Sub-Stations	78.44	1,144.63	
„ Generation Plant		12,431.97	
„ *Distribution Plant—*			
Mains	3,114.56		
House Service	4,212.66		
Transformers and Gear ...	5,224.46		
Public Lighting	2,333.70	14,885.38	
„ Furniture		64.81	
„ Plant on hire		884.26	29,411.05
Balance carried to Net Revenue Account			49,477.69
		TAELS	224,227.08

NET REVENUE

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Fan Conversion		522.55
Interest		39,070.24
Special Charges, Plant Extension		1,031.30
Special amount written off for Meter Replacements		7,000.00
Loss on sale of Generation Plant		1,597.38
Special Repairs—Damage by Typhoon		4,269.98
	TAELS	53,491.45

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1905. *Cr.*

	Tls. cts.
Sale of Electricity	216,982.24
Rent of Meters	6,229.24
Rent of Motors and Arc Lamps on Hire	1,015.60
TAELS ...	224,227.08

ACCOUNT.

	Tls. cts.
By Revenue Account, Balance therefrom	49,477.69
„ Dividends on 1 Share Union Insurance Society of Canton ...	59.62
„ Profit on Sale of Fans and Fittings	236.70
„ Balance (Loss) transferred to Balance Sheet	3,717.44
TAELS ...	53,491.45

BALANCE SHEET,

ASSETS.			Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Land				7,919.40
Buildings: Works.—At 31/12/04.	74,037.84			
Less—Depreciation 2 °/₀ ...	1,066.19	72,971.65		
Additions during 1905		8,733.15	81,704.80	
Do. Sub-Stations.—At 31/12/04 ...	3,841.27			
Less—Depreciation 2 °/₀ ...	78.44	3,762.83		
Additions during 1905		2,115.60	5,878.43	87,583.23
Plant: Generation.—At 31/12/04.	257,341.35			
Less—Sold	7,120.78	250,220.57		
Less—Depreciation 7 °/₀		12,431.97	237,788.60	
Additions during 1905			53,162.32	290,950.92
Do. Distribution.—				
Mains—At 31/12/04	100,622.46			
Less—Depreciation 3 °/₀...	3,114.56	97,507.90		
Additions during 1905		37,727.95	135,235.85	
House Service.—At 31/12/04 ...	38,592.58			
Less—Depreciation 10 °/₀ & Special Depreciation in Meter replacement	11,212.66	27,379.92		
Additions during 1905		30,266.87	57,646.79	
Transformers.—At 31/12/04 ...	39,338.48			
Less—Depreciation 12½ °/₀ and Transformer, burnt out	8,934.03	30,404.45		
Additions during 1905		13,984.72	44,389.17	
Public Lighting.—At 31/12/04.	16,720.53			
Less Depreciation 12½ °/₀...	2,333.70	14,386.83		
Additions during 1905		4,900.23	19,287.06	256,558.87
Furniture.—At 31/12/04		1,205.71		
Less—Depreciation 5 °/₀ ...		64.81	1,140.90	
Additions during 1905			62.27	1,203.17
Plant not yet taken into use				10,574.57
Stores				59,579.62
Plant on hire—At 31/12/04		5,895.05		
Less—Depreciation 15 °/₀ ...		884.26	5,010.79	
Additions during 1905			1,884.84	6,895.63
Union Insurance Society of Canton.—Cost of 1 share				184.33
Sundry Debtors				55,705.51
Cash in hand				1,073.90
			TAELS ...	778,229.15

31st DECEMBER 1905.

LIABILITIES.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Loans.—		
Loan of 1893 (balance) at 5½ per cent ...	15,000.00	
„ „ 1894 „ 6 „ ...	60,000.00	
„ „ 1895 „ 5 „ ...	75,000.00	
„ „ 1898 „ 6 „ ...	60,000.00	
„ „ 1903 „ 6 „ ...	150,000.00	
„ „ 1904 „ 6 „ ...	120,000.00	
„ „ 1905 „ 6 „ ...	200,000.00	680,000.00
Reserve for depreciation of Stores		2,640.21
Deposit Account.—For motors and arc lamps ...		926.36
Sundry Creditors		38,861.13
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—		
Current Account		5,977.79
Net Revenue Account.—		
Balance at 31st December 1904	53,541.10	
Less—Balance year to date	3,717.44	49,823.66
	TAELS ...	778,229.15

I have examined the foregoing account with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith. The Stores on hand have been certified by the Assistant Electrical Engineer.

G. H. THOMSON, A.C.A.

11*th February* 1906.

GENERAL.

SENIOR CONSULSHIP.

On the 22nd December 1904, Dr. Knappe, Consul General for Germany, became Senior Consul, fulfilling all the duties of that office until his departure in October. Thereafter and until the close of the year the Senior Consul was Mr. Kleimenow, the representative of Russia.

A complimentary dinner to Dr. Knappe on his retirement was given by the Council at the Shanghai Club on the 2nd November. The invitations included the Consular Body and Vice-Consuls, Their Excellencies Lü Ta-jen, Shêng Kung-pao, Li Ta-jen, and the Foreign Treaty Commissioners, the Commissioner of Customs, the Chairman of the French Council, the Shanghai Taotai, H.M. Judge, Assistant Judge and Crown Advocate, the Mixed Court Magistrate and the Consular Assessors, the Chairman of the China Association, and of the American, German, and Japanese Associations, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Their Excellencies Admiral von Prittwitz, Germany Navy, and Admiral Train, U.S. Navy, General Dessino, the Captains of the foreign men-of-war in harbour, and the Heads of Municipal Departments.

MARKHAM ROAD BRIDGE (Main Span 104′)

LAND COMMISSION.

There is no change to record in the constitution of the Commission, Messrs. Poate, Little and Macray, the Commissioners for 1904-5, having all retained their seats for the further year 1905-6.

The Commission has sat twice for the hearing of cases of expropriation of land during the year, and the awards are recorded in each case, under the heading "Road Extensions and Widenings," in the earlier part of this report.

Meeting of 19th June 1905.

Case XXIV	Dowdall, Hanson & McNeill	Wuchow and Sawgin Roads.
Case XXV	A. McLeod	Myburgh Road.
Case XXVI	Captain B. H. Fuhlers	Ward Road and Extension No. 16.
Case XXVII	Smedley, Denham & Rose	Canton and Fokien Roads.
Case XXVIII	Chinese	Yuenfong Road.
Case XXIX	Ward, Probst & Co.	East Scott Road.

Meeting of 22nd December 1905.

Case XXX	Scott & Carter	Szechuen Road.
Case XXXI	T. J. Rowland	Sawgin Road.
Case XXXII	Ward, Probst & Co.	Kiangse Road.
Case XXXIII	Young Men's Christian Association	Szechuen Road.

TRAMWAYS.

In response to the Notification issued in September 1904, four tenders for a tramway service were submitted and considered by the Special Committee. The names of the tenderers were as follows :—

Bruce, Peebles and Co.,
Compagnie International d'Orient, Brussels,
Shanghai Electric Tramways, Ld.,
Société Parisienne des Tramways Electricques,

and, as a result, negotiations were entered into with the first-named, through their representatives, Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co. and Messrs. S. H. Shorrock & Co. After protracted correspondence, included in full in the published minutes of the Council, these negotiations were brought to the point where, on the 17th May, it was resolved to offer the concession upon the terms contained in Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co.'s tender modified in certain particulars.

On the following day the Council received an intimation that a Special Meeting of Ratepayers was about to be convened for the discussion of a proposal to sell the Municipal Electricity Department in conjunction with the tramway concession, whereupon it was decided to defer action until the upshot of the meeting was ascertained.

The notice convening the meeting follows :—

Notice.

The undersigned electors hereby convene a Special Meeting of Ratepayers under Article XV of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Community of Shanghai, to be held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 6th June 1905, at 5.15 p.m., to discuss and pass Resolutions authorising the Council to dispose of the Municipal Electricity Department's business and undertaking, together with the land, buildings, plant,

machinery, and effects appertaining thereto, in conjunction with the granting of a concession for the construction and working of Tramways in Shanghai.

J. Ward Hall	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
E. E. Porter	W. J. B. Carter
C. Selby Moore	J. Stern
A. McLeod	Chas. W. Thomas
H. Morriss	E. B. Skottowe
W. H. Poate	Robt. H. Hunt
J. P. Bisset & Co.	H. P. Wadman
P. F. Lavers	R. B. Moorhead
John R. Hykes	W. Ellis
J. Blechynden	S. A. Hardoon
Carlowitz & Co.	A. E. Algar
Wm. Meyerink & Co.	J. Cooper
E. O. Arbuthnot	W. Bruce Robertson
W. V. Drummond	R. B. Allen
W. B. Clayton	

The object which it was sought to obtain failed, and an amendment to the resolution was carried almost unanimously, authorising the Council to continue its negotiations for the establishment of a system of electric tramways at the earliest possible date.

This instruction was accordingly carried out, and has fructified into two formal contracts, (i) for the construction and working of a tramway service, and (ii) for the supply of the necessary electricity by the Council.

These documents are herein included for record.

TRAMWAY AGREEMENT.

This Agreement made this tenth day of October 1905 between the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai (hereinafter called "the Council," which expression shall include its successors in office) of the one part and Bruce, Peebles and Company, Limited, whose registered office is at Edinburgh, Scotland (hereinafter called "the Company," which expression shall include its successors and assigns) of the other part Witnesseth as follows :—

1. *General Construction.*

The Company shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter stated, complete the construction in such position on the roads as shall be approved by the Council of a metre gauge electric tramway service in Shanghai with all the proper appurtenances and shall open such tramway to public traffic and shall work and use the same.

2. *Route.*

The route of the tramway shall be about 24 miles in length and shall be that coloured red and green on the plan hereto attached, the red line representing single track and the green line double track. Extensions of this route may from time to time be hereafter approved by the Council, and the Company shall have the prior option of constructing and working such extensions upon terms similar to those herein contained. Any single track may at any time during the continuance of this Agreement be converted by the Company into a double track and a double track into a single track provided that the Council's consent thereto in writing be previously obtained.

3. *Track Construction.*

The rails shall be of the grooved girder pattern weighing 90 lbs. to the yard, in accordance with British Standard Construction. The roads shall be excavated deep enough to receive a concrete bed 6 inches thick extending throughout the whole width of the track whether single or double and for 18 inches beyond the outer rail on either side. From the Yang-king-pang to the South-West corner of Cadastral Lot 1016 and from the Bund along the Nanking Road to the Loongfei Bridge the track shall be laid in hard wood blocks which shall extend 18 inches beyond each side of the outer rail. The Council shall lay down and maintain in substantial repair stone setts 9 inches long laid parallel with the rails on the outside of and to lie against such 18 inches of wooden blocks for the purpose of backing them up. Throughout the remainder of the route the track lying between the outside rails and to a distance of 18 inches beyond such rails shall be thoroughly backed and macadamised by the Company with 3 inches in depth of new two inches hand broken Whinstone or other approved material, properly steamrolled. Any road metal found in excavation may be riddled with a 2 inched screen and used. The packing around the tie bars and against the paving shall be well beaten and consolidated and the whole shall be coated with 1 inch of Whin chippings. The outside of each rail shall have a continuous row of setts 9 inches long laid at right angles to the rail, and on the inside of each rail a row of setts laid paralled with such rail. Provided that such roads as are at present laid in chip paving shall be re-laid of the last mentioned material the track being maintained to gauge by the use of tie rods inserted at standard distances.

4. *Feeder Cables.*

Except under such conditions as the Council may approve all feeders necessary shall be laid under ground on the solid system.

5. *Overhead Construction.*

On roads under 24 feet in width the side pole and bracket construction shall be adopted. On other roads the side pole and span wire construction shall be adopted.

6. *Poles.*

All poles shall be subject to the approval of the Council who shall be entitled to place street public electric lamps thereon except in cases where the bracket arm is less than 5 feet 6 inches in length.

7. *Cars.*

(a) *Motive Power.*

The cars shall be moved by electric power conveyed by means of a bare overhead wire and the rails of the tramway in accordance with the British Board of Trade Regulations for the time being. In the event of the Company being unable from time to time to move the cars by electric power they may temporarily be moved by animal or with the consent of the Council by other power.

(b) *Type of Cars.*

The Company shall supply a sufficient number of cars of a type approved by the Council. The Company may from time to time use trailer cars subject to the approval of the Council. The cars, trailers and trucks shall not exceed 6 feet 6 inches in width. The cars shall be of the single deck and convertible pattern to run either open or closed.

(c) *Classes.*

Each car shall be divided into two compartments, having a seating capacity of 8 in the first class and 22 in the second class, with separate entrances to each compartment. The Company may however from time to time with the approval of the Council construct and run cars exclusively for first or second class passengers.

(d) *Advertisements.*

No advertisements shall be exhibited on the exterior of the cars except notices relating to the Company's services.

8. *Bridges.*

The Council shall forthwith pull down and remove the existing Garden and Chekiang Road bridges and erect in their place two new steel girder bridges with the necessary approaches, bastions and embankments. Towards their cost the Company will as soon as they shall be completed and ready for traffic

contribute the sums of £5,500 and £2,000 respectively. Should any extension of the tramway be hereafter agreed upon between the parties hereto and should any other existing bridges across the Soochow Creek be traversed thereby the Council shall re-erect the same on the steel girder pattern with the necessary approaches, bastions and embankments and the Company shall when such re-erection shall be completed contribute £2,000 towards the cost of each such bridge. All other bridges traversed by the tramway which in the opinion of the Council may need strengthening shall be strengthened by the Company at its own expense. If on stripping any such bridge for the purpose of laying the track, it is found necessary by the Council to condemn the bridge the Council shall erect a new bridge, the cost of which shall be borne conjointly by the Council and the Company, and towards which the Company shall only contribute in proportion to the amount of the bridge occupied by the tramway.

9. *Powers of Opening and Breaking up Roads.*

The Council shall from time to time at the request of the Company issue permits for constructing, laying down, maintaining, renewing or altering any part of the tramway or the appurtenances thereto and for opening, breaking up or restoring any road traversed thereby and may impose such reasonable conditions in respect of such permits as the nature of each case may require.

10. *Other Existing Powers for Breaking up Roads.*

Nothing in this Agreement shall take away or abridge any power to open or break up any road traversed by the tramway or any other power now vested in any public body, company, persons or person. If any such public body, company, persons or person shall require to execute any such works and give notice to the Company thereof the Company may either stop traffic on that portion of the tramway which is affected by such works or shore up and secure the same at their own risk and cost during the execution of such works.

11. *Temporary Discontinuance of Tramway.*

If the Council shall at any time require to execute any work affecting the level, surface or soil of any road traversed by the tramway the Company on receipt of 14 days' notice to that effect from the Council may, subject to such condition and rules as the Council may from time to time make in relation thereto, construct in the same or any adjacent road and subject as aforesaid maintain so long as necessary a temporary tramway in lieu of the tramway or part thereof so removed or discontinued, and the road on which such temporary tramway is laid shall subject as aforesaid be maintained so long as necessary by the Council at the expense of the Company. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to give the Company any right to claim

damages from the Council in respect of any interruption or disturbance occasioned to the tramway by any person or company entitled to use or break up any such road.

12. *Interference with Gas or Water Mains, Wires, etc.*

For the purpose of constructing, laying down, maintaining, renewing, altering or removing the tramway the Company shall not alter or interfere with the position of any mains or pipes for the supply of gas or water or any tubes, wires, standards, poles or plant for telegraphic, telephonic, electric lighting or any other purposes without the consent in writing of the public body, company, persons or person to whom such apparatus belongs, but in the event of such consent being refused and the disturbance in the opinion of the Council being necessary the Council shall take such steps as may be in its power to enable such operations to take place. The Company shall undertake all such operations with as little detriment and inconvenience to such public body, company, persons or person as possible, and such operations shall be under the supervision of the Council, and the Company shall make full compensation to all parties for any loss or damage which they may sustain by reason of any interference with such property or with the private service pipes or wires of any person supplied by any such public body, company, persons or person.

13. *Interference with Drains.*

The Company shall not interfere with any public sewer, drain, watercourse or subway without the previous consent of the Council in writing thereto, and all works which the Council shall require to be effected as a condition precedent to granting such consent, for the proper protection of such sewer, drain, watercourse or subway, shall be effected and maintained by the Council at the Company's expense.

14. *Disturbance to Telegraphs, etc.*

If any existing telegraphic, telephonic or electric signalling apparatus shall be injuriously affected by the construction or working of the tramway or by electrolysis the Company shall forthwith at its own expense effect such works as shall properly remedy the same, provided that all such apparatus shall have a metallic return.

15. *Responsibility for Accidents.*

The Company shall be answerable for all accidents, damages and injuries happening through their act or default or through the act or default of any person in their employ by reason or in consequence of any of their works or cars and shall save harmless the Council and all companies, bodies and persons collectively and individually and their officers and servants from all damages and costs in respect of such accidents, damages and injuries.

16. *Maintenance.*

The Council shall maintain and keep in substantial repair all bridges crossed by the tramway. The Company shall maintain and keep in good condition and repair as the Council may direct and to its satisfaction with the same materials as are hereinbefore authorised and at their proper level, so as not to be a danger or annoyance to the ordinary traffic, the rails of the tramway, the substructure upon which they rest and so much of the road or bridge as extends 18 inches beyond and on each side of such rails.

If the Company make default in complying with any of the provisions of this clause they shall for every such default be liable in damages of $100, and in case of a continuing default in further damages of $25 for every day after the first on which such default continues.

17. *Alterations of Levels of Roads.*

If the Council shall alter the level of any road along or across which the tramway shall have been laid the Company shall at the joint expense of the parties hereto alter the rails and track so that the surface thereof shall be on a level with the surface of the road as altered.

18. *Excavated Material.*

All paving, metalling or other material excavated from any road by the Company in the construction of their works shall belong to the Company and may be used by them in reinstating such road subject to the approval of the Council. Provided that all material not so used shall be removed by the Company with all reasonable diligence. The material of asphalte and concrete pavements required by the Company to be opened shall at the request of the Company be opened by and belong to the Council and made good at the expense of the Company.

19. *Materials to remain the Property of the Company.*

All the sleepers, rails, poles, overhead or underground lines, cars, motors and other vehicles, car-sheds, offices, workshops, materials, implements, equipments and other apparatus used or to be used by the Company in connection with this Agreement shall be and remain the property of the Company.

20. *Royalty.*

The Company shall pay to the Council 5 per cent on the gross receipts from the tramway payable quarterly not later than the 15th day of the month next following the end of any quarter. The Company shall with every quarterly payment supply the Council with a proper account showing the gross receipts for

the previous quarter, and shall keep proper ledgers and books of account showing moneys received, which books shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the Council.

21. *Traffic Services.*

Services of cars shall be provided daily from 6 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. with a headway between the cars varying from 5 to 10 minutes in accordance with the time of day and route. In order to meet the exigencies of special traffic the Company may run extra cars at other times. Provided that no car shall be run after midnight except with the approval of the Council.

22. *Fares and Charges.*

The Company may demand and collect from every passenger fares for sections of from 1 to 1½ miles in distance at the following maximum rates, provided that the locating of such sections within the limits aforesaid are previously approved of by the Council, that is to say :—

For each first-class passenger 5 Mexican dollar cents per section.

For each second-class passenger 2 Mexican dollar cents per section.

The Company may demand and collect in respect of any animals, goods, merchandise, commodities, minerals or parcels conveyed by them on the tramway (except such personal luggage as is particularised in Article 25 hereof) such charges as shall be hereafter agreed upon by the parties hereto. The Company shall allow special fares at rates to be hereafter fixed to employees of the Council using the tramway in the execution of their duties.

23. *Revision of Fares, Charges, etc.*

Lists printed in the English and Chinese languages of all fares, charges and distances and the manner of collection thereof shall be exhibited in the offices of the Company and inside the cars and the English version of such list shall prevail in the event of any variation. The said fares, charges and distances shall be revised at the request of the Company (signified by a 3 months' notice to the Council) in the following events—

(*a*) If at any time the Bank demand rate of exchange on London for One Shanghai Tael shall for two months remain and be more than 12 per cent above or below 29 English pence.

(*b*) If, in consequence of duties or surtax paid or to be paid or any other payments made or to be made by the Company under and by virtue of the treaty between Great Britain and China of 1902, the Company is caused additional expenditure in carrying on its undertaking or work.

(*c*) If the cost of electricity to the Company shall be materially increased.

Any such revision shall be effected by agreement or, in case of dispute, by arbitration, and the particulars of the agreement or award as the case may be shall be advertised daily for at least 15 days in a Shanghai daily newspaper.

24. *Special Privileges to Council in Conveyance of its Materials.*

The Company shall grant the use of the tramway between the hours of 12 midnight and 5 a.m. to the Council for sanitary purposes and for the conveyance of road making or other material or stores at special rates to be fixed on the general basis of payment of cost of supplying the necessary motive power plus an addition for wear and tear of plant, machinery and rolling stock and for services of staff and for reasonable profit, such rates if not agreed upon to be fixed by arbitration. But any special lines or rolling stock required for such service shall be supplied by and at the expense of the Council.

25. *Luggage.*

The Company shall not be bound to carry on a car any personal luggage which exceeds 16 lbs. in weight or 1 cubic foot in measurement. All such personal luggage shall be carried by hand and at the responsibility of the passenger and shall not occupy any part of a seat or be a source of danger, annoyance or inconvenience to the other passengers.

26. *Regulation of Traffic.*

Nothing in this Agreement shall limit the powers of the Council to regulate the traffic upon any road traversed by the tramway, and the Council may exercise its powers as well on as off the tramway and with respect as well to the traffic of the Company as to the traffic of other persons.

27. *Prohibition of Use of Roads by Carriages with Flange Wheels.*

The council shall not permit any person to pass with cars or other vehicles with flange wheels along or across any road or bridge traversed by the Tramway.

28. *Powers of Inspection by Council.*

Any person authorised in writing by the Council may from time to time inspect any car and the machinery thereof and any wires or other machinery of the Company, and if any such car, wires or machinery shall be found on such inspection to be unsafe or unfit for use the Company shall on receipt of notice from the Council thereof forthwith rectify the same.

29. *Council's Powers to make Rules.*

Subject to the provisions of this Agreement the Council may from time to time make rules for regulating the working of the tramway as well as for any of the following purposes. Notice of the making of such rules shall be published by the Council once in two consecutive weeks in a Shanghai daily newspaper within 3 weeks after the making thereof.

(*a*) For regulating the use of the warning apparatus affixed to the cars.

(*b*) For providing that the cars shall be brought to a standstill at such places and in such cases of impending danger as the Council may deem proper.

(*c*) For providing for the protection of the public and passengers from the machinery of the tramway and generally for the safety of the public in all cases in which it shall appear to the Council that such safety is likely to be endangered.

(*d*) For regulating the means of entrance to, exit from, and the accommodation in the cars.

(*e*) For regulating the speed of the cars.

(*f*) For providing for the printing in English and Chinese of all rules for the time being and for due publicity being given thereto in the cars or elsewhere.

(*g*) For fixing the amount of damages to be paid by the Company for any breach of the rules made under the provisions of this Article, provided that the amount of such damages shall not for such breach exceed 10 dollars with or without further damages for a continuing breach and also in further damages of 5 dollars for every day after the first during which such breach continues, but the Council may in any case waive the whole or any part of the damages so fixed.

30. *Certificate of Council that Track can be opened for Traffic.*

Neither the tramway nor any portion thereof shall be opened for public traffic until the same has been certified by the Council to be fit for such traffic.

31. *Exemption from Municipal Taxation.*

The track, poles, overhead lines, cars and other vehicles of the Company shall be exempt from Municipal taxation.

32. *Right of Way.*

This Agreement shall not be construed as granting to the Company any right other than that of user of the roads and bridges traversed by the tramway or shall take away or abridge the right of the public to pass along or across every or any part of any such public road or bridge.

33. *Deposit.*

The Company shall this day deposit the sum of £5,000 with the London branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in the name of the Council which sum shall be forfeited to the Council unless the Company shall within the period mentioned in Article 35 (and subject to the exceptions therein contained) complete and open for public traffic the whole of the tramway as per plan hereto attached. If the said sum of £5,000 shall not be so forfeit under this Article the same shall be repaid or transferred to the Company. Provided that until the deposit has been repaid and transferred to the Company any interest

accruing thereon shall as often as the same shall become payable be paid to the Company.

34. *Term of Agreement and Power of Purchase by the Council.*

The provisions of this Agreement shall be in force in perpetuity subject as therein provided. At the expiration of 35 years from the date thereof or of any subsequent period of 7 years the Company shall on receiving 6 months' notice from the Council previous to the expiration of such 35 or 7 years sell to the Council the undertaking, land, buildings, car-sheds, works, materials, stores, rolling stock and plant of the Company as a going concern the total price to be paid to be fixed by arbitration if a mutual understanding has not been arrived at, and in arriving at such total price the arbitrators shall have regard to the fair market value of the undertaking as a going concern, but without any allowance being made for compulsory purchase or goodwill.

35. *Powers of Determination.*

(a.) *Construction not commenced, suspended or not completed.*

If within 12 months from the date of this Agreement the construction of the tramway is not in the opinion of the Council substantially commenced, or if the construction of the tramway after it has been commenced is suspended for 6 months without a reason sufficient, in the opinion of the Council, to warrant such suspension, or if within two years from the date of this Agreement the whole of the tramway hereby authorised shall not be completed and opened for public traffic, the powers hereby given to the Company for constructing the tramway shall cease to be exercised unless the time be prolonged by the Council. As to such portion, however, of the tramway as is then completed the Council may permit the said powers to continue and to be exercised if they shall think fit, but failing such permission the same shall cease to be exercised, and where such permission is withheld then so much of the tramway as is then completed shall be deemed to be a tramway to which all the provisions of this Agreement relating to the discontinuance of the tramway after proof of such discontinuance shall apply and may be dealt with accordingly. Provided always that the Company shall not be liable as regards commencement or completion of the works or suspension of construction for any delay which may be caused by reason or on account of any strike or combination of workmen, or any lock out of workmen or any riot or civil commotion or by the outbreak of hostilities or by shipwreck or sea damage, and such delay as aforesaid shall not be deemed on the part of the Company a default, and in the event of any delay caused as aforesaid the time limits shall be correspondingly extended. A notice published by the Council in a Shanghai daily newspaper declaring that the tramway has not been completed and opened for public traffic or that the construction of the tramway has not been

substantially commenced within the time aforesaid or that construction has been suspended without sufficient reason, shall be conclusive evidence for the purposes of this Article of non-completion, non-commencement or suspension respectively.

(b.) *If Public not afforded full benefit of Tramway.*

If at any time after the tramway shall have been for 3 years opened for public traffic it shall be represented in writing to the Council by the Municipal Engineer or by 20 Ratepayers, being inhabitants of the Settlement, that the public is not being afforded the full benefit of the tramway, the Council may call upon the Company to refer the matter to arbitration, and the arbitrators shall have the power to order the Company to provide such a service of cars as will afford to the public the full benefit of the tramway, and such order may prescribe the number of cars which the Company shall run upon the tramway and the mode and times in and at which such cars shall be run. And any such order shall, within 48 hours after it shall have been made, be published in a Shanghai daily newspaper in the issue next appearing after the making thereof. Provided that the arbitrators shall before making any such order be satisfied that under good and economical management the prescribed service will be fairly remunerative to the Company: and that after the Company shall have complied with such order for not less than 30 days the Council may on the application of the Company absolve the Company from compliance with such order or any of the terms thereof. If for a period of 4 months after the making and publication of such order the Company shall fail or neglect to comply therewith, the tramway shall be deemed to be a tramway to which all the provisions of this Agreement relating to the discontinuance of the tramway after proof of such discontinuance shall apply and shall be dealt with accordingly.

(c.) *If Tramway discontinued for 6 months.*

If at any time after the opening of the tramway for traffic the Company discontinues the working of the tramway or of any part thereof for the space of 6 consecutive months (such discontinuance not being occasioned by circumstances beyond the control of the Company, for which purpose the want of sufficient funds shall not be considered a circumstance beyond its control) and such discontinuance is proved to the satisfaction of the Council, the Council may declare that the power of the Company in respect of the tramway, or the part thereof so discontinued, shall be at an end and may give notice to the Company to that effect, and thereupon the powers of the Company shall cease and determine, unless the Council shall exercise its powers of purchase contained in Article 34 hereof. Where any such notice has been given and no contract for purchase as aforesaid shall have been signed the Council may at any time after the expiration of 2 months from the date of such notice remove the tramway or

any part of the tramway so discontinued, and the Company shall pay to the Council the cost of such removal and the making good of the road by the Council, such cost to be certified by the Municipal Engineer and the Electrical Engineer, whose certificates shall be final and conclusive; and if the Company fail to pay the amount so certified within 2 months after delivery to them of such certificate or a true copy thereof, the Council may (without any previous notice to the Company but without prejudice to any rights which they may have for the recovery of the amount) sell and dispose of the materials of the tramway or part of the tramway removed either by public auction or by private contract and for such sum or sums and to such person or persons as they may think fit, and may out of the proceeds of such sale reimburse the amount of the cost certified as aforesaid and of the cost of sale, and the balance, if any, of the proceeds of sale shall be paid to the Company.

(d.) *If Company Insolvent.*

If at any time after the opening of the tramway or any portion thereof for traffic it appears to the Council that the Company is insolvent so that it is unable to maintain the tramway or such portion thereof as has been opened for traffic or work the same with advantage to the public, the Council may enquire into the financial affairs of the Company and, if satisfied that the Company is so insolvent as aforesaid, may give notice in writing to the Company that the power of the Company shall, at the expiration of 6 months from the date of the notice, be at an end, and the power of the Company shall cease and determine at the expiration of the said period unless the same are purchased by the Council in manner by this Agreement provided, and thereupon and subject to such purchase as aforesaid the Council may remove the tramway in like manner and subject to the same provisions as to the payment of the costs of such removal and to the same remedy for recovery of such costs in every respect as in cases of removal under the immediately preceding sub-article.

36. *Powers of Sale.*

Subject to the approval of the Council being first obtained the Company may at any time and from time to time sell, assign and absolutely dispose of the whole of its undertaking to such British corporation, company, firm, person or persons by public auction or private contract, or partly by public auction and partly by private contract and subject to such terms and conditions in all respects as the Company with the approval of the Council shall think fit, with power at any such sale to fix a reserved price for, or buy in the same, and when any such sale, assignment or absolute disposal has been made and completed all the rights, powers, authorities, obligations and liabilities of the Company in respect to the undertaking shall be transferred to, vested in and may be exercised by and shall attach to such purchaser or purchasers in like manner as if the undertaking

was constructed by such purchaser or purchasers under the power conferred upon him or them by this Agreement, and in reference to the same he or they shall be deemed to be the Company and to be subject in all respects to the provisions of this Agreement and to any rules made hereunder. Provided that the Company may at any time and from time to time sell, assign and absolutely dispose of any land, machinery, property, chattels or effects which shall not be required for the efficient maintenance and working of its undertaking.

37. *Powers of Mortgage.*

Subject to the approval of the Council being first obtained it shall be lawful for the Company at any time and from time to time to borrow money on mortgage of the whole of their property and undertaking and for that purpose to assign or demise by way of mortgage all their lands, messuages or tenements, erections, buildings, car-sheds, works, rolling stock, plant, machinery, chattels and effects to any British corporation, company, firm, person or persons and to enter into all such covenants, provisions, declarations and agreements as the Company shall think fit or proper, and any mortgage in possession shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of this Agreement and to any rules made hereunder.

38. *Powers of Lease.*

Subject to the approval of the Council being first obtained the Company may at any time and from to time demise or let the whole of their undertaking to such British corporation, company, firm, person or persons for such terms or term of years or from year to year or for any less period, and for such rent or rents and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as the Company shall think fit to adopt, to take effect, either in possession or at some future date, and either with or without a premium or premia as a consideration or considerations for such demise or demises, and when any such demise or letting has been made the lessee shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of this Agreement and to any rules made hereunder. Provided that the Company may at any time and from time to time demise or let any land, machinery, property, chattels or effects which shall not be required for the efficient maintenance and working of their undertaking.

39. *Promotion of Company.*

In the event of the Company promoting any public company to take over the benefits and obligations of this Agreement, opportunity shall be given to persons resident in Shanghai to subscribe for shares in such public company upon the same footing as other members of the public.

40. *Abandonment of Undertaking, Restoration of Ground.*

If the Company abandon their undertaking or any part or parts thereof and take up the tramway or any portion or portions thereof they shall with all

convenient speed, and in all cases within 8 weeks at the most (unless the Council otherwise consent in writing), fill in the ground and make good the surface and to the satisfaction of the Council restore the portion of the road upon which the tramway, or such portion or portions thereof as shall be abandoned, was or were laid and shall clear away surplus paving or metalling material or rubbish occasioned by such work, provided that if the Company fails to comply with the provisions of this Article the Council may at any time after 7 days' notice to the Company remove the tramway and do the work necessary for the restoration of the road to the extent provided for in this Article, and the expenses incurred in so doing shall be repaid to the Council by the Company.

41. *Land Regulations and Bye Laws not to be affected.*

Nothing in this Agreement shall abridge the Council's rights and powers under the Land Regulations and Bye Laws or any duly authorised additions thereto or shall absolve the Company from any penalty incurred thereunder.

42. *Arbitration.*

Any difference, dispute, doubt or question which may arise between the parties hereto touching the construction, meaning or effect of these presents or any article or thing herein contained or the rights or liabilities of the parties hereto shall be referred to the arbitration in Shanghai of two indifferent persons, one to be appointed by each party, or, in the event of the arbitrators failing to agree, of the Judge for the time being of H.M. Supreme Court for China and Corea or his nominee as umpire, and such arbitrators or umpire shall have all the powers conferred on arbitrators by the English Arbitration Act 1889 or any statutory modification thereof.

43. *Notices.*

All notices between the Council and the Company and expressions of approval by the former shall be in writing, typewriting or printing and shall be signed by the Secretary or other duly authorised employé of the Council on the one hand and the resident Agents or Engineer of the Company on the other and shall be delivered in the manner customary in Shanghai.

In Witness Whereof the said parties hereto have executed these presents the day and year first above written.

The seal of the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai has been hereto affixed in the presence of

W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

BRUCE, PEEBLES AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
by their attorneys,
EDWARD WHEELEY,
SAMUEL HOPE SHORROCK.

SUPPLY OF POWER AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT made this tenth day October 1905 between the COUNCIL FOR THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY OF SHANGHAI (hereinafter called "the Council," which expression shall include its successors in office) of the one part and BRUCE, PEEBLES AND COMPANY, LIMITED, whose registered office is at Edinburgh, Scotland (hereinafter called "the Company," which expression shall include its successors or assigns) of the other part WHEREAS by an Agreement (hereinafter called "the principal Agreement") dated this day and made between the same parties as are parties to this Agreement the Company have agreed with the Council to construct, work and use a tramway in Shanghai upon the terms therein contained AND WHEREAS the Company have agreed with the Council to take and the Council has agreed with the Company to supply the necessary electric power for the working of such tramway NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSTH that during the continuance of the principal Agreement the Company shall take from the Council and the Council shall supply to the Company in such quantity as the Company may require a continuous supply of electricity for the working of the tramway and for lighting and supplying power to the Company's car-sheds, depôts, offices and workshops and for all other purposes of the undertaking of the Company in accordance with the following provisions:—

1. *To be supplied from Generating Station.*

Such electrical energy which shall be a continuous current shall be supplied at the switchboard within the Council's generating station at the corner of the Fearon and Yuhang Roads and in accordance with the Board of Trade Regulations contained in Schedule A hereto attached.

2. *Or from nearest Supply Mains.*

If required by the Company the Council shall supply all such alternating current energy as the Company shall require for light and power to the said car-sheds, depôts, offices and workshops at such car-sheds, depôts, offices and workshops from the nearest public supply mains of the Council.

3. *Company to provide Mains.*

The Company shall at their own expense provide all mains which may be required for transmitting the said continuous current electrical energy from the said switchboard within the generating station of the Council to the tramway or works of the Company.

4. *Council to provide Switchboard.*

The Council shall provide and maintain at its said generating station the said switchboard divided into generator and feeder panels which shall be connected by

omnibus bars. The feeder panels shall include booster panels if required and shall be fitted with such automatic cut-outs, switches and other instruments as the Company shall reasonably require.

5. *Pressure of Electrical Energy.*

The electrical energy at the said switchboard shall be supplied as a continuous current at a standard pressure of 500 volts at no load rising to 550 volts at full load, but all energy supplied from the public mains shall be delivered at the declared pressure in such mains.

6. *Amount of Power.*

As from the date when the said tramway is opened for public traffic by electric traction the Company shall be entitled to require to be supplied at the said switchboard with a maximum power of 600 kilowatts. In the event of the Company requiring any increase of such maximum the Company shall give 12 months' notice to the Council stating what further kilowatts they require. The Council shall thereupon obtain the necessary additional machinery in manner provided in Article 18 hereof and afford the increased supply not later than the expiration of the notice.

7. *Automatic Circuit Breakers.*

The Council shall be entitled to employ automatic circuit breakers so set as to interrupt the current should the load exceed by ten per cent the maximum kilowatts with which the Company is at the time entitled to be supplied for a period of fifteen minues, but momentary fluctuations up to fifty per cent overload must be provided for by the Council.

8. *Meters.*

The amount of electrical energy supplied by the Council to the Company at the said switchboard shall be ascertained by means of an appropriate meter to be provided and kept in repair at the joint expense of the Council and the Company. The said meter shall be fixed at the point of delivery in the Council's said generating station and shall be calibrated and adjusted by some independent person to be mutually agreed upon. Any energy supplied to the Company from the public supply mains of the Council shall be measured by a meter to be provided by the Council and fixed at the premises at which such supply shall be given. If the Council or the Company shall so require, the amount of electrical energy supplied to the Company at the said switchboard shall be ascertained by three meters in the following manner, that is to say:—One meter shall belong to and be kept in repair by the Council, one shall belong to and be kept in repair by the Company, and the third shall be provided and kept in repair at the joint

expense of the Council and the Company, and in such case the energy shall be measured by the average readings of the meters, but if any meter shall show a difference from the mean reading of the other two of more than three per cent such meter shall be recalibrated and re-adjusted and the cost borne equally by both parties. During such period as any of the meters shall so prove unreliable the current shall be measured by the readings or average of the readings of the other or others of them. The readings of the several meters shall be taken at noon every day and also at midnight on the last day of each month after the commencement of supply.

9. *Rates for Supply.*

The Company shall pay to the Council the following rates per unit based on an estimated minimum annual consumption of 1,250,000 units for all electrical energy supplied to the Company for whatever purpose the same may be used :—

	Candareens.
For the first 600,000 units	4·8
For the second 600,000 units	4·6
For the third 600,000 units and beyond	4·4

10. *Revision of Rates.*

The said rates shall at any time after the expiration of 5 years, calculated from the time when any part of the tramway is open for public use, or at the expiration of any subsequent term of 5 years, be revised by 3 months' notice by the Council or the Company to the other of them previous to the expiration of any such 5 years, such new tariff of rates to be arrived at by agreement, or, in the event of dispute, by arbitration, the basis in formulating such revised tariff of rates being the Council's present estimated cost of production contained in Schedule "B" hereto attached, compared with the then cost, allowance being made for any increase in consumption beyond such estimate of 1,250,000 units per annum.

11. *Accounts for Supply.*

The Council shall within seven days after the last day of each month after the commencement of the supply of electrical energy hereunder deliver an account to the Company stating the number of units supplied to the Company by the Council hereunder in accordance with the readings of the said meters and maximum demand indicators and the amount payable therefor by the Company, and the Company shall pay the amouut due to the Council within 30 days from the delivery of each such account.

12. *Default of Payment.*

If the Company shall fail to pay the amount due for the electrical energy supplied under this Agreement within 30 days of the days respectively provided

for payment thereof the Council may give 10 days' notice of its intention to cease and discontinue the supply of such electrical energy until the amount due is paid as aforesaid, and if the same be not paid or sufficiently secured within such 10 days the Council may cut off the supply until payment is made without rendering themselves liable under this Agreement for failing to supply the said current as aforesaid, and the amount for the time being due to the Council if not paid in accordance with the terms thereof shall be recoverable by the Council with interest thereon from the date when the same became due at the rate of 5 per cent per annum as a debt from the Company.

13. *Compensation for Failure in Supply.*

The Council shall pay the Company in respect of any delay or interruption in the working of the said tramway due to any failure or defect in the supply of current from any cause during the continuance of this Agreement, as liquidated damages, a sum of 30 tael cents for every car mile prescribed in the Company's timetables and/or generally run in practice, which car mile has not been run in consequence of such failure or defect in the supply, and the Company shall be entitled to deduct the said sum from any moneys due by the Company to the Council under this Agreement. Provided always that the Council shall not be liable as regards failure of supply for any delay which may be caused by reason or on account of any strike or combination of workmen or any lock-out of workmen or any riot or civil commotion or by the outbreak of hostilities or by shipwreck or by sea damage, or by fire, flood, typhoon or other unforeseen catastrophe.

14. *Reserve Plant.*

The Council shall always have in readiness a reasonably sufficient reserve of plant in addition to plant capable of supplying the maximum with which the Company shall be for the time being entitled to be supplied under this Agreement. In the event of the employment of booster dynamos in the power station being necessary such booster dynomos shall be supplied and installed by and operated and maintained at the expense of the Council, and the energy consumed by these boosters shall be metered as herein provided and be paid for by the Company as part of the energy supplied for working the said tramway.

15. *Checking of Readings.*

The Company shall be entitled to appoint a representative to be present at all times in the power station of the Council to take readings and make notes during the time the cars are running or during any temporary stoppage thereof, and the Council shall permit the Company to set up at such power station, in such place and situation as the Council shall reasonably determine, all such instruments as the Company may reasonably require, and the Council shall connect such instruments to the circuits in such a manner as the Company shall require and

shall maintain such connections at all times during the continuance of this Agreement and permit the Company, their servants or agents at all times to enter and inspect the same and take notes of the readings thereof or otherwise without notice. And the Council shall be entitled to appoint a representative who shall be at liberty to be present at all times in any of the premises of the Company where current is being used, without notice, to take readings and make notes during the time that cars are running or during any failure of supply.

16. *Switch Operators.*

The Company may appoint one or more switchboard attendants for the purpose of operating the switches, circuit breakers and other instruments on the switchboard used at the power station of the Council for the purposes of the supply to the Company. The salaries of such attendant or attendants shall be paid in equal parts by the Company and the Council, and the Council shall be entitled to the services of such attendant or attendants for general switch work but his or their first duty shall be to the Company.

17. *Permission to Company to Supply its own Electricity.*

If at any time during the continuance of this Agreement the Council shall agree to allow the Company to generate its own power the Company shall take over all steam engines, motor generators, dynamos, boosters and switchboards which shall have been specially installed for the supply of electrical energy to the Company. The price to be paid for the same shall be the original value thereof less an annual deduction of 7½ per cent.

18. *Supply of Plant.*

In virtue of the Company agreeing to take their supply of electrical energy from the Council the Company shall have the option of supplying all plant, boilers, engines, motor generators, dynamos, switchboards and accessories required by the Council for such purpose or any additions to the Council's plant for electric lighting necessitated through the Council using any of the present or future electric lighting plant for the supply of electrical energy to the Company at current prices ascertained by public tender and to specifications by the Council's Electrical Engineer and consulting engineers and the plant shall be thoroughly inspected, tested and approved in Great Britain before it is delivered for shipment.

19. *Penalty.*

If the Company shall use or permit the use of electric power on the tramway contrary to the provisions of this Agreement or any of the Board of Trade

Regulations contained in Schedule "A" hereto attached they shall for every such user be liable in damages of $25 and also in further damages of $10 for every day after the first during which such user continues.

20. *Extra Supply.*

When for special traffic purposes the Company shall run extra cars at times other than those prescribed in the current time-table, they shall notify the Electrical Engineer thereof not later than 5 o'clock p.m. on the day preceeding that upon which such extra cars are to be run.

21. *Sale of Municipal Electricity Works.*

The Council may at any time during the continuance of this Agreement sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of the Municipal Electricity Works and undertaking and the obligations and benefits of this Agreement. Provided that such sale shall be to a British corporation, company, firm, persons or person and that the agreement of such sale shall be submitted prior to execution to the Company for inspection. The Council shall make due provision in such agreement for properly safeguarding the Company's interests under these presents.

22. *Definition of Unit.*

The term unit shall mean the energy contained in a current of 1,000 amperes flowing under an electromotive force of one volt during one hour.

23. *Arbitration.*

Any difference, dispute, doubt or question which may arise between the parties hereto touching the construction, meaning or effect of these presents or any article or thing herein contained or the rights or liabilities of the parties hereto shall be referred to the arbitration in Shanghai of two indifferent persons, one to be appointed by each party, or, in the event of the arbitrators failing to agree, of the Judge for the time being of H.M. Supreme Court for China and Corea or his nominee as umpire, and such arbitrators or umpire shall have all the powers conferred on arbitrators by the English Arbitration Act 1889 or any statutory modification thereof.

24. *Notices.*

All notices between the Council and the Company and expressions of approval by the former shall be in writing, typewriting or printing and shall be signed by the Secretary or other duly authorised employé of the Council on the one hand and the resident Agents or Engineer of the Company on the other and shall be delivered in the manner customary in Shanghai.

In Witness Whereof the said parties hereto have executed these presents the day and year first above written.

The seal of the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai has been hereto affixed in the presence of

W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

BRUCE, PEEBLES AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
by their attorneys,
EDWARD WHEELEY,
SAMUEL HOPE SHORROCK.

SCHEDULE A.

Rules.

In the following rules:—

The expression "energy" means electrical energy.

The expression "generator" means the dynamo or dynamos or other electrical apparatus used for the generation of energy.

The expression "motor" means any electric motor carried on a car and used for the conversion of energy.

The expression "pipe" means any gas or water pipe or other metallic pipe, structure or substance.

The expression "wire" means any wire or apparatus used for telegraphic, telephonic, electrical signalling or other similar purposes.

The expression "current" means an electric current exceeding one thousandth part of one ampere.

1. Any dynamo used as a generator shall be of such pattern and construction as to be capable of producing a continuous current without appreciable pulsation.

2. One of the two conductors used for transmitting energy from the generator to the motors shall be in every case insulated from earth, and is hereinafter referred to as the "line"; the other may be insulated throughout, or may be uninsulated in such parts and to such extent as is provided in the following rules, and is hereinafter referred to as the "return."

3. Where any rails on which cars run or any conductors laid between or within three feet of such rails form any part of a return such part may be uninsulated. All other returns or parts of a return shall be insulated, unless of such sectional area as will reduce the difference of potential between the ends of the uninsulated portion of the return below the limit laid down in Rule 7.

4. When any uninsulated conductor laid between or within three feet of the rails forms any part of a return, it shall be electrically connected to the rails at

distances apart not exceeding 100 feet by means of copper strips having a sectional area of at least one-sixteenth of a square inch, or by other means of equal conductivity.

5. When any part of a return is uninsulated it shall be connected with the negative terminal of the generator, and in such case the negative terminal of the generator shall also be directly connected, through the current indicator hereinafter mentioned, to two separate earth connections which shall be placed not less than 20 yards apart.

Provided that in place of such two earth connections the Company may make one connection to a main for water supply of not less than three inches internal diameter, with the consent of the owner thereof and of the person supplying the water, and provided that where from the nature of the soil, or for other reasons, the Company can show to the satisfaction of an inspecting officer of the Council that the earth connections herein specified cannot be constructed and maintained without undue expense, the provisions of this rule shall not apply. In case of dispute, such disputed questions shall be determined by arbitration.

The earth connections referred to in this rule shall be constructed, laid and maintained so as to secure electrical contact with the general mass of earth, and so that an electro-motive force not exceeding four volts shall suffice to produce a current of at least two amperes from one earth connection to the other through the earth, and a test shall be made at least once in every month to ascertain whether this requirement is complied with. No portion of either earth connection shall be placed within 6 feet of any pipe except a main for water supply of not less than three inches internal diameter which is metallically connected to the earth connections with the consents hereinbefore specified.

6. When the return is partly or entirely uninsulated the Company shall in the construction and maintenance of the tramway (*a*) so separate the uninsulated return from the general mass of earth and from any pipe in the vicinity, (*b*) so connect together the several lengths of the rails, (*c*) adopt such means for reducing the difference produced by the current between the potential of the uninsulated return at any one point and the potential of the uninsulated return at any other point, and (*d*) so maintain the efficiency of the earth connections specified in the preceding rules as to fulfil the following conditions, *viz.*:—

(i) That the current passing from the earth connections through the indicator to the generator shall not at any time exceed either two amperes per mile of single tramway line or five per cent of the total current output of the station.

(ii) That if at any time at any place a test be made by connecting a galvanometer or other current-indicator to the uninsulated return to any pipe in the vicinity it shall always be possible to reverse the direction of any

current indicated by interposing a battery of three Leclanche cells connected in series if the direction of the current is from the return to the pipe, or by interposing one Leclanche cell if the direction of the current is from the pipe to the return.

In order to provide a continuous indication that the condition (i) is complied with, the Company shall place in a conspicuous position a suitable properly connected and correctly marked current indicator, and shall keep it connected during the whole time that the line is charged.

The owner of any such pipe may require the Company to permit him at reasonable time and intervals to ascertain by test that the conditions specified in (ii) are complied with as regards his pipe.

7. When the return is partly or entirely uninsulated a continuous record shall be kept by the Company of the difference of potential during the working of the tramway between the points of the uninsulated return furthest from and nearest to the generating station. If at any time such difference of potential exceeds the limit of 7 volts, the Company shall take immediate steps to reduce it below that limit.

8. Every electrical connection with any pipe shall be so arranged as to admit of easy examination, and shall be tested by the Company at least once in every three months.

9. Every line and every insulated return or part of a return except any feeder shall be constructed in sections not exceeding one half of a mile in length, and means shall be provided for insulating each such section for purposes of testing.

10. The insulation of the line and of the return when insulated, and of all feeders and other conductors, shall be so maintained that the leakage current shall not exceed one hundredth of an ampere per mile of tramway. The leakage current shall be ascertained daily before or after the hours of running when the line is fully charged. If at any time it should be found that the leakage current exceeds one half of an ampere per mile of tramway the leak shall be localised and removed as soon as practicable and the running of the cars shall be stopped unless the leak is localised and removed within 24 hours. Provided that where both line and return are placed within a conduit this regulation shall not apply.

11. The insulation resistance of all continuously insulated cables used for lines, for insulated returns, for feeders or for other purposes, and laid below the surface of the ground, shall not be permitted to fall below the equivalent of 10 megohms for a length of one mile. A test of the insulation resistance of all such cables shall be made at least once in each month.

12. Where in any case in any part of the tramway the line is erected overhead and the return is laid on or under the ground, and where any wires have been erected or laid before the construction of the tramway in the same or nearly

the same direction as such part of the tramway, the Company shall, if required so to do by the owners of such wires or any of them, permit such owners to insert and maintain in the Company's line one or more induction coils or other apparatus approved by the Company for the purpose of preventing disturbance by electric induction. In any case in which the Company withholds its approval of any such apparatus the owner may appeal to the Council, who may, if it thinks fit, refer the disputed question to arbitration.

13. Any insulated return shall be placed parallel to and at a distance not exceeding three feet from the line, when the line and return are both erected overhead, or eighteen inches when they are both laid underground.

14. In the disposition, connections and working of feeders the Company shall take all reasonable precautions to avoid injurious interference with any existing wires.

15. The Company shall so construct and maintain their system as to secure good contact between the motors and the line and return respectively.

16. The Company shall adopt the best means available to prevent the occurrence of undue sparking at the rubbing or rolling contacts in any place and in the construction and use of their generator and motors.

17. In working the cars the current shall be varied as required by means of a Rheostat containing at least 20 sections, or by some other equally efficient method of gradually varying resistance.

18. The Company shall, so far as may be applicable to their system of working, keep records as specified below. These records shall, if and when required, be forwarded for the information of the Electrical Engineer.

Daily Records.

Number of cars running.

Maximum working current.

Maximum working pressure.

Maximum current from the earth connections (*vide* Rule 6 (i)).

Leakage current (*vide* Rule 10).

Fall of potential in return (*vide* Rule 7).

Monthly Records.

Condition of earth connection (*vide* Rule 5).

Insulation resistance of insulated cables (*vide* Rule 11).

Quarterly Records.

Conductance of joints to pipes (*vide* Rule 8).

Occasional Records.

Any tests made under provisions of Rule 6 (ii).

Localisation and removal of leakage, stating time occupied.

Particulars of any abnormal occurrence affecting the electric working of the tramway.

The following correspondence relates to the raising of the capital necessary for carrying out the terms of the concession.

Shanghai, 18th November 1905.

SIR,—We have this morning received from Messrs. Dent Bros. & Co. a telegram relating to the Tramway Agreement, of which the following is a translation :—

"With reference to Clauses 36 and 39 obtain written consent concession to be transferred to Shanghai Tramway Company, Limited ; getting it is only a matter of form. Telegraph when done."

Assuming the Council will have no objection to granting the above, as the clauses referred to provide for sale, assignment, etc., to a British Company, we have to request you to kindly obtain for us the written consent asked for.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
ALFRED DENT & Co.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai 21st November 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your note of the 18th instant, I am directed to inform you that, in the Council's opinion, the agreement recently concluded with Messrs. Bruce, Peebles and Co., Ld., unmistakably contemplates the transfer of the benefits acquired thereunder to a public company formed and promoted in terms of Clauses 36 and 39.

Without knowledge of the Shanghai Tramway Company, Limited, or of the terms and conditions upon which the proposed transfer is to be made, the Council is unable to comply with your request, even as a matter of form.

I am directed to state that this refusal is not dictated by any desire to act otherwise than in complete harmony with the Tramway concessionaires and in accordance with all the conditions of the agreement, but you will understand that the present request of your London house is not readily explicable to the Council, and that under the circumstances no other course remains but to await the receipt of the prospectus and other information in respect to the company which is about to be formed and floated.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. ALFRED DENT & Co.

Shanghai, 24th November 1905.

SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter dated the 21st inst., and thank you for same. It appears we have been under a wrong impression as to the requirements of our friends, and in order to show you what has passed in the interval, we think we cannot do better than send you translations of the telegrams that have passed. These you will find enclosed. We now understand that what is required, is the Council's sanction for Messrs. Bruce, Peebles and Co., Ld., to transfer their interest in the Tramway Concession to a private company, or syndicate, called the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., which has been formed for the purpose of raising funds for the construction of the tramway.

It is this company our friends desire to register, but, before doing so, they require the Council's sanction to transfer.

We enclose a copy of the proof prospectus referred to in the telegrams, in which we have made the alterations mentioned.

Requesting you to obtain from the Council, as early as possible, their written consent to the transfer as desired.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

ALFRED DENT & Co.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

TRANSLATION OF TELEGRAMS.

To Messrs. Dent Bros. & Co., dated 22nd November 1905.

Referring to your telegram dated 17th November Municipal Council states agreement contemplates transfer but while willing to agree to your proposal cannot give written consent without full particulars. Shanghai Tramway Co.

From Messrs. Dent Bros. & Co., received 23rd November 1905.

What particulars do you require in addition to proof prospectus?

To Messrs. Dent Bros. & Co., dated 23rd November 1905.

Do you mean Construction Company if so proof prospectus will it be adopted present form.

From Messrs. Dent Bros. & Co., received 24th November 1905.

Shanghai Tramway Co. referring to our letter 28th July name has been altered as desired (*i.e.*, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ld.,) prospectus of Company otherwise unchanged except modified in accordance with Council's two agreements. One Director added : We want to register at once but all we want is Council give their sanction as deposit has been received. The shares are all taken up. If this should not be sufficient for your requirements, it is unreasonable.

Shanghai, 29th November 1905.

SIR,—With reference to our letter dated the 24th inst. on the subject of the transfer of the Tramway concession to the private company, or syndicate, called the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited, we have received this morning a telegram from our London friends, asking us to inform the Council that this combination has been formed for the purpose of providing funds for the undertaking, and that a transfer of interest to the underwriters is consequently necessary.

We are also requested to say that Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co. are quite willing to guarantee the Council that the aforesaid company, or syndicate, will carry out the agreement.

As the forming of such a syndicate is the ordinary way of conducting such operations at their outset, we trust the Council will now have no objection to sanctioning the transfer as requested.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
ALFRED DENT & Co.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 30th November 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 24th and 29th inst., from which the Council understands that the request of your London house, as amended, is that the Council, in terms of Clauses 36 and 39 of its agreement with Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co., will transfer the concession to the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council has no objection to the assignment by Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co. of the benefit of the agreement to this Company provided they will guarantee that such transfer shall not affect their obligations under the agreement for its due performance, and in particular guarantee that in the event of any public company being promoted to work the Tramway, the Shanghai public, including small investors, shall have an opportunity of subscribing for shares on the same footing as other members of the public.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. ALFRED DENT & Co.

Shanghai, 1st December 1905.

SIR,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Acting Secretary's letter dated yesterday in which we are informed that the Council has no objection to the assignment by Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co. of the benefit of the agreement for the Tramway concession to the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ld., provided they will guarantee that such transfer shall not affect their obligations under the agreement for its due performance, and in particular guarantee that in the event of any public company being promoted to work the tramway, the Shanghai public, including small investors, shall have an opportunity of subscribing for shares on the same footing as other members of the public.

The above conditions were telegraphed to London yesterday, and we have pleasure in saying we have to-day received authority to confirm them.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
ALFRED DENT & Co.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Further discussion of the question of the removal of a portion of the meteorological instruments at the Siccawei Observatory to the Hills, owing to the introduction of electric trams, elicited the Council's promise to recommend to the Ratepayers that a grant of Tls. 5,000 be issued to represent the Council's proportion of the total cost involved.

SCHEDULE B.

Estimated net cost of production to the Council to supply power for traction purposes.

	Tls.
Coal	15,000
Charges	500
Insurance	1,000
Interest 7 °/₀ on Tls. 110,000	8,000
Rent	300
Repairs	3,000
Maintenance	3,000
Salaries and Wages	2,000
Depreciation	8,250
	Tls. 41,050

$\frac{41,050}{1,250,000}$ 3.28 cents per unit.

Estimated net cost of production to the Company if they supply their own power. Capital Tls. 200,000.

	Tls.
Coal	15,000
Charges	1,000
Insurance	1,000
Interest 7 °/₀ on Tls. 200,000	14,000
Rent and Taxes	1,500
Repairs	3,000
Maintenance	3,000
Salaries and Wages	14,000
Depreciation 7½ °/₀ on Tls. 130,000	10,000
	Tls. 62,500

$\frac{62,500}{1,250,000}$ 5 cents per unit.

WATER SUPPLY.

In accordance with the Council's letter of the 2nd December 1904, *vide* page 379 of the Report for that year, a revised form of agreement with the Waterworks Company was prepared and submitted to the Ratepayers in March, eliminating clause 7 of the old Indenture, and, in return therefor, giving the community a large free supply of water for Municipal purposes, while limiting the Company's rates chargeable to foreign and native consumers under conditions which the Council regarded as more generally practical and advantageous than those of the agreement of 1881.

Immediately preceding the meeting the following interchange of letters took place, with the result that the Council's Resolution was passed in a form amended in accordance therewith. The final contract with the Company was signed on the 1st July and its text is herein included for record.

Shanghai, 17th March 1905.

SIR,—As the result of further discussion with you on the subject of the proposed new agreement between the Council and the Waterworks Company, my Directors are willing to agree to and recommend the Shareholders to accept an amendment of the terms as published, in the following sense.

That the Council continue to pay for the water actually supplied to it at the present rate of Tls. 1.00 for 5,000 gallons, and in order that the interests of the Council may be identified with those of the Waterworks Company for the future the Company will issue to the Council, free of charge, 975 fully paid-up shares of £20 each, which will in every respect rank on an equality with the present capital stock of the Company.

That the Council be authorised to conclude a new agreement in which this proposal is substituted for Clause 4 in the agreement which is now before the meeting ; the remainder of the said Agreement remaining unaltered except in so far as it may conflict with this amendment.

The following figures show how the above proposal affects the Council. They are based on the Company's published accounts for the year ending 31st December 1903.

975 shares of £20 each=£19,500.

£19,500 at 2/7¼ Ex.=Tls. 149,760 or roughly Tls. 150,000 equal to about 13½ per cent of the Capital of the Company.

The last dividend of the Company was 13 per cent.

13 per cent on £19,500=£2,535.

£2,535 at 2/7¼=Tls. 19,468.80.

93 million gallons=at Tls. 1.00 per 5,000 gallons=Tls. 18,600.

Market quotation for Waterworks shares is Tls. 430 or about 180 per cent premium.

Tls. 150,000 at 180 per cent premium is equivalent to a market value of Tls. 420,000.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McLEOD,

Chairman,

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
18th March 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date informing the Council of the terms of the amendment which the Directors of your Company have decided to propose to the resolution concerning the new Waterworks Agreement at the impending meeting of Ratepayers. In reply I am directed to state that the Council considers that these conditions are calculated more closely to identify the interests of the Waterworks Company with those of the community, and the Council is therefore prepared to accept the amendment and to support it at the Ratepayers' Meeting.

Having reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter under reply, I am directed to observe that certain verbal alterations in the general text of the draft may be found necessary in preparing the final contract, and the Council assumes that, where mutually acceptable, such alterations will be made.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

A. McLEOD, Esq.,
Chairman,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.

Shanghai, 17th March 1905.

DEAR SIR,—As arranged at our interview yesterday, I now enclose for the consideration of the Council the proposed amendment to Clause No 5 referring to

the supply of water to consumers outside the Settlement Limits, as drawn up by the Company's Legal Adviser.

In agreeing to this Clause the Directors do so having every confidence that the Council, with its established record for fairness, will not use the power given to it in connection with existing consumers who only temporarily vacate their premises.

I am, etc.,
ARTHUR P. WOOD,
Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

[*Enclosure.*]

The charge to be made by the Company for the supply of water for ordinary domestic purposes to Foreign and Chinese consumers beyond the limits of the Settlement in districts in which roads or land under the control of the Council shall be opened and mains and pipes laid, shall, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, be based on the like rates with the charge to be made for like purposes to Foreign or Chinese consumers residing within the said limits. Provided that the Company shall not at any time supply water to any occupier of premises situated beyond the limits for the time being of the Settlement, except during such period as such occupier shall remain bound by Agreement with the Council to pay in respect of the said premises rates and taxes not exceeding such Municipal rates and taxes as may from time to time be payable in respect of similar premises situated within the limits for the time being of the Settlement; this proviso, however, shall not affect contracts made by the Company with consumers existing at the date of the signing of this Agreement, but every such contract shall continue in force only so long as the consumer, who has entered into such contract, occupies the premises with reference to which such contract has been made.

WATER SUPPLY CONTRACT.

This Indenture made the 1st July 1905 between the Shanghai Waterworks Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company" which expression shall include its successors and assigns) of the one part and the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai North of the Yangkingpang (hereinafter referred to as "the Council" which expression shall include its successors in office) of the other part Whereas the Company is incorporated under the English Companies' Acts with a capital of £144,000 divided into 7,200 shares of £20 each all of which have been issued and are fully paid up And Whereas the Council has agreed to grant the Company facilities for supplying water to the

inhabitants of Shanghai in consideration of the Company agreeing to increase its capital and to issue to the Council free of charge 975 fully paid-up shares of £20 which will rank for dividend as from the date of these presents and be in every respect on an equality with the heretofore issued shares of the Company now this Indenture Witnesseth as follows :—

1. *Interpretation.*

For the purposes of these presents the following words shall have the meaning and interpretation here stated :—

"The Settlement" shall mean the lands included within the boundaries defined in Article I of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Community of Shanghai North of the Yangkingpang as they may exist from time to time.

"Water for Municipal purposes" shall mean water for watering roads and streets for extinguishing fire for sanitary cleansing and for use in the offices police stations hospitals and other buildings of the Council.

"Water for ordinary domestic purposes" shall not include water for public or semi-public institutions clubs hotels boarding-houses livery stables dairies steam engines or other machinery heating or ventilating apparatus gardens public baths fountains or any purposes of trade business or manufacture.

2. *Issue of Shares to Council.*

In consideration of the facilities hereby granted by the Council to the Company the Company agrees forthwith to take the necessary steps to increase its capital by the creation of further shares of £20 each and to allot and issue to the Council free of charge 975 of such shares fully paid up. The said shares whatever be their date of issue shall rank for dividend as and from the 1st July 1905 and in all other respects shall be on an equality with the shares already issued by the Company.

3. *Opening of Roads.*

The Council shall from time to time grant to the Company permission to open the roads and other lands under the control of the Council within and without the Settlement for the purpose of laying mains and pipes and constructing other works necessary for the Company's undertaking and for repairing altering and extending such mains pipes and works. Provided that such permission shall be given subject to such reasonable restrictions and conditions as to the dates when such roads and lands may be open and as to the periods during which they may remain open as may be necessary for the reasonable protection and convenience of the public. The openings so made shall be speedily and properly filled by the Company at its own expense and after they have been so filled such roads or land shall be remetalled and otherwise restored by the Council to the state and condition in which they were previous to such opening and the cost of such remetalling and other restoration shall be defrayed by the Company. If the

Company shall make default in the filling up of such opening the Council may carry out or complete such filling up at the expense of the Company.

4. *Supply of Water.*

The Company shall provide and deliver except when it shall be prevented by unavoidable causes both by night and day a constant and effective supply of pure and wholesome water for Municipal purposes and to every person residing in the Settlement or in districts in which roads or lands under the control of the Council shall be opened and mains or pipes laid who shall require and shall pay for the same and who shall comply with the reasonable regulations of the Company. The water shall be supplied at a pressure when it leaves the Company's water towers equal to a minimum head of water of 85 feet. Provided that the Company shall not deliver water to any resident without the Settlement in the absence of any agreement existing at the date of these presents as to such supply except during such time as such resident shall remain bound by agreement with the Council to pay in respect of any premises a special tax not exceeding such Municipal rates and taxes as may from time to time be payable in respect of similar premises situated within the Settlement.

5. *Charges.*

The charges to be made by the Company for the supply of water shall be as follows :—

To the Council for Municipal purposes at the rate of one Shanghai Tael for 5,000 gallons regulated by meter but inasmuch as supplies of water for certain Municipal purposes cannot be measured by meter a memorandum is annexed hereto setting forth the method which shall be observed in calculating such supplies which memorandum shall be adjusted from time to time by consent of both parties hereto.

To consumers mentioned in Clause 4 hereof residing in foreign dwellings for ordinary domestic purposes at the rates stipulated in the schedule annexed hereto or in the case of new houses at rates based on such schedule. Provided that in no case shall the charge exceed 4 per cent on the actual rent of such occupied dwellings or where the occupant is the owner of such dwellings 4 per cent on the rent assessed by the Council for purposes of taxation.

To such consumers residing in Chinese dwellings for ordinary domestic purposes at the rate of 5 per cent on the actual rent of such occupied dwellings or where the occupant is the owner of such dwellings the rate of 5 per cent on the rent assessed by the Council for purposes of taxation.

To such consumers for other than ordinary domestic purposes regulated by meter at the following rates in Mexican dollar cents :—

For a monthly consumption not exceeding 200,000 gallons at 40 cents per 1,000 gallons.

For an additional monthly consumption above 200,000 gallons and not exceeding 500,000 gallons at 35 cents per 1,000 gallons.

For an additional monthly consumption above 500,000 gallons at 30 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Provided that the Company shall not be required to supply water for purposes of trade buisness or manufacture in a less quantity than 10,000 gallons per month.

If the Company submit to the Council satisfactory proof that water is being wasted by any consumer it shall have the right to fix a meter to regulate the supply of water for ordinary domestic purposes and to charge such consuner for water actually used at the rate of 40 cents per 1,000 gallons.

In no case shall rent be charged by the Company for meters.

6. *Hydrants.*

Where mains are laid by the Company under the provisions of Clause 3 hereof the Company shall provide and erect in connection with such mains at its own expense and to the satisfaction of the Council such number of hydrants as the Council may consider necessary for use in extinguishing fire.

7. *Additional Mains.*

The Company shall from time to time lay mains and pipes and erect hydrants in such roads and other lands under the control of the Council as the Council may require. Provided that the Council shall pay to the Company the difference between 10 per cent per annum upon the amount which the Company shall have expended in the laying and erection of such mains pipes and hydrants and the annual net profit derived by the Company from the supply of water through such mains pipes and hydrants until such time as such profit shall amount to such percentage.

8. *Priority of Settlement.*

In case of any deficiency in the supply of water through failure of machinery or otherwise the Settlement shall be supplied as far as the supply can be procured before any water is supplied to any other district or to shipping or is otherwise used.

9. *Purchase.*

The Council shall be entitled at any time after the 18th March 1911 and after giving one year's notice in writing of its intention so to do to purchase the Company's business and undertaking and all the lands buildings plant machinery and effects belonging to the Company for such sum as may be agreed upon or as shall in default of agreement be fixed by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of Clause 12 hereof. Provided that a clause be inserted in every contract or agreement entered into by the Company for the supply of water to any consumer that such contract or agreement may be determined on the purchase by the Council of the undertaking.

10. *Inspection of Books.*

All books accounts invoices and vouchers of the Company shall from the time the Council shall give notice to purchase the Company's business be open to the inspection of any three or less number of persons who may be nominated by the Council for the purpose. The Council shall also be entitled at any time after the Company shall have demanded any payment under Clause 7 hereof similarly to inspect the books accounts invoices and vouchers of the Company relative to the matter in respect of which such payment shall have been demanded.

11. *Default.*

If the operations of the Company shall at any time substantially fail the Council may stop or take up all or any of the mains or pipes of the Company.

If the Company shall make default in supplying water under Clause 2 hereof the Company shall pay to the Council by way of penalty a sum to be fixed by arbitration in accordance with the provision of Clause 10 hereof but not exceeding eight hundred Shanghai Taels for every day of such default.

12. *Arbitration.*

Any difference dispute doubt or question which may arise between the parties hereto touching the construction meaning or effect of these presents or any clause or thing herein contained or the rights or liabilities of the parties hereto shall be referred to the arbitration in Shanghai of two indifferent persons one to be appointed by each party or in the event of the arbitrators failing to agree of the Judge for the time being of H.M. Supreme Court for China and Corea or his nominee as umpire and such arbitrators or umpire shall have all the powers conferred on arbitrators by the English Arbitration Act of 1889 or any statutory modification thereof.

In Testimony Whereof the said parties hereto have executed these presents the day and year first above written.

The seal of the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai North of the Yangkingpang has been hereunto affixed in the presence of

W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

The seal of the Shanghai Waterworks Company Limited, has been hereunto affixed in pursuance of a direction of the Board and in the presence of

A. McLEOD, } *Directors.*
J. COOPER, }

F. B. PITCAIRN,
Acting Secretary.

STANDING CONTRACTS.

WATER SUPPLY.—

The text of the new agreement with the Waterworks Company will be found under the heading "Water Supply."

STREET LIGHTING.—

The following correspondence contains the terms upon which a new agreement is about to be made with the Gas Company. A reduction of 25 °/₀ in the Company's charges for public lighting has been secured, and the contract will be for a period of 7 years, *i.e.* will expire on the 31st December 1911.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 25th February 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant containing a proposal to renew your Company's street lighting agreement with the Council on the same terms as heretofore.

In reply, I am directed to state that the Council desires to take the present opportunity to secure from the Company a recognition of the privilege which it enjoys in the use of the Municipal roads for its pipes and mains.

In this connection I am directed to draw the attention of the directors of the Company to recent correspondence between the Council and the Waterworks Company which has appeared in the minutes of the Council, published in the "North-China Daily News." Herein, it will be observed that the Council has secured for the public a supply of free water for public purposes, the annual value of which may be estimated at Tls. 15,000; and, while admitting that the case of public lighting is not wholly parallel since a certain number of streets are lighted by electricity, the fact remains that the Company does at present lay pipes and mains in the Settlement for the purposes of its business without compensatory payment to the public, a state of affairs contrary to established usage and the interests of the Ratepayers.

The Council is of opinion that under existing conditions the matter might reasonably be adjusted by your Company allowing a discount of, say, 25 per cent from the present price charged per lamp, and I am therefore to request that

the Directors may consider this proposal, to which the Council trusts they will accede.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

H. KING HILLER, Esq.,
Engineer and Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.

Shanghai, 9th June 1905.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to reply to your letter of 25th February (already acknowledged) in response to this Company's letter of 8th February, regarding the agreement for street lighting and proposing that this Company should concede a discount of 25 per cent from the present price charged per lamp.

You draw attention to the correspondence with the Waterworks Company, admitting, however, that the cases are not parallel.

My directors consider that they might fairly claim that the whole circumstance differs entirely and that the Gas Company should be exempt from any taxation beyond that which they already pay.

The Waterworks enjoy a practical monopoly, while the Gas Company is compelled to submit to a keen competition from the Electrical Department carried on with the public funds, so that the Gas Company is actually penalised by its rival competitors, the Ratepayers themselves, through any extra taxation it may be called upon to bear. Moreover gas is subject to strong competition from oil and other illuminants.

In the case of the Waterworks Company, disputes had arisen concerning an existing agreement. With a view to settle these disputes and to simplify working, a compromise was deemed desirable and was determined upon.

It is unnecessary to refer to other considerations that might be adduced to emphasise the divergence of parallel.

It must be well known to the Council that the Gas Company has, during a long period, consistently and voluntarily endeavoured to enable the public to participate in their progress, as circumstances permitted, by reducing the price to consumers of whom the Ratepayers, in respect of public lighting, are the largest.

A further reduction has been in contemplation, additional taxation may prevent its realisation and the gain, through taxation, to Ratepayers who are consumers will not compensate them for the abandonment of a reduction in price.

In considering the position of the Company *vis-à-vis* the public, it is right to remind you of the proposals made in 1900, whereby this Company offered

improved public lighting at a saving to the Ratepayers of Tls. 15,000 a year. In a similar way this Company would now be prepared to offer substantial economy in respect of public lighting.

Having called attention to certain points which, at this juncture, it is only fair to place on record, I am instructed to say that, dealing with the Council's proposal as an earnest of future equality of treatment in regard to lighting, and desiring to give practical proof of their wish to meet the Council in a liberal spirit, my Directors are prepared to submit to additional taxation to the extent asked for, *viz.*, the equivalent of a discount of 25 per cent from the present price charged per lamp, although they cannot recognise that this payment is in respect of any such privileges as the Company has enjoyed for so many years.

Of course details will need to be settled, but these should not present any difficulty.

A term should be agreed upon, which I have to suggest should be seven (7) years.

A fixed minimum of public lights, which might be fixed at the number at present in use.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary,
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 24th June 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., from which the Council learns of your assent to the produced reduction of 25 per cent in the charges heretofore made for street gas lighting throughout the Settlement.

Admitting the claim of the Company that a longer term of agreement than has been usual in the past is called for in response to this concession, the Council is prepared to make a new contract for a period of five years from the date of expiry of the last contract, that is to say to remain in force until the 31st December 1909.

The minimum number of lamps to be lit stands at present at 450, but, since the present number far exceeds this minimum, the Council will agree to raise the figures to 600 for purposes of the new contract.

It is to be observed that should the Company, during the currency of the agreement, make a general reduction in its charges to private consumers, the

Council will claim a similar reduction in the charge for public lighting in addition to that now in process of arrangement.

If these proposals meet with the approval of your directors, forms of contract will be prepared for signature without delay.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Acting Secretary.

The Secretary,
Shanghai Gas Company.

Shanghai, 17th June 1905.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., in which my Directors are pleased to note that the views of the Council and their own are so much in accord.

The decision of the Company to agree to the request of the Council for an increase in taxation equal to a discount of 25 per cent on the present cost for public lighting was based on a possibility of reducing the manufacturing cost during the next few years and therefore the Company must adhere to the request for a seven years contract.

The Company is agreeable to the minimum number of lamps being fixed at 600.

The claim of the Council to the benefit of any reduction made in the price of gas to private consumers over and above the 25 per cent reduction already agreed to opens up a new question, but the Company will meet the Council also on this point, provided changes can be made in Clauses 4 and 14, which would be fair to both sides and in accordance with modern practice elsewhere.

The Company therefore suggests that the standard illuminating power of the gas as called for in Clause 4 should be reduced from 16 to 14 candles, the Company agreeing notwithstanding such reduction, to maintain the light from the incandescent lamps at its present brilliancy. Also that Clause 14 should be altered so as to give the Company power to send out a mixed gas containing 40 per cent of carburetted water gas, or such quantity as may be permissibly sent out by the leading London Companies. It being understood that so far as existing Acts of Parliament or any of the new Acts which may be passed during the seven years of this Agreement referring to the proportion of carburetted water gas allowed, shall be likewise binding on the Shanghai Gas Company, Limited.

A reduction of 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet to private consumers is equivalent to nearly 11 cents per public lamp per month.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 21st July 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and to state that the Council assents to the terms therein contained as a basis for the new agreement with the Company, with the following exception :—

In respect to the percentage of carburetted water gas permissible in the supply, it is the Council's intention to seek expert opinion from England, before finally agreeing to the increase which the Company desires.

This course will not, so far as I am aware, prevent the new agreement from coming into force as from the 1st January last, although formal signature will be delayed for a few months.

In conclusion I am directed to add that the Council does not wish to hamper the legitimate aims of the Company in regard to the illuminant supplied to its consumers, but is actuated solely by the desire to protect the foreign and native community from the possible effect of too great an admixture of gas in question.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

The Secretary,
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.

Shanghai, 22nd July 1905.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, regarding the Council's new agreement with this Company in respect to public lighting, and note that the same is to come into force as from the 1st January last, although formal signature will be delayed pending the result of the Council's enquiries in England.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
GEO. R. WINGROVE.
Secretary, Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

The opinion sought by the Council in the matter of carburetted water-gas, as received from the London agents, was as follows :—

Westminster, 4th September 1905.

DEAR SIRS,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th ulto., addressed to me at the London County Council's offices, at the instance of the Municipal Council of Shanghai, with regard to the quantity of water-gas properly permissible in a gas supply, and in reply beg to report as follows :—

There is at present no legal restriction in England with regard to the amount of water-gas permissible in a gas supply although in 1901 the President of the Board of Trade stated that he was prepared to introduce legislation to regulate the supply of water-gas so that no gas supply should contain more than 12 per cent of carbonic oxide, equal to 15 per cent approximately of water-gas in the supply.

Owing to political exigencies such legislation has not yet been introduced.

In America carburetted water-gas is very largely used in many cases without admixture with coal gas, and I am not aware of any restriction being placed on its supply.

In Germany, where the gas supply usually consists of a mixture of coal and water-gases, the percentage of carbonic oxide is kept below 15 per cent, equal to approximately 25 per cent of water-gas in the mixture.

Having regard to the extremely poisonous nature of carbonic oxide, of which normal water-gas contains approximately 40 per cent, I am strongly of opinion that no gas supply should contain more than 15 per cent of carbonic oxide which, on the basis of water containing 40 per cent and coal-gas 7 per cent of carbonic oxide, would allow 25 per cent of water-gas in a gas supply.

This, in my opinion, is the extreme permissible limit.

I shall be happy to give you any further information you may require.

I am,

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

W. J. DIBDIN, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Vice President, Society Public Analysts,
Late Chemist & Superintending
Gas Examiner to the London
County Council, etc.

Messrs. JOHN POOK & CO.,
63, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 17th November 1905.

SIR,—With referrence to my letter of the 21st July last on the subject of the percentage of carburetted water-gas permissible in the local gas supply, I am directed to enclose for the information of your directors a copy of the report on the subject which has been obtained from Mr. W. J. Dibdin.

It appears to be a fact that this gas does not contain a constant percentage of carbon monoxide, the poisonous ingredient which it is sought to limit, and the Council is therefore of opinion that it is desirable that the new agreement with the Company shall provide for the limitation specifically of carbon monoxide in accordance with Mr. Dibdin's proposal at 15 per cent of the gas supplied. It will be necessary for the gas to be analysed from time to time in the Municipal Laboratory with a view to the observance of this limit.

With the concurrence of the Company a new agreement embodying these additional stipulations will now be drafted for signature.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

The Secretary,
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.

Shanghai, 21st November 1905.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of 17th instant, enclosing copies of Mr. Dibdin's letter of September 4th, in which, while pointing out that there is no legal restriction in England with regard to the amount of water gas permissible in a gas supply, he expresses his individual opinion that it should not contain more than 15°/₀ of Carbonic Oxide.

I am instructed by my Directors to say that in view of our previous correspondence and of the fact that Companies in England are under no legal restrictions, this Company might claim no less freedom than they enjoy, but as Mr. Dibdin's recommendation of a limit of 15°/₀ of carbonic oxide shows only a fractional difference of less than one per cent (actually 0.8°/₀) as compared with this Company's proposal of June last, and as the Council wish to adopt his figure, it is not worth while discussing the question any further and my Directors agree to it, although they might refer to many companies that use, and many authorities who approve of, the admixture of far more carbonic oxide in gas supply than Mr. Dibdin suggests, and in the interests of those requiring cheap gas for power and heating, this Company may submit proposals later on for

some relaxation of the present stipulation, when further experience has been gained.

It will be well to have a new agreement drafted as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

G. R. WINGROVE,

Secretary.

Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

GARBAGE COLLECTION.—

It is probable that, upon the expiry of the garbage contract in April, a smaller contract will be made for the removal of house refuse from the chutes, while other arrangements will be made for dealing with road detritus and gully deposit.

STUD.—

It is matter for regret that adequate facilities were not among the terms of the contract with the Horse Bazaar to enable full advantage to be taken of the re-organised system of garbage collection, for, as a result of this omission, payment has been made during the concluding months of the year for a large number of garbage-cart ponies not in reality being worked.

Notice for the reduction of the contract number to 150 from the 3rd February 1906 has been given :—

Council Room,
Shanghai, 3rd November 1905.

SIR,—With reference to the Council's latter of the 25th January last, and to reply of the 30th idem, I am directed to inform you that it is the Council's intention shortly to extend the system of garbage collection by barrow, now in operation in the Central and Western Districts, to the whole of the Settlement.

This step will considerably reduce the number of ponies required under Clause I of the contract with the Bazaar, and I am directed therefore to give notice that from and after the 3rd February 1906 no more than 150 ponies will be so required.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Acting Secretary.

The General Manager,
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.

ORDURE REMOVAL.—

The work performed by Contractor Chu Chi-woo having been reported by the Health Officer to be satisfactory, his contract has been renewed, under the provision of Clause 12 thereof, for a further period of two years, *i.e.* to the 31st December 1907.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—

Tenders for the annual supply of cement were called for in March, and, as a result, the contract with the agents of the Green Island Cement Co., Ld., was renewed for a further twelve months upon its existing terms.

COAL.—

Municipal Notification No. 1708, dated the 25th February, invited tenders for one year's supply of coal, (*a*) for the Electricity Department, and (*b*) for the Municipal Offices, Police Stations, Hospitals, etc. For the former the tender of Messrs. The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ld., was authorised for acceptance, for 9,000 tons of Tongshan small coal, No. 5 seam, at Tls. 6 per ton, or in partial alternative No. 9 seam at Tls. 5.60 per ton; for the latter Messrs Hopkins, Dunn & Co. continued to supply suitable Japanese coal at Tls. 8 per ton up to the end of the year.

LUBRICATING OIL.—

A contract has been entered into with the Vacuum Oil Company for the supply of engine oil at 8½ mace per imperial gallon in such quantities as are required by the Electric Light Works for one year ending the 16th September 1906.

SEMAPHORE SERVICE.

The following statement of accounts of the service is forwarded by the French Council in accordance with the arrangement made in 1902.

ETAT DES DÉPENSES DU SÉMAPHORE PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1905.

Abonnement à l'Observatoire de Zicaweï @ Taëls 25	Taëls	300.00	
Un calculateur chinois @ $5		43.72	
		Taëls	343.72
Service téléphonique et électrique :			
Sémaphore	Taëls	40.00	
Observatoire et boule méridienne		178.75	
		Taëls	218.75
Personnel :			
Un employé en charge @ Taëls 140	Taëls	1,680.00	
Un gardien 10		120.00	
Un coolie de Jinricsha 6		72.00	
Un porteur du bulletin quotidien		45.33	
		Taëls	1,917.33
Dépenses diverses :			
Gratifications de fin d'année 1904	Taëls	10.09	
Chauffage		17.66	
Confection et réparations de pavillons		59.37	
Achat d'étamine, drisses, cordes		128.90	
Reparations au Mât et peinture Kiosque		123.00	
Fournitures bureau, imprimes, divers		411.10	
L'Observatoire pour Dynamo, baromètre, etc.		300.00	
Nouveaux Codes de Signaux		167.21	
		Taëls	1,227.33
		Taëls	3,707.13

Dont la moitié à rembourser par le "Municipal Council" soit : Taëls 1,853.56

Conseil d'Administration Municipale française
de Shanghaï

Le Secrétaire :

LAFERRIÈRE.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

SHANGHAI PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The *personnel* of the School Committee has undergone some change throughout the year, and consists at present of the following gentlemen :—

A. S. P. White Cooper, Esq. (*Chairman*).
J. C. Hanson, Esq.
Dr. R. S. Ivy.
J. West, Esq.
A. S. Wilson, Esq. (*Secretary*).

The resignation of Mr. Addis of the Chairmanship was finally accepted in May :—

London, 4th April 1905.

DEAR SIR,—I am not returning to Shanghai and I have to request, therefore, that the Council will accept my resignation of the Chairmanship of the Public School Committee.

I have to ask at the same time that you will be good enough to convey to the members of Council my sincère thanks for the constant consideration and support which I received at their hands while I occupied the post and my regret at being obliged to relinquish it. I consider it an honour and a privilege to have been associated, in however small a degree, with the progress of education in Shanghai and I shall follow its future development with sympathetic interest. It is my firm conviction that upon the wise direction of local educational methods depends in no small measure the future prosperity of Shanghai.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. S. ADDIS.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 19th May 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo, tendering your resignation of the Chairmanship of the Public School Committee, in accepting which the Council desires to express its sense of sincere appreciation of your services in the interests of local education.

The financial reorganisation which the Public School has undergone during the past few years, and the success which appears to have followed the introduction of the revised curriculum, testify, in the Council's opinion, to the high value and to the thoroughness of the Committee's work under your guidance, and it is with regret that the Council learns that your official connection with the School is permanently severed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Acting Secretary.

C. S. ADDIS, Esq.

An application received in the summer in regard to evening continuation classes was submitted to the Committee, and its opinion recorded that these classes should be conducted under the school organisation.

Shanghai, 15th July 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to address you, on behalf of my committee, on the subject of evening continuation classes in Shanghai.

In October 1904, as the outcome of an interesting discussion on the subject at a meeting of the Society of Engineers and Architects, a small committee was formed to endeavour to place on a financially sound basis and to enlarge their scope, the evening classes which had hitherto been carried on by the kindness and energy of one or two voluntary teachers.

The Committee consisted of the following :—

J. R. Harding, *Chairman.*

C. H. Godfrey, *Honorary Secretary.*

J. Kerfoot,

representing the Shanghai Society of Engineers and Architects,

W. D. Little, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce,

A. S. P. White-Cooper, Member of the Public School Committee, and

G. Lanning, Principal of the Shanghai Public School.

A comprehensive syllabus was drawn up by the last-named gentleman and the classes were commenced under his voluntary supervision, the necessary expenses being guaranted by nineteen of the leading firms in Shanghai and the class-rooms being lent by the Public School Committee.

I now have the honour to enclose for your inspection a copy of Mr. Lanning's report on the winter's work, and from this report you will doubtless gather that a considerable demand for evening classes exists and that from a financial point of view they were, during last winter, largely if not entirely self-supporting.

My committee have the honour to suggest that the management of the Evening Continuation Classes be now taken over officially by the Council ; they feel that in

having carried the classes successfully through the season, they have accomplished what they set out to do, *viz.* to demonstrate their necessity and feasibility, and they believe that the Council, with this demonstration before them, will agree that the time has now come for such classes to form part of the regular educational scheme of Shanghai.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. REGINALD HARDING,
Chairman of the Evening Classes Committee.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 4th August 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, on the subject of Evening Continuation Classes, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council fully approves of your suggestion that these classes be hereafter carried on as part of the work of the Shanghai Public School.

To this end the Council has forwarded a copy of your letter to the School Committee, with whose approval and sanction the necessary organisation will be undertaken.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

J. REGINALD HARDING, Esq.,
Shanghai.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.—

The Committee added to its number during the year by the election of Mr. F. C. Cooper, who undertook the duties of Honorary Secretary.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Chu Pao-fay, his place was filled by the nomination of Mr. Shên Tun-ho.

It has been decided to increase the accommodation of the building by the erection of a dining-hall calculated to seat one hundred students, and designed in such a manner as to be capable of extension hereafter if necessary. Towards the cost of the hall a contribution of Taels 500 has been made by the Chinese Committee who collected the subscriptions for the original building.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

I have the honour to present my report on the work of the school during the year 1905.

The year under review is the first complete year in the history of the school, and has therefore been largely a year of experiment.

In looking over it there are several points to which I would draw attention.

(1.) *Attendance.*—This has not been so large as was anticipated. There are many reasons for this, but the chief of them are:

(*a*) The change of fee from a monthly payment of $4.50 to a termly fee of $22.00.

(*b*) The unsatisfactory accommodation for tiffin. This militates seriously against a school situated on the boundaries of the Settlement.

(*c*) The somewhat high fee. I believe that the adoption of my recommendation of a lower fee will make a material difference to our roll.

(*d*) The remoteness of the school from the centre of the Settlement. This drawback is rapidly being offset, however, by the growth of a Chinese residential quarter all round the school. Still the numbers have increased from 75 to 127.

(2.) The next point which claims attention is the character of the work done. On my suggestion the Committee decided to ask some disinterested person to look over the work done for the yearly examination.

J. F. Seaman, Esq., kindly consented to act in this capacity. I sent to him all the papers worked at the examination, and when returning them he very kindly sent me a letter relating thereto, of which I enclose a copy, for your information.

It will be noticed that Mr. Seaman speaks in measured terms of the degree of success achieved. I would point out that this is no more than can be expected in the short time work has been in progress; and such a report is, under the circumstances, more satisfactory than a more flattering estimate would be.

(3.) The most satisfactory feature of the school work is the large number of students in the lower classes, nearly 50°/₀ of the students being in the first form; and of these the majority are under ten years of age. With these students good results may be expected.

(4.) I now turn to another aspect of the work. The Athletic Club is flourishing, and, during the year that is gone, has proved a valuable feature of the corporate life of the school. This, together with the singing and the military drill I regard as an important part of the

work. They all make for physical fitness, and singing adds an element of grace and culture that is lacking in this utilitarian age and race.

(5.) Another feature has been added to school life during the year, the Debating Society. This gives the senior students an opportunity of airing their immature views in circumstances nowise prejudicial to the public peace, and the Society is doing valuable work under the special care of the Chinese staff.

(6.) The public spirit of the school has been strengthened by the adoption of a school uniform, which whilst cheap is effective. The purchase of this uniform, like membership of the Athletic Club, is optional.

I cannot close this report without reference to the Chinese staff, who, one and all, have worked well and harmoniously for the good of the school, and in the best interests of their individual classes.

W. SHELDON RIDGE,
Headmaster.

Shanghai, 17th January 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, accompanying the examination papers of the pupils upon which you ask for a brief report as to the work done.

Upon a cursory inspection of the papers, which is all that I have been able to give them, I am of opinion that fairly satisfactory progress is apparent in the several branches of study pursued. Naturally the chief attention has been given to instruction in the English Language, and in the use of words acquired, whilst a good degree of correctness may be noted in the spelling, there is some excusable lack of appreciation of their meaning and correct incorporation in composition. This seems to be more especially apparent in the definition of grammatical terms, and in the exercises in geography. The handwriting shews a very satisfactory aptitude, and the dictation exercises and object lessons are reasonably well rendered, and the few specimens of drawings unusually good. In mathematics the markings shew perhaps the highest record of any of the branches, hardly any of the papers being without fault. In history the Fourth Form pupils show a remarkable knowledge of some of the subjects treated, and the same is measurably true of some of the papers in chemistry, hygiene, and physiology.

I have not been able to tabulate the records more exactly, but the impression they give me is that the boys generally show an aptitude in their tasks which is full of promise and compares favourably with the little similar work that has hitherto come under my notice. I bear in mind the very limited period during which most of the scholars have been under instruction. I trust, therefore, that my somewhat measured appreciation will not be misunderstood as implying any

disparagement of the results already attained by yourself and staff, which, indeed, I conceive to afford full ground for encouragement.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Very faithfully Yours,
J. F. SEAMAN.

W. SHELDON RIDGE, Esq.,
Headmaster, Public School for Chinese.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.—

The following letter and reply record the constitution of the Committee of Management of this institution during the year under review :—

Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home,
Shanghai, 14th February 1905.

SIR,—Under the terms of the deed of trust I have pleasure in informing you that the number of our subscribers for last year exceeded fifty and that the amount received plus interest on the endowment fund was more than Tls. 500. This being so, we, under Clause II of the deed, have to elect eight members to serve on the Committee and I have to ask the Council to appoint four additional members.

I append the names of those ladies and gentlemen who are willing to serve on the Committee if elected and I will be glad if you will let me know the names of those the Council decide to appoint.

It is hoped the management of this institution meets with the approval of the Council and that provision for the usual grant will be made in the Budget. The report and accounts will follow.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN STENHOUSE,
Honorary Treasurer.

Rev. G. BONDFIELD.	Mrs. BERNER.
Rev. A. J. WALKER.	Mrs. BONDFIELD.
Mr. F. S. A. BOURNE.	Mrs. DYER.
Mr. H. E. HOBSON.	Mrs. MCNEILL.
Mr. W. A. C. PLATT.	Mrs. OST.
Mr. STENHOUSE.	Mrs. POATE.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 16th February 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, having reference to the constitution of the Committee for the Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home during the coming year, and, in reply to this communication, I am to state that the Council is pleased to learn that the affairs of this institution continue to be in a satisfactory condition and will make the usual grant in the Budget for its support.

Of the names of ladies and gentlemen submitted by yourself as willing to serve on the Committee, the Council selects Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Mr. J. Stenhouse, the Rev. A. J. Walker and Mr. W. A. C. Platt as representing the Municipality.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

JOHN STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Honorary Treasurer,
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home.

HOSPITAL GRANTS.

Both of the grants to Chinese hospitals have been increased during the year, the reasons for which step are contained in the letters ensuing.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—

St. Luke's Hospital,
Shanghai, 6th January 1905.

DEAR SIR,—I am writing to ask the aid of the Municipal Council for St. Luke's Hospital.

Our report for the year ending 15th September 1904 shows that we treated 681 patients in the wards, and gave out 30,734 prescriptions to out-patients who came to our dispensary. We also vaccinate all who apply to us, including the people in the villages near Shanghai.

Since our last report we have opened, on the 26th of October, our new buildings so that we now have two hospital buildings, one out-patient building, and a new building for the Medical School. Not only have we put up new buildings, but our operating-rooms are model ones, up-to-date, and thoroughly equipped with the best instruments, sterilisers and apparatus from England, Germany and America. We have doubled the number of beds and quadrupled our efficiency. My colleague, Dr. Jefferys, is now at home, and he will bring out more material to fit us fully to meet all requirements.

The staff numbers—

Drs. Boone — Drs. Jefferys
Reid — Jackson
Hanwell — Ivy, *Dental Surgeon*
Kyong, *House Physician*
Dai, *House Surgeon*
Mr. Wo, *Superintendent of Nurses.*

We have increased our number of nurses, dressers and attendants. Our Medical School turns out good men for our own and other work. Four of our graduates have gone to South Africa as doctors for the Chinese labourers, getting for their services £300 a year and their board and lodging.

Our increased efficiency entails a great additional expense, and our bills for food, coal, gas, electric lighting, wages, and the upkeep of our institution are doubled.

We have expended more than Tls. 30,000 for our new buildings and equipment, and we are not able to meet all the demands upon our income.

We treat large numbers of the Indian and native police force and employees of the many other departments of the Municipal Council. The police bring us the accident cases, and we treat increasingly large numbers of the poor.

May I ask you to lay these considerations before the Council and to ask them to grant us an addition of Tls. 1,000 a year to our present grant?

All the money is spent for the relief of the resident population of Shanghai. We believe that we lessen the amount of disease and suffering, and that we increase the working efficiency of the labouring classes.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
H. W. BOONE.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 12th January 1905.

SIR,—Your letter of the 6th instant, in which you submit facts and figures as the basis of an application for an increase in the Municipal grant to the St. Luke's Hospital, has been duly referred to the Council, and, noting the recent extension of the Hospital's work and the large amount of relief thereby afforded, the Council has pleasure in sanctioning the inclusion of a grant of Tls. 2,000 in support of this Institution for the year 1905.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

H. W. BOONE, Esq., M.D.

SHANTUNG ROAD HOSPITAL.—

Chinese Hospital, Shantung Road,
Shanghai, 21st December 1905.

SIR,—My Committee have instructed me to approach the Council with a request that the Council's annual donation to the Chinese Hospital should be increased.

The Committee feel some diffidence in putting this proposal forward, fully recognising, as they do, the valuable support that the Council has hitherto given to the Hospital in making them a grant of Tls. 1,000 a year, but venture to suggest that in view of the large annual increase in the number of cases of Municipal employees which are attended to in the Hospital, such annual donation has become inadequate.

In support of this view I have to put before you the following points for consideration :—

1.—During the years 1904 and 1905 178,744 out-patients and 2,617 in-patients were treated.

2.—A large proportion of these cases were the result of street accidents, assaults, and poisoning, as is shown by the accompanying report of the Hospital for 1904.

3.—The native and foreign Police make frequent use of the Hospital by bringing cases for examination and report and obtaining from the medical officers in charge certificates for production at the Mixed Court. Prisoners from the cells are also brought for examination, and if necessary are kept in the Hospital for medical attention. Convicts from the jail, if too ill for the jail infirmary and if needing operation, are also treated in the wards. During the past two years fifty prisoners or convicts were warded and fed at the cost to the Hospital of about $110.

4.—Native Police from the Central, Louza, Sinza and Bubbling Well Road Stations, and some from the Hongkew Stations, constantly attend for treatment and are granted certificates stating their fitness or unfitness for duty. Some 400 to 500 out-patient policemen are treated a year ; in all about 2,000 visits. During the years 1904 and 1905, 616 native police were warded and spent 6,083 days in the Hospital. The whole of the above treatment and the medicines which they were given were supplied gratis.

5.—The Hospital has recently erected and fitted up a new operating-room, constituted on the most up-to-date principles, at a cost of Tls. 830, and as a result of application to wealthy Chinese in the Settlement a sum of Tls. 2,000 has been collected and another Tls. 8,300 promised by the Chinese New Year for the erection of a new female ward on the site of the existing one, the accommodation of which has become inadequate.

6.—The Hospital has already paid Tls. 396.88 to the Council in rates and taxes for this year and about Tls. 45 for prisoners' keep.

In view of the above facts and the fact that the donation to the St. Luke's Hospital has been recently increased, the Committee venture to express a hope that the Council may favourably consider the request made herein.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. TEESDALE,

Honorary Secretary.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 28th December 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, wherein is submitted your Committee's request for an increased annual grant to the Chinese Hospital.

Fully recognising the extremely useful work performed by this institution and its claim on public support, the Council at yesterday's meeting recorded a resolution increasing the annual grant to Tls. 2,000, and an appropriation to this amount will accordingly be made in the forthcoming Budget.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

J. H. TEESDALE, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary, Chinese Hospital.

CENSUS FOR 1905.

A Census of the Foreign and Native population residing within the limits of the Settlement, also of Foreigners living on the outside roads, at Pootung and in the Hulks was taken on the 14th October last, giving the following results :—

Foreign Population.

	1905.	1900.	Increase.	
Adults, Males	5,728	3,181	2,547	or 80 °/₀
„ Females	3,270	1,776	1,494	„ 84 „
Children	2,499	1,817	682	„ 37½ „
	11,497	6,774	4,723	

showing an increase of 4,723 or nearly 70 °/₀ during the past five years, against the corresponding period 1895 to 1900 of 2,090 or 45 °/₀. Both the male and female adults show an increase of over 80 °/₀, against 53 °/₀ for males and 45 °/₀ for females, and of children 37½ °/₀, against 31 °/₀ in 1,900.

From the annexed table, giving the nationalities of the different residents, it will be noticed that the principal increase includes :— Japanese 1,421 British 1,022, American 429, Portuguese 351 and Germans 260. The comparatively largest increase is in Japanese and Russian; the former was returned as 2,157 and the latter 354, whilst from the previous census returns the figures stood 736 and 47 respectively.

Native Population.

	1905.	1900.	Increase.
Adults, Males	212,517	173,424	39,093 or 22½ °/₀
„ Females	118,432	87,894	30,538 „ 34¾ „
Children	121,767	83,958	37,809 „ 45 „
	452,716	345,276	107,440

showing an increase of 107,440 or 31°/₀, against 104,281 or 43°/₀ for the preceding census. Omitting those living in villages and huts (which are not numbered or assessed) and boats, the native population has for the period under review increased proportionately in the same ratio as during the years 1895-1900, excepting children, who comparatively show an increase over the adults.

The principal increase in the population has been in the Northern and Western Districts : these localities are developing very rapidly. The increase in the Northern District was 43,818 and the Western 29,108.

Foreign Houses.

	1905.	1900.	Increase.
Central District	537	511	26
Northern „	959	626	333
Eastern „	467	180	287
Western „	509	258	251
	2,472	1,575	897
Occupied by Foreigners ...	2,034	1,325	709
„ „ Natives ...	285	182	103
Unoccupied	153	68	85
	2,472	1,575	897

being an average of 5⅔ persons in each foreign house occupied in the Settlement, against 5 in 1900.

Native Houses.

	1905.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central District	12,572	13,834	...	1,262
Northern „	14,346	12,987	1,359	...
Eastern „	9,972	9,806	166	...
Western „	8,438	6,027	2,411	...
	45,328	42,654	3,936	1,262
Occupied by Natives ...	43,352	38,765	4,587	...
„ „ Foreigners ...	964	735	229	...
Unoccupied	1,012	3,154	...	2,142
	45,328	42,654	4,816	2,142

giving an average of 8¾ persons in each house occupied, against 8 in 1900.

CENSUS OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION OF SHANGHAI ON THE 14th OCTOBER 1905.

(Exclusive of the French Settlement.)

Nationality.	Central District.					Northern District.					Eastern District.					Western District.				
	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
British ...	390	144	50	52	636	648	454	202	189	1493	230	197	88	96	611	297	214	62	66	639
Japanese ...	89	31	5	5	130	848	542	107	92	1589	120	98	22	21	261	44	17	...	1	62
Portuguese ...	2	1	...	1	4	341	309	198	199	1047	76	70	49	59	254	1	1	...	...	2
American ...	72	78	6	5	161	256	121	50	67	494	33	33	17	7	90	65	51	8	13	137
German ...	115	15	1	7	138	174	88	40	45	347	34	27	6	7	74	91	36	14	18	159
French ...	35	22	4	2	63	106	63	16	21	206	36	22	6	6	70	18	18	3	10	49
Russian ...	17	4	1	3	25	46	37	21	22	126	80	32	14	13	139	14	8	3	3	28
Austro-Hungarian.	15	2	...	1	18	34	31	9	7	81	11	12	2	1	26	10	9	2	...	21
Italian ...	28	6	3	6	43	22	13	6	5	46	11	7	1	...	19	10	13	1	4	28
Spanish ...	2	3	...	...	5	40	28	11	10	89	15	10	5	1	31	3	5	1	2	11
Danish ...	18	5	...	...	23	34	5	2	5	46	8	7	3	...	18	10	6	3	...	19
Norwegian ...	9	1	...	...	10	35	7	...	3	45	5	1	...	...	6	14	4	2	...	20
Swedish ...	6	2	1	1	10	15	12	7	8	42	8	3	4	3	18	3	1	...	...	4
Swiss	11	1	...	...	12	16	6	2	2	26	5	4	2	3	14	13	5	2	5	25
Dutch ...	12	1	1	...	14	4	3	...	3	10	7	3	...	5	15	10	3	...	2	15
Belgian ...	11	1	2	1	15	8	4	2	...	14	5	5	3	1	14	3	2	...	...	5
Greek	15	...	...	...	15	3	...	2	...	5	10	1	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	1
Turkish ...	5	1	...	...	6	6	4	...	...	10	5	4	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
Roumanian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	8	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	2	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuelan ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian ...	111	3	...	1	115	109	11	12	4	136	154	10	5	5	174	43	2	2	2	49
Malay, etc. ...	1	...	...	...	1	75	40	23	11	149	9	...	...	...	9	4	2	2	4	12
Corean ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Sundry ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...
Totals ...	964	321	74	85	1444	2825	1784	714	695	6018	877	552	231	231	1891	654	397	105	130	1286

Nationality.	Outside Roads (not including Roads under the control of the French Council.					Pootung.					Opium Hulks, etc.					Total.					Against Totals for				
	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	1900	1895	1890	1885	1880
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.						
British ...	73	66	39	36	214	52	25	18	11	106	12	2	...	...	14	1702	1102	459	450	3713	2691	1936	1574	1453	1057
Japanese ...	19	16	6	1	42	33	20	20	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	1153	724	160	120	2157	736	250	386	595	168
Portuguese ...	8	8	4	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	429	389	251	262	1331	978	731	564	457	285
American ...	31	31	21	14	97	4	3	5	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	461	317	107	106	991	562	328	323	274	230
German ...	14	13	7	7	41	13	5	1	3	22	4	...	...	...	4	445	184	69	87	785	525	314	244	216	159
French ...	2	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	126	30	40	393	176	138	114	66	41
Russian ...	6	5	6	17	34	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	164	86	45	59	354	47	28	7	5	3
Austro-Hungarian.	3	3	2	...	8	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	75	59	15	9	158	83	39	38	44	31
Italian ...	5	3	...	3	11	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	77	42	11	18	148	60	83	22	31	9
Spanish ...	4	5	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	51	17	14	146	111	154	229	232	76
Danish ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	4	12	3	...	...	...	3	77	26	9	9	121	76	86	69	51	32
Norwegian ...	5	3	1	...	9	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	71	16	3	3	93	45	35	23	9	10
Swedish ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	38	18	12	12	80	63	46	28	27	12
Swiss	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	16	6	10	80	37	16	22	17	13
Dutch ...	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	11	1	10	58	40	15	26	21	5
Belgian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	12	7	2	48	22	21	6	7	1
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	2	...	32	6	7	5	9	4
Turkish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	...	1	26	41	32	18	4	...
Roumanian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	8	3	...	2	4	...
Venezuelan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	7	...	...	...	...	...
Indian ...	4	...	...	...	4	84	1	...	...	85	5	...	...	...	5	510	27	19	12	568	296	119	89	58	4
Malay, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	42	25	15	171	157	32	28	89	56
Corean ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	8	8	1	...	1	...
Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	6	2	4	1	1	...
Sundry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	9	9	3	2	1
																						*260			
Totals ...	180	155	87	83	505	198	59	45	19	321	30	2	...	...	32	5728	3270	1256	1243	11497	6774	4684	3821	3673	2197

Eurasians included under various nationalities as returned numbering 87 92 75 69 323 519 260 142

Children implies under 15 years of age.

* Eurasians returned separately in 1895.

Against Totals for 1900	554	350	116	116	1436	1523	995	569	640	3727	351	214	112	106	783	317	175	57	62	611	29	27	10	14	80	81	15	6	9	111	26	...	...	...	26	3181	1776	870	947	6774
						Hongkew Settlement.										Western District and Outside Roads.																										
								M.	F.		M.	F.						M.	F.		M.	F.																			
„ 1895	687	310	120	144	1271			1135	770		482	516			2903			183	142		51	65			441	30	5	5	5	45	23	...	1	...	24	2086	1227	659	730	4684
„ 1890	744	314	154	175	1387			863	547		278	285			1973			153	108		42	86			389	20	9	5	4	38	31	1	...	2	34	1811	979	479	522	3821
„ 1885	751	324	153	142	1352			867	580		235	252			1934			122	96		56	56			330	11	7	6	4	28	24	4	4		29	1775	1011	433	454	2673
„ 1880	591	197	184		972			472	267		263				1002			51	34		73				164	19	4	4		27	32	...	...		32	1171	502	524		2197

	1905.	1900.	1895.	1890.	1885.
Shipping in Harbour	668	498	759	959	495
Navy do.	1,842	755	547	160	398
	2,510	1,253	1,306	1,119	893

RANK, PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION OF THE FOREIGN MALE POPULATION.

RANK, ETC.	DISTRICT. Central.	Western.	Northern.	Eastern.	Outside Roads.	Pootung.	Opium Hulks, etc.	Totals.
Accountants	10	14	11	6	...	1	...	42
Actors and Showmen	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aerated Water Manufacturers	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Analysts	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Apprentices	...	...	9	5	1	1	...	16
Architects	5	8	9	3	1	...	...	26
Artists	1	...	13	3	...	...	...	17
Assayers	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Auctioneers	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5
Bakers	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	8
Bankers' Staff	34	12	49	6	...	...	...	101
Barristers-at-law and Solicitors	5	10	6	1	2	...	...	24
Bar Tenders	4	2	6	1	1	...	...	14
Bill Collectors	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Blacksmiths	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	6
Boarding House Keepers	...	...	10	12	...	...	...	22
Bookbinders	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Booksellers and Stationers	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	10
Brewers	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Brokers	17	28	22	1	2	...	...	70
Butchers	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	9
Carders and Spinners	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	8
Carpenters	...	...	12	3	...	2	...	17
Chemists	14	3	12	3	...	...	...	32
Civil Engineers	10	6	6	5	4	...	...	31
Clergymen and Ministers	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	10
Clerks	62	46	329	113	21	8	2	581
Commission Agents	3	9	34	41	1	...	...	88
Consular Officials	13	12	25	3	1	...	...	54
Cooks and Confectioners	4	4	6	1	...	...	...	15
Curio Dealers	3	...	20	2	...	...	...	25
Dairy Keepers	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Dentists	7	1	3	...	1	...	...	12
Divers	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	4
Drapers	4	1	4	...	1	...	...	10
Draughtsmen	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	9
Dock Masters	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
Dyers and Cleaners	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
Electricians	6	1	17	...	...	...	...	24
Electro Platers	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Engineers and Boilermakers	15	17	76	65	3	24	...	200
Farriers	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Filature Mill and Factory Staff	...	14	15	60	2	36	...	127
Financiers	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Firemen and Stokers	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	4
Fortune Tellers	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Gas Fitters	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	5
Geologists	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Godown Keepers	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	5
Hairdressers and Barbers	17	...	44	9	...	...	...	70
Horse Trainers	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hospital Patients	...	2	94	22	...	...	...	118
Inn and Hotel Keepers	9	4	7	1	2	1	...	24
Insurance Agents' Staff	12	11	6	2	1	...	...	32
Interpreters	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Jailers and Warders	3	...	...	48	...	...	...	51
Jewellers and Silversmiths	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	9
Journalists	15	3	18	2	4	...	...	42
Labourers	7	...	2	2	...	...	...	11
Land and Estate Agents	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
Laundrymen	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	24
Livery Stable Keepers	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	6
Marine Officers	13	10	74	44	6	2	4	153
Marine Superintendents	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4
Carried forward	310	244	1,026	496	55	81	6	2,224

RANK, ETC.	DISTRICT. Central.	Western.	Northern.	Eastern.	Outside Roads.	Pootung.	Opium Hulks, etc.	Totals.
Brought forward	310	244	1,026	496	55	81	6	2,224
Marine Surveyors	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Masseurs	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
Medical Practitioners	12	4	22	7	1	...	...	46
Mercantile Assistants	134	99	317	51	28	...	...	629
Merchants	173	123	187	29	21	...	...	533
Millers	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5
Millwrights	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mining Engineers	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4
Missionaries	10	3	47	5	9	...	...	74
Musicians	...	...	62	...	4	...	...	66
Naval and Military Officers	4	4	10	...	1	...	...	19
Nurses	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	10
Overseers and Inspectors	3	8	28	11	...	...	...	50
Painters	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Pensioners	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4
Photographers	3	...	11	1	...	...	...	15
Piano Manufacturers	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
Piano Tuners	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Pilots	5	2	25	15	3	...	...	50
Plumbers	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	4
Police, Foreign	44	10	35	10	...	...	13	112
„ Indian	80	19	44	29	...	...	...	172
Postal Officials	15	1	29	...	...	...	...	45
Priests	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	8
Printers and Compositors	5	...	49	5	1	...	...	60
Professors of Music	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3
Public Companies' Agents and Secretaries	7	10	9	2	1	...	...	29
Public Offices (including Customs)	16	25	107	9	10	13	7	187
Restaurant Keepers	...	1	16	6	...	...	...	23
Saddlers	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Sailors	13	1	119	8	...	...	3	144
Secretaries of Clubs, etc.	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	8
Servants	3	7	70	14	5	...	...	99
Ship Agents	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	9
Shipwrights	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Shoemakers	...	...	36	3	...	...	...	39
Silk Inspectors	9	5	8	1	3	...	...	26
Skin Inspectors	...	2	1	...	...	5	...	8
Soldiers	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Specialists	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Stewards	5	1	5	...	1	...	...	12
Storekeepers and Assistants	29	14	215	23	4	1	...	286
Straw Braid Inspectors	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Students	3	...	57	9	1	...	...	70
Surveyors	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Sailors	1	1	16	4	...	...	...	22
Tattooers	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tax Collectors	...	4	8	1	1	...	...	14
Teachers	3	5	34	4	7	...	...	53
Tea Inspectors	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	9
Telegraphists	4	5	20	1	1	...	...	31
Translators	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Travellers	8	6	40	1	...	...	...	55
Undefined	12	28	60	35	9	...	...	144
Undertakers	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Underwriters	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unemployed	3	2	33	10	1	...	...	49
Veterinarians	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Watchmakers	2	...	7	1	...	...	...	10
Watchmen	26	10	22	60	4	84	...	206
Wharfingers	1	...	1	7	...	14	...	23
Total	964	654	2,825	877	180	198	30	5,728

CENSUS OF THE NATIVE POPULATION OF SHANGHAI ON THE 14th OCTOBER, 1905.

(Exclusive of the French Settlement.)

Period.	Central District.				Northern District.				Eastern District.				Western District.				In Foreign Hongs, Houses, Mills, etc.				In Villages and Huts within the Limits (not numbered or assessed).				In Shipping and Boats.				Totals.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1905	66,157	27,625	26,507	120,289	53,064	37,240	40,095	130,399	30,873	20,710	22,026	73,609	27,886	18,928	19,283	66,100	8,574	2,166	1,718	12,458	16,077	10,718	10,708	37,503	9,883	1,045	1,430	12,358	212,517	118,432	121,767	452,716
1900	62,648	26,739	25,763	115,150	38,390	23,164	25,027	86,581	27,177	16,669	17,139	60,985	16,197	10,634	10,161	36,992	7,595	1,927	862	10,384	11,926	7,950	3,977	23,853	9,491	811	1,029	11,331	173,424	87,894	83,958	345,276
					Hongkew Settlement.																											
					Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.																								
1895	62,813	27,063	26,328	116,204	48,347	25,664	29,091	103,102	...	...	...	...	5,138	1,233	620	6,991	4,210	2,806	1,413	8,429	4,607	669	993	6,269	125,115	57,435	58,445	240,995				
1890	52,368	24,108	22,243	98,719	20,680	10,388	13,367	44,435	...	...	...	...	5,571	916	626	7,113	5,761	3,290	2,469	11,520	4,583	614	1,145	6,342	88,963	39,316	39,850	168,129				
1885	44,755	20,519	13,461	78,735	15,631	7,335	7,605	30,571	...	...	...	...	4,827	748	289	5,864	2,513	1,077	718	4,308	4,430	610	1,147	6,187	72,156	30,289	23,220	125,665				
1880	40,073	15,663	12,916	68,652	13,349	5,541	6,433	25,323	...	...	...	...	4,708	332	178	5,218	1,344	785	412	2,541	3,956	615	1,507	6,078	63,430	22,936	21,446	107,812				

CENSUS OF THE NATIVE POPULATION OF SHANGHAI ON THE 14th OCTOBER, 1905,

(Exclusive of the French Settlement.)

Provinces where Born.	Central District.				Northern District.				Eastern District.				Western District.				Total.				Against Totals for				
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	1900.	1895.	1890.	1885.	1880.
Kiang-su	29,548	15,678	13,559	58,785	18,723	12,058	12,340	43,121	12,005	8,038	8,908	28,951	16,568	10,746	10,830	38,144	76,844	46,520	45,637	169,001	141,855	101,176	60,789	39,604	...
Che-kiang	25,005	8,539	8,822	42,366	17,581	11,607	11,997	41,185	13,913	9,386	9,473	32,772	7,476	5,051	5,183	17,710	63,975	34,583	35,475	134,033	109,419	77,533	52,891	41,304	...
Kuang-tung	5,393	1,481	1,915	8,789	12,470	10,132	12,255	34,857	2,816	1,811	2,242	6,869	1,471	1,211	1,362	4,044	22,150	14,635	17,774	54,559	33,561	31,200	22,295	21,013	...
An-hui	1,770	433	562	2,765	899	677	674	2,250	387	281	239	907	573	444	483	1,500	3,629	1,835	1,958	7,422	4,320	2,590	2,201	2,683	...
Hu-pei	1,001	378	367	1,746	397	299	300	996	570	354	301	1,225	328	240	209	777	2,296	1,271	1,177	4,744	2,021	1,121	628	646	...
Chih-li	1,492	447	529	2,468	274	259	286	819	188	131	130	449	329	309	300	938	2,283	1,146	1,245	4,674	2,469	2,237	1,905	1,911	...
Fu-kien	363	131	146	640	412	318	363	1,093	273	207	207	687	348	291	299	938	1,396	947	1,015	3,358	2,184	963	568	708	...
Shan-tung	500	133	145	778	356	246	263	865	259	165	167	591	250	177	202	629	1,365	721	777	2,863	1,379	720	520	374	...
Kiang-si	458	175	180	813	479	310	319	1,108	114	72	80	266	185	155	132	472	1,236	712	711	2,659	905	839	500	462	...
Hu-nan	115	30	51	196	186	186	159	531	104	71	73	248	120	88	83	291	525	375	366	1,266	378	212	142	15	...
Sze-chuen	212	48	74	334	218	183	203	604	55	46	45	146	58	48	45	151	543	325	367	1,235	301	229	149	62	..
Shan-si	128	32	33	193	139	130	126	395	39	30	35	104	28	34	31	93	334	226	225	785	373	200	267	483	...
Ho-nan	70	52	46	168	139	122	109	370	31	32	35	98	61	43	33	137	301	249	223	773	224	198	210	30	...
Kuei-chow	31	15	19	65	199	189	169	557	26	17	31	74	8	8	11	27	264	229	230	723	51	26	14	4	...
Shen-si	9	8	13	30	196	165	178	539	34	23	13	70	20	16	13	49	259	212	217	688	51	18	17	3	...
Kuang-si	36	23	24	83	120	116	132	368	36	29	26	91	33	20	24	77	225	188	206	619	172	21	22	1	...
Yun-nan	8	10	7	25	163	148	139	450	13	6	4	23	31	38	35	104	215	202	185	602	25	12	36	3	...
Kan-su	18	12	15	45	113	95	83	291	10	11	17	38	2	9	8	19	143	127	123	393	20	11	...	...	...
	66,157	27,625	26,507	120,289	53,064	37,240	40,095	130,399	30,873	20,710	22,026	73,609	27,889	18,928	19,283	66,100	177,983	104,503	107,911	390,397	299,708	219,306	143,154	109,306	93,975
In Foreign Hongs, Houses, Mills, etc.	3,134	383	174	3,691	1,318	496	544	2,358	1,568	438	386	2,492	2,454	849	614	3,917	8,574	2,166	1,718	12,458	10,384	6,991	7,113	5,864	5,218
In Village and Huts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,893	3,537	2,358	11,788	10,184	7,181	8,350	25,715	16,077	10,718	10,708	37,503	23,853	8,429	11,520	4,308	2,541
In Shipping and Boats	3,914	385	543	4,842	1,986	203	282	2,471	2,960	315	433	3,708	1,023	142	172	1,337	9,883	1,045	1,430	12,358	11,331	6,269	6,342	6,187	6,078
Totals ...	73,205	28,393	27,224	128,822	56,368	37,939	40,921	135,228	41,394	25,000	25,203	91,597	41,550	27,100	28,419	97,069	212,517	118,432	121,767	452,716	345,276	240,995	168,129	125,665	107,812
Against Totals for 1900	70,935	27,513	26,531	124,979	42,645	24,630	25,831	93,106	33,406	19,804	18,686	71,896	26,438	15,947	12,910	55,295	173,424	87,894	83,958	345,276					
					Hongkew Settlement.																				
					Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.																	
„ „ 1895	70,679	28,182	27,583	126,444	54,436	29,253	30,862	114,551					...	...	...	...	125,115	57,435	58,445	240,995					
„ „ 1890	61,176	25,140	23,743	110,059	27,787	14,176	16,107	58,070					...	...	...	...	88,963	39,316	39,850	168,129					
„ „ 1885	52,297	21,265	14,737	88,299	19,859	9,024	8,483	37,366					...	...	...	...	72,156	30,289	23,220	125,665					
„ „ 1880	47,473	16,513	14,082	78,068	15,957	6,423	7,364	29,744					...	...	...	...	63,430	22,936	21,446	107,812					

MUNICIPAL STAFF.

SECRETARIAT.—

The Secretary, Mr. J. O. P. Bland, was on leave from the 22nd April to the 30th November, between which dates the duties of the post were performed by Mr. W. E. Leveson. Mr. J. J. Coffey resigned in June after sixteen years' service and the vacancy in the office has been filled by the appointment of Mr. E. S. B. Rowe.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.—

During the absence on leave of Mr. C. Mayne, from the 12th June to the 3rd December, the duties of Engineer and Surveyor were performed by Mr. C. H. Godfrey. Under medical certificate Mr. E. C. Jansen's leave was extended for six months from the 19th April, but, his health not improving, he resigned in September. By the death of Mr. J. Beckhoff, Inspector of Works, the Council has lost the services of one of the oldest and most trustworthy Municipal employés. Mr. J. E. Needham, Engineering Assistant, arrived from home in January, Messrs. B. Newman, Building Surveyor, and H. L. Goldsworthy, Surveying Assistant, in October, the last-named being specially charged with the work of surveying the districts beyond Settlement limits. The resignation of Mr. E. J. Muller, Engineering Assistant and Mr. J. L. Snowdon Superintendent of Cleansing and Scavenging have been accepted. Mr. J. Dobbie, Overseer, was relieved from duty in June. Mr. J. Low, Overseer of the Pingchiao Quarry, returned to Europe at the expiry of his agreement in January, and Assistant Overseer Loder was appointed in his place. Mr. A. Coutts, who arrived from England as Assistant Overseer in April, absconded in December, the post being now filled by Mr. P. Nanstad.

The gradual transfer of the work of collection of house refuse to the Health Department during the year has involved the dissolution of the Cleansing and Scavenging Branch, and the Overseers formerly attached thereto are now placed under the Divisional Superintendents.

POLICE.—

Mr. Fenton, Cadet, arrived in January and has taken over charge of the Mixed Court section of Police work, with responsibility, under the Captain-Superintendent, for the register and other foreign books of record. The Council is extending and developing the organisation of the Force under specially trained officers, and, to this end, has appointed, two additional cadets, Messrs. R. M. J. Martin and M. O. Springfield, who arrived on the 20th December.

The pay schedule for the foreign section of the Force has undergone considerable changes during the year and the official "Terms of Service" as revised are here included for general information:—

TERMS OF SERVICE IN THE POLICE FORCE

Pay.—The scale of pay is as follows :—

Probationary	Constable		Tls. 70	per month.
3rd Class	"		" 70	"
2nd "	"		" 75	"
1st "	"		" 80	"
Probationary	Sergeant		" 95	"
3rd Class	"		" 95	"
2nd "	"		" 100	"
1st "	"		" 105	"
3rd Class	Inspector		" 145	"
2nd "	"		" 155	"
1st "	"		" 175	"
" "	"	(after five years)	" 195	"
Chief	"		" 240	"

Promotion.—The term of service in each grade is as follows:—

Probationary	Constable	Three months (included in following)
3rd Class	"	One year and six months.
2nd "	"	One year and six months.
Probationary	Sergeant	Three months (included in following)
3rd Class	"	Two years.
2nd "	"	Three years.
3rd "	Inspector	Three years.
2nd "	"	Four years and six months.

Promotion to a higher grade may be given for special service irrespective of time. Promotion to the rank of Sergeant and of Inspector is by merit as vacancies arise. The probationary periods may be extended if not considered satisfactory by the Captain-Superintendent. Time on long leave counts half for class promotion.

Agreement.—Every man at the termination of his probationary service is required to sign a three years renewable agreement, the period to include the probation.

Leave.—At the end of five years service nine months leave is granted with pay, except in the case of the Chief Inspector, at the rate of Tls. 100 per month and return passage. One day per month, subject to satisfactory behaviour, and other reasonable leave is granted according to the exigencies of the Service.

Superannuation.—A deduction of 5°/₀ is made from the monthly pay of every man, to which a further 10°/₀ is added by the Council, the whole accumulating under certain rules at 6°/₀ compound interest until retirement, either on attaining the age of 50 or after 20 years service.

Detective Branch.—The Detective service is recruited from the Force and extra pay in lieu of uniform is granted as follows :—

Constable	Tls.	20	per month.
Sergeant	"	25	"
3rd Class Inspector	"	40	"
2nd " "	"	45	"
1st " "	"	50	"

Study of Chinese.—The study of the Chinese spoken language, local dialect, is compulsory for the first three years of service, and a bonus of Tls. 12 per month is granted to all members of the Force who pass an examination in the first standard, and a further bonus of Tls. 12 per month is granted to those who pass the higher standard. Free tuition is provided.

Marriage.—Constables are not permitted to marry. The accommodation for married Sergeants being limited, permission to marry must be applied for and will be granted whenever there are quarters available.

Medical Attendance.—The services of the Municipal Surgeons are at the disposal of the Force and medicines are provided. Hospital expenses are paid except in the case of venereal disease or alcoholism. An allowance of Tls. 30 per annum is made towards medical attendance on the families of married Sergeants and Inspectors.

Miscellaneous.—Each Constable performs 8 hours duty per day, he has also to attend all Fires and be present at Court when required. Quarters, messing utensils, bed, bedding, uniform, fuel and light are provided. The average

messing for a Constable is about Tls. 17 per month, for a Sergeant Tls. 22 per month, but the amount is liable to vary. Messing does not include milk, butter, servants' wages or personal washing. The value of a tael is at present about 2*s*. 10*d*. When not on duty men are allowed to wear plain clothes unless directed to the contrary. The climate is good except that it is very hot for two months in the year. For recreation there is a good library and a billiard table at three of the large stations. There is also a Cricket Club, a Shooting Club and a Houseboat in which men can go away for a few days at a time shooting. Promotion is certain for steady and efficient men.

Recruits engaged in England are granted an outfit bonus of £5 and half-pay from date of departure. They join as 3rd Class Constables, their period of service being calculated from the day of arrival.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—

The staff on the General Office and Laboratory has been augmented by the appointment of Mr. F. G. C. Walker, Pharmaceutical Chemist; Constables T. E. Cholerton and A. Watson and Mr. H. V. Starling have been appointed to fill vacancies in the Sanitary Branch; Mr. Broad has been appointed Custodian of the Municipal Hospital; Sanitary Inspector Johnston resigned on the 14th March; and the nursing staff has been augmented by the appointment of Nurses Murphy, Monypenny, Hutton, Horrocks, Fletcher, Anderson, Hamlin, Petty and Wilkerson. The resignation of Miss Campbell, the matron of the Victoria Nursing Home, was accepted with effect from the 30th September, and Nurse Lea has been appointed matron on probation.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.—

Messrs. O. L. Ilbert and W. E. Nops were selected as Assistant Engineers and took up their appointments in January.

VOLUNTEERS.—

The Sergeant-Major absconded during October, leaving his accounts in disorder, and his name has been removed from the Staff List, Sergeant Studd being promoted to fill the vacancy.

The following return shews the personnel of the Municipal Foreign Staff on the 31st December 1905 with the date of expiry of agreements, where existing: —

SECRETARIAT.

J. O. P. Bland,	Secretary	31	1	08
W. E. Leveson,	Assistant do.	30	9	06
J. A. Pond,	Accountant	30	12	08
A. E. Jones,	Sub-Accountant	30	12	08
J. C. Bosustow,	Assistant	19	8	07
I. H. Roberts,	do.	10	10	07
E. S. B. Rowe,	do.	31	12	08
Miss E. Skinner,	Typewriter and Stenographer	30	4	07
A. Johnsford,	Overseer of Taxes	30	12	08
E. L. Allen,	Assistant do.	14	3	08
F. A. Sampson,	Assistant	30	6	08
J. C. Porter,	do.	31	8	08
D. McAlister,	Inspector of Vehicles	31	12	08
A. K. Henning,	Inspector of Taxes	31	12	08
M. J. Champion,	Tax Collector	31	12	08
G. Crank,	do.	31	12	08
A. Dahl,	do.	31	12	08
J. Gould,	do.	31	12	08
J. A. Hersted,	do.	30	6	06
J. A. Johansson,	do.	31	12	08
I. Konsberg,	do.	31	5	07
G. E. Marshall,	do.	31	12	08
E. Mellows,	do.	21	10	06
H. C. W. Schroder,	do.	31	12	08
E. Zillig,	do.	30	6	07

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

C. Mayne, M.Inst.C.E.	Engineer and Surveyor	30	6	07
C. H. Godfrey, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.	Assistant do.	30	4	08
C. Harpur,	Engineering Assistant	3	9	08
J. E. Needham,	do.	3	1	08
P. Tilley,	do.	2	11	08
R. C. Turner,	Architectural Assistant	13	4	07
H. Ross,	do.	23	11	07
J. C. Beckhoff,	Surveying Assistant	4	10	07
M. Getz,	do.	5	5	07
H. L. Goldsworthy,	do.	23	10	08
R. W. Gunson,	do.	10	11	06
W. E. Sauer,	do.	30	4	07

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*cont.*

A. Diercking,	Clerical Assistant	30	11	08
T. Thurnheer,	do.	31	10	06
C. P. Grant,	do.			
G. H. Rendall,	do.	31	12	08
Miss G. McInnes,	Typewriter and Stenographer	31	1	08
B. L. Newman,	Building Surveyor	23	10	08
W. H. Pearce,	do. Inspector	15	3	07
A. T. J. Pike,	do. do.	15	3	07
W. A. B. Leach,	Clerk of Works	28	10	08
D. Macgregor,	Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces	28	2	07
W. Stuart,	Divisional Superintendent	31	12	08
F. J. Raven,	do.	18	5	07
W. Burn,	Overseer	31	3	06
J. Eitter,	do.	31	12	08
F. P. Jovino,	do.	31	12	08
W. H. Mudditt,	do.	30	6	06
W. J. Roberts,	do.	31	12	08
H. Schultz,	do.	31	12	08
D. Stratton,	do.	26	10	07
F. Loder,	Overseer, Pingchiao Quarry	1	6	06
P. Nanstad,	Assistant do.	31	12	08
J. Law,	Overseer, Concreteware Manufactory	31	12	08

POLICE.

Captain A. M. Boisragon,	Captain-Superintendent	5	3	07
K. J. McEuen,	Deputy do.	28	5	06
A. H. Fenton,	Cadet	21	1	08
R. M. J. Martin,	do.	19	12	08
M. O. Springfield,	do.	19	12	08
J. Trevor Smith,	Instructor in Chinese	16	4	06
J. Ramsay,	Chief Inspector	30	8	06
W. Armstrong,	Chief Detective Inspector	31	7	06
Alfred H. Aiers,	Inspector	31	1	06
J. Bourke,	do.	25	2	07
S. Chilver,	do.	30	10	08
C. Dewing,	do.	243		06
J. Gibson,	do.	291		08

POLICE—*cont.*

W. R. Kinipple,	Inspector	16 8 06
E. H. Lynch,	do.	15 5 06
P. W. Mackintosh,	do.	5 3 08
J. McDowell,	do.	31 3 07
G. Matheson,	do.	16 12 06
T. M. Wilson,	do.	14 3 08
R. C. Aiers,	Sergeant	on leave
N. Bannatyne,	do.	
A. Bookless,	do.	22 6 07
R. Bourke,	do.	29 9 07
W. G. Brown,	do.	29 12 07
J. Burnside,	do.	26 12 08
C. Craig,	do.	14 1 06
J. Cronin,	do.	24 10 07
A. Eek,	do.	4 10 06
M. Fitzgibbon,	do.	3 1 08
M. Gibson,	do.	3 1 08
J. H. Goby,	do.	14 1 06
P. Goddard,	do.	29 7 08
H. G. Helyer,	do.	10 5 06
W. H. Howell,	do.	on leave
J. E. Johnson,	do.	30 6 06
G. Johnston,	do.	26 10 07
A. G. Lawrence,	do.	10 5 06
J. Macdonald,	do.	5 11 06
J. MacGregor,	do.	24 2 07
P. MacQuillan,	do.	3 1 08
G. W. Merrison,	do.	6 3 08
G. Moonan,	do.	3 1 08
W. D. Morey,	do.	30 9 08
B. Murphy,	do.	2 7 06
A. Oliver,	do.	26 10 07
J. O'Toole,	do.	3 1 08
J. Powles,	do.	6 1 07
P. Reilly,	do.	19 10 06
S. Robinson,	do.	19 9 06
T. Roche,	do.	3 1 08
R. Schmeling,	do.	24 4 06
T. W. Spottiswoode,	do.	26 8 07
R. W. Thomas,	do.	17 3 06

POLICE—*cont.*

P. Thornton,	Sergeant	13 7 07
T. I. Vaughan,	do.	15 11 08
J. E. Wheeler,	do.	14 1 06
Albert H. Aiers,	Constable	22 12 08
W. Alton,	do	7 11 07
W. Anderson,	do	16 6 06
W. G. Austin,	do.	8 6 07
F. W. Baker,	do.	23 7 08
E. H. Barnett,	do.	7 12 07
A. E. Bray,	do.	8 12 08
W. Brewster,	do.	21 7 08
J. Buckley,	do.	on leave
F. W. Butler,	do.	23 7 08
J. Campbell,	do.	7 11 07
W. R. Coleman,	do.	20 4 08
J. Coll,	do.	20 4 08
J. Cruickshank,	do.	21 7 08
W. F. Dearn,	do.	17 1 08
J. Dee,	do.	3 1 08
J. Donovan,	do.	8 12 08
P. J. Doylend,	do.	22 3 06
A. J. Ferguson,	do.	8 12 08
S. H. Fox,	do.	23 7 08
M. Hally,	do.	20 4 08
W. Hamill,	do.	20 4 08
S. Henry,	do.	
G. Hermitage,	do.	prob.
J. Higgins,	do.	7 11 07
J. Inman,	do.	23 7 08
T. Kerrigan,	do.	20 4 08
T. Lynch,	do.	13 7 06
P. J. McCabe,	do.	20 4 08
W. M. McSwiney,	do.	5 6 08
D. Macdonald,	do.	prob.
A. MacGregor,	do.	16 7 07
C. Maguire,	do.	20 4 08
N. W. Masterson,	do.	8 12 08
E. W. Messenger,	do.	21 7 08
C. Mills,	do.	16 7 06
W. Moore,	do.	12 9 08

POLICE—*cont.*

R. J. Morrow,	Constable	7 11 07
M. O'Regan,	do.	7 11 07
J. J. Persico,	do.	17 5 08
J. Pickering,	do.	30 8 06
S. G. Reading,	do.	8 12 08
P. W. Reeves,	do.	14 1 06
T. E. N. Rosser,	do.	23 12 08
J. Shaw,	do.	23 10 06
J. E. Shirley,	do.	23 3 08
G. Skillen,	do.	4 5 08
J. Smith,	do.	30 9 07
M. Smyth,	do.	20 4 08
H. F. U. Steenberg,	do.	31 12 06
I. Thygesen,	do.	27 8 08
W. Whiting,	do.	12 9 08
S. C. Young,	do.	7 11 07

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A. Stanley, M.D., B.S., Lond., D.P.H.,	Health Officer	31 12 08
A. Moore, M.D., Dub., D.P.H.,	Assistant do.	9 1 08
F. G. C. Walker,	Assistant	10 9 08
C. Hill,	Sanitary Inspector	16 4 06
E. Kilner,	do.	30 9 08
H. Bland,	do.	25 5 07
W. P. Binstead,	Assistant do.	30 6 08
T. E. Cholerton,	do.	22 3 06
W. J. Dean,	do.	on leave
B. Dixon,	do.	31 12 08
T. Moran,	do.	31 12 08
H. V. Starling,	do.	prob.
G. Sydney,	do.	prob.
A. Watson,	do.	22 3 06
H. Weber,	do.	31 12 08
A. F. Viehhauser,	Garbage Watcher	
A. Robertson,	do.	
T. N. Hugall,	Market Inspector	10 1 06
C. Champion,	Assistant do.	31 12 08
S. R. Gale,	do. do.	31 12 08
Miss E. Lea,	Acting Matron, Victoria Nursing Home	28 2 07

HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*cont.*

Miss A. Bradford,	Acting Matron, Municipal Hospital	16	9	08
R. J. Broad,	Custodian do.	31	12	08
Miss E. L. Anderson,	Nurse	10	9	08
Miss A. J. Fletcher,	do.	5	6	08
Miss F. D. Hamlin,	do.	10	9	08
Miss A. I. Horrocks,	do.	5	6	08
Miss C. Hutton,	do.	5	6	08
Miss E. M. B. Koek,	do.	28	2	07
Miss L. Lund,	do.	28	2	07
Miss G. M. H. Moneypenny,	do.	20	12	07
Miss M. M. Murphy,	do.	20	12	07
Miss M. E. Petty,	do.	28	9	08
Miss A. L. Velvin,	do.	30	11	08
Miss K. Wilkerson,	do.	28	9	08
Miss S. M. Alves,	Probationer	28	2	08
Miss J. Cromarty,	do.	5	1	08
Miss A. Dench,	do.	11	12	06
Miss E. J. Grey,	do.	26	2	08

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

T. H. U. Aldridge,	Electrical Engineer	30	4	07
A. H. Blagden,	Assistant do.	22	6	08
F. G. Payne,	Assistant	14	8	07
O. L. Ilbert,	do.	8	1	08
W. E. Nops,	do.	8	1	08
J. B. Roach,	do.	20	4	07
J. Behean,	do.	28	2	08
J. Magill,	do.			prob.
P. B. Critchley,	Foreman Mechanic	26	8	08
W. J. C. Budd,	Chief Clerk	16	2	07
P. A. Maclean,	Meter Inspector	18	6	08
S. T. Nilson,	do.	10	7	07
A. Cain,	Collector	15	11	06
C. Wagstaff,	do.	31	7	07

GAOL.

Lieut-Col. W. M. Watson,	Superintendent			
W. D. Blennerhassett,	Gaoler	21	12	06
C. Weatherhead,	Assistant Gaoler	27	12	07

GAOL—*cont.*

P. McCormack,	Warder	1 2 08
W. Palmer,	do.	5 6 07
R. Simms,	do.	13 2 08
F. A. Rietzschel,	do.	prob.

BAND.

M. A. Valenza,	Bandmaster	5 3 07
C. de Castro	Assistant do.	

FIRE BRIGADE.

H. D. S. Parkhill,	Departmental Engineer	31 1 07

VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut-Col. W. M. Watson	Commandant	
A. W. Studd,	Sergeant-Major	5 4 07
C. Matthews,	Orderly Room Sergeant	4 12 08
G. Davies	Custodian of Town Hall	31 12 08

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

G. Lanning,	Principal	1 10 06
G. M. Billings, B.A. Oxon	Vice Principal	1 10 06
C. R. S. Cooper,	Assistant Master	1 9 07
A. J. Stewart,	do.	1 10 06
Miss E. H. Astill,	Assistant Mistress	prob.
Miss M. C. Cardwell,	do.	1 10 06
Mrs. F. G. Garner,	do.	1 1 07
Miss D. K. Law,	do.	1 10 06
Miss J. Patterson,	do.	1 10 06
Miss M. G. Stuart,	do.	1 1 07
Miss K. Ewing,	do.	1 1 07

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

W. S. Ridge,	Headmaster	2 2 07
G. S. F. Kemp,	Assistant Master	16 2 07

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

from

1st January to 31st December 1905.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1*st January to* 31*st December* 1905.

ORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls. cts.	Tls cts.	Tls. cts.
LAND TAX.			
Central District		194,173.16	
Northern District		61,013.85	
Eastern District		86,662.78	
Western District		57,936.55	
			399,786.34
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.			
Foreign		285,892.27	
Native		476,671.08	
			762,563.35
WHARFAGE DUES.			
March Quarter		58,451.54	
June Quarter		58,089.95	
September Quarter		56,655.19	
December Quarter		51,016.16	
			224,212.84
LICENSE FEES.			
Foreign Hotel and Tavern		5,663.82	
„ Liquor Seller		16,245.97	
Restaurant		5,311.81	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon		585.11	
Native Lodging-house		4,213.81	
„ Wine-shop		6,868.74	
„ Tea-shop		5,101.45	
Foreign Theatre		1,058.96	
Native Theatre		2,305.88	
„ Pawn-shop		13,034.84	
Markets		1,347.67	
Opium-shop		5,308.81	
Opium-house		63,395.39	
Cargo Boat		6,076.81	
Ferry and Passenger Boat		1,005.71	
Steam Launch		1,654.13	
Native Boat		4,797.86	
Carried forward ...		143,976.77	1,386,562.53

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY INCOME—*cont.*

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...		143,976.77	1,386,562.53
LICENSE FEES—*continued.*			
Sampan		1,973.26	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage ...		10,917.94	
Livery Stable		30,740.74	
Motor Car		492.95	
Cart		14,866.90	
Private-owned Ricsha		29,617.45	
Public Ricsha		86,460.65	
Sedan-chair		4,826.02	
Wheel-barrow		40,670.32	
Dog		931.45	
Miscellaneous		12.33	
			365,486.78
RENT OF MUNCIPAL PROPERTIES.			
Markets		25,451.41	
Town Hall		1,020.00	
Firemen's Quarters		1,650.00	
Miscellaneous		244.10	
			28,365.51
TOTAL OF ORDINARY INCOME		TAELS	1,780,414.82

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
POLICE.			
Pay and Allowances.			
Foreigners	120,153.53		
Indians	38,685.76		
Chinese	68,001.86		
Detectives	24,884.84		
Office Staff	8,500.23		
		260,226.22	
Superannuation		11,833.80	
Passages		13,220.17	
Medical aid.			
Medicines	735.36		
Hospital charges	2,257.54		
		2,992.90	
Uniform		23,557.39	
Expenses of prisoners in cells.			
Food	2,910.48		
Clothing	587.01		
Photographs	98.26		
Passages of deportees			
Miscellaneous expenses	714.57		
		4,310.32	
Insurance		851.07	
Printing and stationery		2,732.45	
Fuel and light		18,419.32	
Expenses for catching stray dogs ...	1,337.33		
Less—Redemption fees	1,325.79		
		11.54	
Stud.			
Ponies for Captain and Deputy Superintendents and Chief Inspector	794.29		
Ponies for Police patrol	2,861.00		
		3,655.29	
Carried forward ...		341,810.47	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...		341,810.47	
POLICE—*continued.*			
Water Supply		770.80	
Telephone Service		932.55	
Expenses of Recruits from London ...		1,492.78	
Miscellaneous expenses		3,595.87	
		348,602.47	
Less—Mixed Court Fines	25,686.96		
Subscriptions from residents beyond limits	1,419.17		
Receipts for special services ...	7,086.44		
Proceeds of unclaimed property	1,725.30		
		35,917.87	
			312,684.60
GAOL.			
Pay and Allowances.			
Foreigners	11,502.06		
Indians	7,488.82		
Chinese	622.48		
		19,613.36	
Superannuation		671.16	
Passages		194.19	
Insurance		369.27	
Fuel and Light		3,930.63	
Uniform		1,675.40	
Food for Convicts		6,813.03	
Clothing for Convicts		2,342.81	
Printing and Stationery		280.57	
Miscellaneous expenses		1,991.54	
		37,881.96	
Less—Profit on convict labour ...		8,613.41	
			29,268.55
Carried forward ...			341,953.15

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...				341,953.15
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.				
GENERAL.				
Pay.				
Health Officer		7,920.00		
Assistant Health Officer		5,364.00		
Subordinate Staff		496.13		
Superannuation		1,328.40		
Stud		385.89		
Health Office and Laboratory.				
Fuel and light		1,479.49		
Stationery		614.05		
Apparatus, animals, and chemicals		773.95		
Notification of Infectious Disease		378.00		
Insurance		102.22		
Miscellaneous expenses		1,093.40		
		19,935.53		
Less—Receipts for vaccines, antitoxins, bills of health, analyses, etc. ...	8,253.83			
Contribution from French Municipal Council ...	1,000.00			
		9,253.83		
			10,681.70	
Municipal Hospital.				
Pay.				
Matron		944.09		
Nurses		1,771.13		
Custodian		1,721.50		
Chinese Staff		1,528.61		
Superannuation		729.00		
Fuel and Light		2,479.07		
Uniform		140.96		
Stationery		3.71		
Drugs and Instruments		4.06		
Messing		4,564.90		
Insurance		411.62		
Miscellaneous expenses		1,144.25		
		15,442.90		
Less—Fees from patients ...	5,834.98			
Registration fees ...	2,203.52			
Contribution from French Municipal Council ...	600.00			
		8,638.50		
			6,804.40	
Carried forward ...			17,486.10	341,953.15

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...			17,486.10	341,953.15
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*cont.*				
GENERAL—*cont.*				
Disinfection Station.				
Pay of Chinese Staff		668.42		
Apparatus		128.89		
Disinfectants		81.23		
		878.54		
Less—Receipts from disinfection for non-ratepayers		134.65		
			743.89	
Public Mortuary.				
Disinfectants, fuel, etc.			23.40	
Municipal Dispensary.				
Pay of Dispenser		742.30		
Passages		368.70		
Superannuation		51.00		
Drugs		4.03		
			1,166.03	
			19,419.42	
Cemeteries and Crematorium.				
Pay of Inspector		3,100.00		
„ Chinese Staff		377.97		
Superannuation		54.24		
Grave making		2,967.66		
Fuel, etc.		651.91		
		7,151.78		
Less.				
Fees for Cremations	550.00			
„ Grave making	3,385.00			
„ Grave spaces	3,000.00			
„ Reservations	480.00			
		7,415.00		
			Cr. 263.22	
Carried forward ...			19,156.20	341,953.15

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...		19,156.20	341,953.15
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*cont.*			
GENERAL—*cont.*			
Extra Departmental.			
Medical attendance on employés ...	3,651.50		
Port Health Work—Contribution to maintenance of Customs Quarantine Station	6,000.00		
Veterinary Surgeon's retainer ...	100.00		
Grant to General Hospital	3,000.00		
„ Shantung Road Hospital...	1,000.00		
„ St. Luke's Hospital ...	2,000.00		
		15,751.50	
SANITARY BRANCH.			
Pay.			
Sanitary Inspectors	5,073.00		
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ...	16,037.57		
Indian Sanitary Foremen	1,404.00		
Chinese Staff	27,462.84		
Superannuation	1,733.89		
Passages	605.94		
Stud	648.00		
Uniform	458.84		
Fuel and Light	347.87		
Stationery	132.38		
Cleansing Apparatus	1,248.24		
Wheelbarrows	1,371.20		
Insurance	29.13		
Miscellaneous	2,316.95		
	58,869.85		
Less—Receipts from sale of ordure ...	46,057.00		
		12,812.85	
Carried forward ...		47,720.55	341,953.15

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...		47,720.55	341,953.15
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*cont.*			
MARKETS BRANCH.			
Pay.			
Market Inspector	1,782.27		
Assistant Market Inspectors ...	5,851.82		
Caretaker Maloo Market (moiety)...	990.00		
Chinese Staff	3,185.70		
Superannuation	823.88		
Passages	819.96		
Stud	507.57		
Fuel and Light	935.79		
Stationery	159.65		
Insurance	613.47		
Experimental Butchery	2,158.69		
Water Supply	1,188.52		
Miscellaneous expenses	995.51		
	20,012.83		
Less—Slaughter-house fees ...	16,048.15		
		3,964.68	
VICTORIA NURSING HOME			
Pay.			
Matron and Nurses	6,660.07		
Nurses Attendant	120.00		
Chinese Staff...	1,164.43		
Gratuity to late Matron on resignation	6,198.17		
Superannuation	1,352.80		
Passages	3,355.89		
Uniform	719.23		
Fuel and Light	1,765.40		
Stationery	67.16		
Drugs and instruments	1,816.88		
Messing	7,516.36		
Insurance	126.22		
Expenses of Nurses from London ...	419.79		
Miscellaneous expenses	2,421.77		
	33,704.17		
Less—Receipts from indoor nursing 18,514.12			
Receipts from outdoor nursing 2,733.60			
	21,247.72		
		12,456.45	
			64,141.68
Carried forward ...			406,094.83

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...			406,094.83
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
Pay and Allowances.			
Foreigners.			
Engineer and Surveyor	8,580.00		
Assistant Engineer and Surveyor ...	6,518.47		
Assistants	25,233.50		
Clerical Assistants	8,121.99		
Inspectors	3,512.50		
Assistant Inspectors	6,588.00		
Superintendents	6,120.00		
Overseers	9,298.40		
Boiler Inspector's fee	480.00		
Chinese.			
Writers	1,836.88		
Tracers	2,068.33		
Office-boys and messengers ...	785.84		
Storekeeper	463.87		
	79,607.78		
Superannuation	6,385.14		
Passages	1,937.91		
Uniform	758.34		
Stud	3,136.96		
Ricsha Hire	2,216.82		
Fuel and Light	846.26		
Printing and Stationery	2,172.22		
Insurance	98.55		
Miscellaneous expenses	4,154.22		
Borings for foundations for Garden Bridge	2,138.45		
Professional opinion as to re-erection of Garden Bridge	500.00		
	103,952.65		
Less—Building Permit Fees 3,409.35			
Private work Supervision Fees 3,873.33			
	7,282.68		
		96,669.97	
Carried forward ...		96,669.97	406,094.83

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...		96,669.97	406,094.83
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT—*cont.*			
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.			
Pay.			
Superintendent	2,400.00		
Chinese Staff	3,806.75		
Superannuation	240.00		
Chinese Government Ground-tax ...	679.95		
Fuel and Light	552.02		
Labour	6,599.04		
Stud	712.42		
Apparatus	870.85		
Repainting hot-houses seats, etc. ...	1,740.27		
Trees, shrubs, seeds and turf	1,446.05		
Mud, sand, gravel, etc.	418.18		
Insurance	51.40		
Maintenance of Public Recreation Ground	3,571.56		
Water Supply	295.90		
Miscellaneous expenses	2,569.02		
	25,953.41		
Less—Receipts from sale and hire of plants	366.92		
		25,586.49	
CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING.			
Pay and Allowances.			
Superintendent	2,377.00		
Inspectors	4,874.76		
Watchmen	1,069.39		
Indian overseers	2,069.41		
Writer and Office-boy	218.43		
	10,608.99		
Labour.			
Scavenging	13,347.01		
Watering roads	7,671.73		
Cleansing roads and foot-ways ...	9,531.70		
Cleansing gullies and man-holes ...	6,717.56		
Carried forward ...	47,876.99	122,256.46	406,094.83

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...	47,876.99	122,256.46	406,094.83
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT—*cont.*			
CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING—*cont.*			
Superannuation	513.70		
Uniform	577.96		
Stud	28,933.30		
Contract for barging away garbage ...	9,403.17		
Disinfectants	41.30		
Repairs to carts and harness	4,728.87		
Insurance	994.02		
Water Supply	4,871.52		
Miscellaneous expenses	4,124.15		
		102,064.98	
LIGHTING.			
Electricity	39,627.75		
Gas.			
For a portion of the Settlement ...	14,950.21		
Oil.			
For outlying districts	1,454.33		
		56,032.29	
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Landing-stages.			
General repairs to jetties, landing-stages and pontoons	5,549.84		
Dredging under various pontoons	764.18		
		6,314.02	
Bridges.			
General repairs		12,526.53	
Buildings.			
General repairs and alterations to			
Police Stations	6,286.60		
Health Department buildings	9,886.99		
Other Municipal buildings ...	8,153.91		
Upkeep of Town Hall	2,354.97		
		26,682.47	
Carried forward ...		325,876.75	406,094.83

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...		325,876.75	406,094.83
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT—*cont.*			
PUBLIC WORKS—*cont.*			
Bundings.			
Repairs and renewals to bundings...		5,421.74	
Latrines and Urinals.			
General repairs to existing latrines	650.17		
Construction of new latrines ...	2,384.49		
		3,034.66	
Creeks and River.			
Cleaning out the Defence Creek and Yangkingpang	2,514.54		
Working expenses of steam-dredger	1,477.26		
		3,991.80	
Drainage.			
Renewing sewers in :—			
Broadway from Fearon Road to Garden Bridge	6,011.25		
Seward Road from Fearon Road to Broadway	3,126.61		
Cleaning, etc. main lines of creeks	3,035.79		
Iron gully and manhole covers ...	1,331.28		
Repairing and cleaning drains ...	4,959.02		
Renewing street gullies	1,254.34		
	19,718.29		
Less—Profit on concrete depôt ...	4,955.16		
		14,763.13	
Carried forward ...		353,088.08	406,094.83

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...		353,088.08	406,094.83
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT—*cont.*			
PUBLIC WORKS—*cont.*			
Water Supply.			
Supply of water for Municipal purposes, January to June ...		6,490.76	
Roads.			
Granite chips, sand and broken bricks	32,510.55		
Kerb and channel	2,192.63		
Chip-pavements and chip-paved margins	7,717.13		
Street pavements	5,758.54		
Labour	27,551.27		
Maintenance of trees	2,028.40		
Working expenses of steam-rollers	4,074.58		
Water supply	368.00		
Chinese Government ground-tax ...	381.78		
Stud	6,120.58		
Maintenance of carts and harness...	1,038.72		
Miscellaneous expenses	5,494.77		
	95,236.95		
Less—Miscellaneous permit fees ...	3,691.83		
		91,545.12	
			451,123.96
Carried forward ...			857,218.79

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...			857,218.79
SECRETARIAT.			
Pay and Allowances.			
Foreigners.			
Secretary	8,285.67		
Assistant Secretary	6,592.50		
Accountant	5,940.00		
Sub-Accountant	4,980.00		
3 Assistants	9,270.00		
Stenographer	1,200.00		
Overseer of Taxes	3,960.00		
Assistant Overseer of Taxes... ...	3,377.16		
„ in Tax Office	1,950.00		
Inspector of Vehicles	1,821.00		
Tax Inspector	2,076.00		
11 Tax Collectors	19,476.80		
Rent allowance.			
Assistant Secretary	380.00		
		69,309.13	
Chinese.			
Translator	1,287.72		
Assistants	2,684.00		
Writers	3,914.00		
Compradore and Chinese Staff ...	8,896.82		
Messengers, coolies, etc.	3,482.13		
		20,264.67	
Superannuation		6,652.02	
Reporter's retainer		600.00	
Passages		1,935.35	
Uniform and medical aid		1,091.85	
Stud		1,508.54	
Fuel and light		1,618.73	
Insurance		80.78	
Printing and stationery		9,660.21	
Miscellaneous expenses		2,902.01	
		115,623.29	
Less charged to :—			
Electricity Department ...	1,800.00		
Concreteware Manufactory	600.00		
Pingchiao Quarry	600.00		
Convict labour	600.00		
		3,600.00	
			112,023.29
Carried forward ...			969,242.08

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...			969,242.08
FIRE BRIGADE.			
Contribution		22,300.00	
Municipal Company Cups		211.82	
			22,511.82
VOLUNTEERS.			
Pay and Allowances.			
Foreigners.			
Commandant (moiety)	2,210.66		
Sergeant Major	1,215.00		
Orderly Room Sergeant	1,597.00		
Armourer Sergeant	150.00		
Custodian of Town Hall (moiety) ...	990.00		
Chinese.			
Town Hall and Orderly Room Staff	1,282.74		
Range Staff	1,203.11		
		8,648.51	
Superannuation		45.12	
Uniform		4,386.59	
Accoutrements		4,019.85	
Fuel and Light		811.41	
Printing and Stationery		1,088.00	
Stud		1,348.77	
Maintenance of Range	1,604.07		
Less—Proceeds of cartridge cases, lead, etc....	293.47		
		1,310.60	
Camp of exercise		2,279.67	
Subscription to National Rifle Association		83.49	
Ammunition		4,978.11	
Insurance		351.67	
Expenses of riot		5,291.80	
Miscellaneous expenses		3,382.97	
			38,026.56
Carried forward ...			1,029,780.46

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...			1,029,780.46
PUBLIC BAND.			
Pay and Allowances.			
Bandmaster	2,700.00		
Bandsmen	19,517.88		
Librarian and coolies	271.48		
Rent allowance to Bandsmen ...	1,515.24		
		24,004.60	
Superannuation		1,892.54	
Passages		1,185.70	
Stud		345.68	
Fuel and light		345.69	
Repairs to instruments, music, etc. ...		801.06	
Medicines and hospital charges ...		13.48	
Uniform		504.02	
Printing and stationery		217.16	
Miscellaneous		517.85	
Expenses of musicians from Manila ...		1,057.54	
		30,885.32	
Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council	1,500.00		
Council's share of receipts for private services	3,030.78		
		4,530.78	
			26,354.54
Carried forward ...			1,056,135.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...				1,056,135.00
EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.				
PUBLIC SCHOOL.				
Pay.				
Headmaster		4,380.00		
Assistant Masters		6,200.00		
Assistant Mistresses		10,200.00		
Chinese Staff		440.95		
			21,220.95	
Superannuation			1,808.00	
Printing and Stationery			715.88	
Fuel and light			342.90	
Furniture			44.96	
Text Books			118.66	
Insurance			110.25	
Medical aid			175.00	
Miscellaneous expenses			606.63	
			25,143.23	
Less:—School fees collected or in course of collection ...		15,277.88		
Prize Fund		245.41		
			15,523.29	
			9,619.94	
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.				
Pay.				
Headmaster	2,675.00			
Assistant Master ...	1,775.00			
Chinese Staff... ...	3,971.55			
		8,421.55		
Superannuation		445.00		
Printing and Stationery		223.93		
Fuel and light		11.20		
Insurance		97.76		
Miscellaneous expenses		164.45		
		9,363.89		
Less:—School Fees		3,285.44		
			6,078.45	
Thomas Hanbury School			1,500.00	
French Orphanage			1,000.00	
St. Xavier's School			1,972.04	
Shanghai Library			1,000.00	
Shanghai Museum			500.00	
				21,670.43
Carried forward ...				1,077,805.43

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...			1,077,805.43
GENERAL CHARGES.			
Legal expenses		2,087.81	
Audit fee—£200		1,479.12	
Semaphore Service		1,853.56	
Pew-rents and Relief of Poor		301.82	
Expenses of Census		1,336.32	
Farewell dinner to Dr. Knappe, Senior Consul		494.07	
Rent of Municipal properties:—			
Public Recreation Ground	600.00		
Bubbling Well Police Station ...	560.00		
Park Road Police Station	217.74		
Hanbury Road Fire Station ...	300.00		
Soochow Road Depôt	360.00		
Yangtszepoo Road Depôt	253.50		
		2,291.24	
			9,843.94
INTEREST.			
On Municipal Debentures and Special Loan	118,118.18		
Less—Charged to Electricity Department	34,609.19		
		83,508.99	
On Savings Bank, Security deposits and other accounts		6,075.53	
		89,584.52	
Less—On Trust Funds, Current account at Bank and Departmental accounts		13,297.21	
			76,287.31
Carried forward ...			1,163,936.68

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward ...			1,163,936.68
SINKING FUND.			
Debentures redeemed		68,500.00	
Deposited at Hongkong and Shanghai Bank		36,060.00	
			104,560.00
STOCK AND STORES.			
Police		8,855.99	
Health Department		5,811.96	
Public Works		1,394.66	
Cleansing and Scavenging		1,228.71	
Public School for Chinese		2,411.61	
Gaol		1,023.37	
Volunteers		4,001.61	
Shanghai Public School		449.50	
Miscellaneous		2,211.44	
			27,388.85
TOTAL OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE			1,295,885.53
SURPLUS TRANSFERRED TO EXTRAORDINARY INCOME			484,529.29
		TAELS ...	1,780,414.82

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.
Surplus of Ordinary Income		484,529.29
Municipal Loan of 1905		120,000.00
TOTAL OF EXTRAORDINARY INCOME	TAELS	604,529.29

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.
Deficit brought forward from 1904		112,139.72
Bridges.		
Wooden bridge over Hongkew Creek at Scott Road	6,617.16	
Two wooden bridges over Hongkew Creek and Saw Gin Kiang at East Kashing Road, one-third of cost	6,333.33	
		12,950.49
Bundings.		
Concrete bunding Soochow Creek—		
From Garden Bridge to North Szechuen Road	6,460.06	
From Winchester to North Fokien Road, portion of cost	7,759.16	
Concrete bunding Defence Creek west of Burkill Road Bridge, balance of cost	337.78	
Hardwood bunding Hongkew Creek—		
From Settlement Boundary to Saw Gin Kiang	2,144.00	
Hardwood bunding Yangtszepoo Creek—		
North of Yangtszepoo Road	2,086.81	
Stone slope to Bund Foreshore from Peking to Sungkiang Road, portion of cost	3,960.49	
		22,748.30
Landing Stages.		
4 jetties on the Soochow Creek	940.00	
Additions to Kungping Road Jetty	363.80	
Alterations and additions to Chaoufoong Road Jetty	1,867.64	
Jetty on Hongkew Creek adjoining the Public Mortuary	330.00	
		3,501.44
Carried forward ...		151,339.95

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward ...		151,339.95
Fire Brigade.		
Petrol Motor combined engine hose tender and escape, portion of cost		8,143.19
Public Garden reclamation		11,325.71
Land.		
Hungjao Road Nursery, portion of cost	2,459.30	
Bubbling Well Cemetery extension	2,319.66	
Victoria Nursing Home extension	11,838.14	
Mohawk Market	4,534.63	
East Hongkew Market	24,251.37	
North Chekiang Road Latrine	425.79	
Drainage Creek near Connaught Road	142.52	
Surplus Land on Great Western Road	407.96	
Raising Riding School site	461.34	
		46,840.71
Buildings.		
Police.		
Sinza Station, balance of cost	16,007.85	
Carter Road Station, conversion	798.48	
Wayside Station, boundary wall	1,534.00	
Bubbling Well Station, laying out compound ...	526.87	
Gaol.		
Extension of landings	300.00	
Padded cells	1,480.28	
Public Health.		
Municipal Hospital, balance of cost	12,348.43	
Mohawk Market	3,087.64	
Hongkew Market extension	2,920.00	
Health Office, enclosure of verandah	334.00	
Carried forward ...	39,337.55	217,649.56

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward ...	39,337.55	217,649.56
Buildings—cont.		
Volunteers.		
Headquarters, portion of cost	185.00	
Fire Brigade.		
Central Station, quarters for coolies	338.00	
Educational.		
Public School Laboratory	533.24	
Public School for Chinese, balance of cost ...	5,228.93	
" " " boundary fence, playground and sheds ...	742.16	
Town Hall.		
Coffered plaster ceiling	5,915.00	
Painting interior, etc.	2,020.97	
Municipal Offices, enclosure of verandah	898.00	
Reserve Garden, potting-shed, etc.	1,922.52	
Two semi-detached villas in Avenue Road preliminary expenses	99.67	
		57,221.04
Roads:		
Acquiring land for new roads and for widening and extending existing roads	52,286.48	
Making up and metalling do.	55,413.10	
		107,699.58
SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD TO 1906		221,959.11
	TAELS	604,529.29

POLICE RECREATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand 31st December 1904	Tls.	270.35
Deductions from Police pay for fines		3,102,82
	Tls.	3,373,17

EXPENDITURE.

Rewards	Tls.	248.55
Books and newspapers		266.41
Shooting prizes and cost of ammunition		462.74
Repairs to house-boat		32.85
Grant towards cost of Christmas dinner		150.00
" " " ice		150.00
		1,310.55
Balance on hand 31st December 1905		2,062.62
	Tls.	3,373.17

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

		Tls.	Tls.
LAND AND BUILDINGS :—			
Remunerative		406,850.34	
Unremunerative but realizable		1,467,368.87	1,874,219.21
STOCK AND STORES		280,188.61	
Less—Written off for Depreciation		10,000.00	270,188.61
SHANGHAI WATERWORKS COMPANY SHARES :—			
975 Fully paid shares, £20 each @ Tls. 460 ...		448,500.00	
975 Shares, first call of £5 paid @ Tls. 120 ...		117,000.00	565,500.00
INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS			
Pingchiao Quarry		41,229.64	
Convict Labour		8,481.26	
Concreteware Manufactory		75,742.49	125,453.39
CASH IN HANDS OF COMPRADORE			4,515.31
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNT :—			
Chartered Bank deposit for benefit of widow of the late G. M. Hart			4,000.00
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK :—			
Credit balance	212,162.17		
Less—Outstanding bills, since paid ...	152,032.77	60,129.40	
Add—Outstanding accounts, since collected		137,378.15	197,507.55
TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENT :—			
Hongkong Bank deposits		36,299.39	
Shanghai Race Club debentures @ 97		67,900.00	104,199.39
SUPERANNUATION FUND INVESTMENT :—			
Municipal Debentures at par			149,100.00
SINKING FUND INVESTMENT :—			
Hongkong Bank deposit			36,060.00
SUSPENSE :—			
Payments on Sundry Accounts			51,594.78
ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT SUNDRY ASSETS			778,229.15
		Taels	4,160,567.39

I have examined the foregoing Account with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

G. H. THOMSON, A.C.A.

31st December 1905.

LIABILITIES.

			Tls.	Tls.
GENERAL LOANS:	1892 at 5 per cent	... ...	50,000.00	
Do.	1893 „ 5 „	(balance)	44,000.00	
Do.	1895 „ 5 „	... ...	40,000.00	
Do.	1896 „ 5 „	... ...	140,000.00	
Do.	1897 „ 5 „	... ...	268,800.00	
Do.	1900 „ 5½ „	... ...	33,900.00	
Do.	1901 „ 6 „	... ...	200,000.00	
Do.	1902 „ 6 „	... ...	150,000.00	
Do.	1903 „ 6 „	... ...	340,500.00	
Do.	1904 „ 6 „	... ...	94,500.00	
Do.	1905 „ 6 „	... ...	120,000.00	1,481,700.00
ELECTRICITY LOANS:	1893 at 5½ per cent	... ...	15,000.00	
Do.	1894 „ 6 „	... ...	60,000.00	
Do.	1895 „ 5 „	... ...	75,000.00	
Do.	1898 „ 6 „	... ...	60,000.00	
Do.	1903 „ 6 „	... ...	150,000.00	
Do.	1904 „ 6 „	... ...	120,000.00	
Do.	1905 „ 6 „	... ...	200,000.00	680,000.00
LOAN FROM RECREATION FUND—at 5 per cent				35,000.00
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK:—				
Sterling overdraft £4,875 at 2/6 (s. d.)				39,000.00
SIKH POLICE DEFERRED PAY				15,725.71
SUPERANNUATION FUND				151,966.52
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:—				
Municipal Savings Bank			77,446.98	
Police Recreation Fund			2,062.62	
Native Liquor-sellers			793.92	
Foreign do.			3,467.22	
Billiard and Bowling Saloons			21.78	
Native Theatres			773.50	
Jinriksha owners			687.75	
Volunteers' Equipments			707.34	
Ordure Contractor			7,738.00	
Road Material Contractors			1,880.00	
Garbage Contractor			745.00	
Compradore			4,000.00	
Probationary Nurses			435.00	
Catherine Murphy Trust			330.75	101,089.86
ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT SUNDRY LIABILITIES ...				48,405.49
GENERAL BALANCE				1,607,679.81
			Taels	4,160,567.39

The usual statements of Municipal Land, Buildings and Stock are omitted pending revision now in hand.

PINGCHIAO

Dr. **Working**

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Stock in hand 31st December 1904		6,000
Secretariat Expenses	600.00	
Wages and Superannuation	4,093.77	
Quarrying	7,378.06	
Transport	18,008.69	
Stone-breakers	7,886.80	
Steam Launch	1,326.81	
Breaking chips by hand	148.74	
Repairs to buildings	311.04	
Lease	1,600.00	
Interest	1,092.62	
Depreciation	2,204.68	
Miscellaneous	4,409.82	
		49,061.03
TAELS ...		55,061.03

Balance

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Steam-launch "Swift"; balance 31st December 1904 ...	3,001.43	
Less—Depreciation	333.48	
		2,667.95
Plant and Machinery : Balance 31st December 1904 ...	13,420.27	
Less—Depreciation	1,491.14	
		11,929.13
Buildings : Balance 31st December 1904	10,767.75	
Add—Additions during the year	845.41	
	11,613.16	
Less—Depreciation	332.80	
		11,280.36
Furniture : Balance 31st December 1904	438.76	
Add—Additions during the year	90.68	
	529.44	
Less—Depreciation	47.26	
		482.18
Lease Account		217.95
Stock of Stone and Sand at Quarry		12,872.64
„ Explosives		1,271.52
„ Oil		308.21
Cash at Quarry		199.70
TAELS ...		41,229.64

QUARRY.

Account. *Cr.*

	Tls. cts.
Tons 25,889 Stone and Sand	40,472.94
Stock of Stone and Sand at Quarry 31st December 1905, Tons 13,409...	12,872.64
Balance transferred to Balance Sheet...	1,715.45
TAELS ...	55,061.03

Sheet.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Balance of Working Account 31st December 1904 ...	21,031.36	
Less—Loss on Working Account for 1905	1,715.45	
		19,315.91
Balance 31st December 1905	...	21,913.73
TAELS ...	...	41,229.64

CONVICT

Working

Dr.

	Tls. cts.
Stock at 31st December 1904	6,076.73
Cost of materials	11,078.92
Interest	408.74
Secretariat services	600.00
Profit transferred to Gaol Account	8,613.41
TAELS ...	26,777.80

Balance

	Tls. cts.
Stocks at 31st December 1905	7,421.21
Accounts in course of collection	1,060.05
TAELS ...	8,481.26

LABOUR.

Account.

Cr.

	Tls. cts.
Sales	19,356.59
Stock in hand 31st December 1905	7,421.21
TAELS ...	26,777.80

Sheet.

	Tls. cts.
Balance	8,481.26
TAELS ...	8,481.26

CONCRETEWARE

Working

Dr.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Stock at 31st December 1904 :—		
Concreteware and Stoneware	24,379.20	
Cement	375.00	
		24,754.20
Manufacturing Account		32,839.38
Cement purchased		23,733.90
Profit transferred to Drainage Account		4,955.16
TAELS ...		86,282.64

Balance

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Land	41,070.00	
Buildings	1,686.87	
		42,756.87
Plant :		
Manufacturing Machine	3,635.20	
Moulds, Testing Machine, etc.	5,007.00	
		8,642.20
Sundry Debtors		176.00
Stock at 31st December 1905		24,167.42
TAELS ...		75,742.49

MANUFACTORY.

Account.

Cr.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Concreteware and Stoneware sold...	39,091.16	
Cement sold	23,024.06	
		62,115.22
Stock at 31st December 1905 :—		
Concreteware and Stoneware	22,958.11	
Cement	1,209.31	
		24,167.42
TAELS ...		86,282.64

Sheet.

	Tls. cts.
Balance	75,742.49
TAELS ...	75,742.49

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHEWING ESTIMATED AND

ORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.	Actual.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tls.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Land Tax	400,000	399,786.34	..	213.66
House Tax, Foreign	242,000	285,892.27	43,892.27	..
„ Native	430,000	476,671.08	46,671.08	..
Wharfage Dues	180,000	224,212.84	44,212.84	..
License Fees	340,350	365,486.78	25,136.78	..
Rent of Municipal Properties	25,150	28,365.51	3,215.51	..
Taels ..	1,617,500	1,780,414.82	162,128.48	213.66

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING 1905.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.	Actual.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tls.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Police	320,621	312,684.60	..	7,936.40
Gaol	31,782	29,268.55	..	2,513.45
Health Department	58,342	64,141.68	5,799.68	..
Engineer's Department	510,793	451,123.96	..	59,669.04
Secretariat	106,920	112,023.29	5,103.29	..
Fire Department	25,250	22,511.82	..	2,738.18
Volunteers	29,772	38,026.56	8,254.56	..
Public Band	22,000	26,354.54	4,354.54	..
Educational Grants	22,255	21,670.43	..	584.57
General Charges	10,305	9,843.94	..	461.06
Interest	89,400	76,287.31	..	13,112.69
Sinking Fund	104,560	104,560.00	..	..
Stock and Stores	17,200	27,388.85	10,188.85	..
	1,349,200	1,295,885.53	33,700.92	87,015.39
Surplus	268,300	484,529.29	..	..
Taels ..	1,617,500	1,780,414.82	33,700.92	87,015.39

BUDGET

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

from

1st January to 31st December 1906.

ESTIMATES

for the

MUNICIPAL YEAR

from

1st January to 31st December 1906

with

Remarks thereon by the Council for 1905.

The following Budget of Municipal Income and Expenditure is submitted for the approval of the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting to be held in March 1906.

The *Ordinary Income* for the year is estimated at	Tls. 1,774,000.00
and the *Expenditure* at	Tls. 1,514,000.00
leaving a *Surplus* of	Tls. 260,000.00
Adding thereto the *Surplus* brought forward from 1905	Tls. 221,959.11
an *Extraordinary Income* is formed of	Tls. 481,959.11
Extraordinary Expenditure is recommended aggregating	Tls. 529,500.00
and it is proposed to carry forward the *Deficit* resulting	Tls. 47,540.89

ORDINARY INCOME.

Land Tax, Tls. 400,000.—No change is made in the figure for the preceding year, the receipts having approximately coincided therewith. For 1906 the estimate is a conservative one, having regard to new lots being, and about to be, registered. The quinquennial period for which the current assessment was made will expire after this year, and if, as is probable, re-assessment is authorised at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March 1907, a very considerable advance in the receipts from this source may be anticipated. In the meanwhile the addition of one-third to the schedule figures, as approved by the Ratepayers last year, is maintained.

General Municipal Rate, Tls. 800,000.—In accordance with the Chairman's announcement last March, provision has been made for collecting the equivalent of half-rates from residents beyond Settlement limits, in conformity with the agreement with the Shanghai Waterworks Company.

Five years' receipts from this source fully justify the estimate :—

	Foreign.	Native.	Total.
1901	162,229.82	282,383.34	444,613.16
1902	177,253.36	319,727.63	496,980.99
1903	204,374.96	369,769.00	574,143.96
1904	241,542.26	427,663.43	669,205.69
1905	285,892.27	476,671.08	762,563.35

Wharfage Dues, Tls. 180,000.—This low figure is inserted in the view that imports must doubtless be affected by the present large stocks of unsold goods. The receipts for 1905 (Tls. 224,213) have exceeded those of all previous years by Tls. 44,000, but the Council regards the 1904 figure as a better basis for the estimate for 1906.

License Fees, Tls. 364,300.—No change is recommended in the license schedule, and the estimate is, in the aggregate, 7°/₀ higher than last year's.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Police.—The proposed increase in the Force is 2 Cadets, with 21 Foreigners, 25 Indians and 28 Chinese, with which augmentation it is hoped to produce marked improvement in the general patrolling

of the streets, particularly the newer outlying suburbs which hitherto have not received that measure of Police supervision to which they are entitled. It is to be observed that this increase, notably that of the Chinese Branch, is partially due to a revised system under which the services of the Force are used for private purposes. Heretofore men so employed have done work out of their regular hours, and received special remuneration from the parties concerned; but, since this practice has been found to militate against efficiency, special duty is now performed so far only as the exigencies of the Service permit and as part of the ordinary day's work. A small general increase in the scale of pay compensates the men for the loss of their former privileges, and an increase may be observed in the amount to be received by the Council for this work.

Proportionate increase in the minor items of the Department's expenditure brings the total appropriation up to Tls. 372,240, and an additional Tls. 30,000 is shown as representing the preliminary expenses for increasing the Indian Branch of the Force with the necessary complement of officers. The Council's proposals to this end will be explained to the Ratepayers in detail, and, in the meanwhile, it has merely to be stated that the aim is to render the maintenance of order and the defence of the Settlement against local disturbances, as nearly as possible, a matter within the competence of the Police and Volunteer Corps, thus minimising the necessity for naval or military occupation.

Gaol.—The cost of housing Chinese prisoners remains a charge of Tls. 30,000 per annum on the Ratepayers, and this exclusive of the interest on the outlay for land and buildings, which at 6 °/₀ may be put at Tls. 12,600 more. Nor do these amounts cover the whole cost, since all short sentence prisoners are still kept at the various Police Stations.

The ultimate aim of Gaol administration, *viz.* a self-supporting system, appears to be no nearer attainment in the light of another year's figures, but the profit for 1905 on the industrial side, Tls. 8,600, is the highest figure yet recorded, and the organisation and development of this work will continue to occupy attention during the ensuing year.

Health Department.—Estimated last year to cost Tls. 58,342, this department has expended Tls. 64,142, and is estimated to cost during 1906, Tls. 69,670. The excess is due to the transfer of the whole of the work of collection of garbage from the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, and to additional expenditure in connection with the Victoria Nursing Home. The first of these factors accounts for the increase shown in the Sanitary Branch; the transfer is a reversal of the policy adopted in 1898, when, as a result of costly inefficiency, the work was removed from the control of the then "Nuisance Branch." The collection of house refuse is considered to be purely Public Health work, and, as such, falls conveniently within the scope of the present administration of the Health Department; economy is likely to be effected, firstly, owing to the fact that the refuse will be handled by one gang of coolies instead of two, and, secondly, by the discontinuance of garbage carts with the attendant heavy charge for ponies. The latter feature will, however, not be felt until the expiry of the current contract with the Shanghai Horse Bazaar.

The cost of water, formerly a main heading of Municipal Expenditure, is, under the new water contract and concurrent financial arrangements, distributed throughout the Budget as a subsidiary item, and thus appears a minor source of increased departmental expenditure.

The grant-in-aid to the Shantung Road Hospital is increased from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 2,000, and thus stands on a par with that for St. Luke's Hospital, similarly increased last year.

Public Works Department.—Formerly the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, but officially re-named as a matter of general convenience, this section shews no particular feature calling for comment. The Cleansing and Scavenging Branch is eliminated in accordance with the statements preceding, and its first function of cleansing is provided for as part of the maintenance of roads. The whole departmental estimate differs but little from that for last year.

The estimate for the *Secretariat* includes an item of £1,000 granted as an honorarium to the Secretary, whose resignation has been accepted with effect from the 31st March next. The reduction of the contribution of the French Council towards the cost of the *Fire Brigade* from

Tls. 6,000 to Tls. 5,000 is noted, and the appropriation of Tls. 34,000 allows for receipts for the services of the Fire Float. This item is the result of a difference of opinion as to the Float's liability to go to the aid of ships on fire in the Harbour, and a charge will in future be levied for its services on a tariff to be approved by the Fire Commission. The appropriation for the *Volunteers*, Tls. 29,600, calls for no comment, while that for the *Band* is in a measure provisional, since it is the Council's intention to re-establish a special Committee of gentlemen interested in music for the control of the Band, whose recommendations may involve expenditure in excess of the Tls. 27,300 provided. Of the remaining figures the item of Tls. 25,000 for depreciation of *Stock and Stores* alone calls for explanation. It has been inserted on the recommendation of the Auditor, in connection with the substitution in the Balance Sheet of the fair value of Municipal portable property, ascertained by a carefully compiled inventory, for the nominal figure formerly included therein, and it takes the place of the annual sum of Tls. 10,000 by which in former years the total under this heading was reduced as a book entry only.

SCHEDULE OF RATES, TAXES, ETC.

The Council recommends that the following rates, taxes, dues and fees be levied.

Land Tax at the rate of 5/10ths of one per cent., on the assessed values from renters of land within the limits of the Settlement, from the 1st January last, payable half-yearly in advance, with an increment of $33\frac{1}{3}$ % in accordance with Resolution V passed at the last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.

General Municipal Rate at 10 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement from the occupants, from the 1st January last, payable quarterly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 5 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of 1st July 1905 with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld., from the occupants, from the 1st January last payable, quarterly in advance.

Wharfage Dues on all goods passed through the Custom-house under the following tariff:—

			Hk. Tls.	*m.*	*c.*	*c.*
On Opium—	Raw,	per chest	0	2	8	0
	Boiled,	per catty	0	0	0	4
	Refuse,	per picul	0	1	0	0
On Silk—	Steam Filature,	,,	0	3	2	0
	Raw and White,	,,	0	1	6	0
	Yellow, Native,	,,	0	1	3	5
	Wild, Raw,	,,	0	1	0	0
	,, Filature,	,,	0	1	2	0
	Re-reeled, Native,	,,	0	2	5	0
	,, Filature,	,,	0	3	0	0
	Cocoons,	,,	0	0	6	0
On Tea—	Black and Green,	,,	0	0	1	5
	Brick,	,,	0	0	1	0
	Dust,	,,	0	0	0	3
On Treasure—		per Tls. 1,000	0	3	0	0

On all other dutiable goods 2 °/₀ on the amount of duty levied.

On all goods classed as "duty free" by the Customs $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 °/₀ on the declared value.

License Fees—From 1st April till next annual meeting, payable in advance, unless otherwise specified, as follows:—

Foreign Hotel or Tavern	*From Tls. 40 to Tls. 65 per quarter
Foreign Liquor Seller, payable by all dealers in Foreign Wines, Spirits or Beer, wholesale or retail	Tls. 40 per quarter.
Restaurant	Tls. 30 per quarter.
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	Tls. 3 per quarter for each table or alley.
Native Lodging House	*From $2 to $12 per quarter.
Native Wine Shop	*From $1.50 to $20 per quarter.
Tea Shop	*From 10 cents to 20 cents per table per month.

* According to class.

Foreign Theatre, Music Hall, Circus, Dancing Saloon, Exhibition or Show	*From 10 Cands. to Tls. 5 for every day or night open.
Native Theatre	*From Tls. 3 to Tls. 20 per month.
Pawnshop	*From $\frac{1}{5}$ % to $\frac{3}{4}$ % per annum on business done, payable quarterly.
Opium Shop	*From $1.50 to $10 per month.
Opium House	50 cents per opium lamp per month.
Cargo Boat	*From 25 cents to $4.50 per month.
Ferry or Passenger Boat	$2 per month, payable on demand.
Steam Launch	$2 per month or $5 if carrying passengers.
Native Boat	*From 100 to 600 cash per month, payable on demand.
Sampan	$1 per two months, payable on demand.
Private owned Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey	$1 per quarter.
Private owned Carriage	$3 per quarter.
Livery Stable:—	
Horse, pony, mule or donkey	$1 per month.
Carriage	$4 per month.
Motor Car, Automobile, or other Vehicle propelled by Steam, Oil or Electricity	$6 per quarter.
Cart	†*From 600 cash to $6 per month.
Private owned Ricsha	$2 per quarter.
Public Ricsha, payable by the proprietor	†$1.50 per month for each ricsha.
Private owned Sedan-chair	$3 per quarter.
Public Sedan-chair	$6 per quarter.
Wheel-barrow	†600 cash per month.
Dog	$1 for the year or portion thereof.

* According to class. † Exclusive of License-plate.

Slaughter-house Fees :—

For every Ox killed	85 cents.
„ „ Sheep „	10 „
„ „ Calf „	25 „
„ „ Pig „	20 „

Special Permit Fees :—

For every Ox killed	10 cents.
„ „ Sheep „	5 „
„ „ Calf „	5 „
„ „ Pig „	20 „

Export Fees :—

For every ox exported from the Cattle-shed	75 cents.
For every Sheep exported from the Cattle-shed	5 „
For every Calf exported from the Cattle-shed	20 „

Water Supply :—

For cleaning every Ox Hide	2 cents.
„ „ „ „ Entrails	2 „

Market Fees (for public and private markets) :—

For every Shop	From $7.00 to $8.00 per month according to position.
„ „ Stall	$2.50 per month.
„ „ Space	50 cents „

Permit Fees :—

For minor building operations	Tls. 1.00
„ bundings	„ 2.50
„ placing ladders for house repairs „ erecting sign-boards or fences „ mud-filling, etc.	„ 0.50

For ceremonial arches	Tls.	5.00
„ do. if to cross streets 25 ft. wide	„	50.00
„ calico sunshades over streets	„	0.50 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 0.50
„ mat sunshades over streets	„	2.00 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 2.00

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

The capital outlay for the year is presented in detail, but among the public works in contemplation are some the cost of which it is difficult to estimate in a purely annual statement such as the Municipal Budget. Three of the five bridges with which the account opens are in connection with the projected tramway service, and contributions towards their cost will be made by the concessionaires ; the tenders for the work are not yet called for and exact estimates are thus impossible. It is not improbable that a sterling tender for the requisite steelwork will be accepted, it which case it is proposed to meet it by means of the projected sterling loan of £50,000, to be raised in London through the good offices of the Council's bankers. From this source will be derived the funds necessary to pay the calls on the Council's holding of Waterworks shares, the dividends on which, both old and new issue, will thereafter be applied in payment of the 4°/₀ interest on the sterling debentures.

The passenger pontoons are to be built as the result of negotiations with the Imperial Maritime Customs Authorities, and it is expected that, as the result of these negotiations, one-half only of the cost will be charged to Municipal funds.

The acquisition of Cadastral Lot 168, adjoining the Municipal Offices, has been arranged, subject to confirmation, with a view to rounding off the property, in accordance with the letters published at page 253 of last year's Report. It will be the Council's aim to sub-let the buildings thereon upon terms calculated to minimise the cost of holding until such time as the the land is required for the extension or re-building of the central offices. Had the offer of Messrs. Major Brothers been refused there is little doubt that the difficulty and cost of acquiring the land hereafter would have been materially increased.

Treatment of a similar character is recommended for the Municipal property in the Scott Road, chiefly devoted to Public Health uses, and the Tls. 10,000 set down as to be devoted to this extension is merely an indication of the Council's intentions. So, too, is the Tls. 5,000 appropriation for completing the Bubbling Well Cemetery. In this case it requires no demonstration to show that the acquisition of such of the Bubbling Well village as lies on the left of the road will materially improve the aspect of the Cemetery and the existing narrow neck at the opening of the Siccawei Road. It is thus desirable to prevent, so far as may be possible, the purchase by foreigners of any portion of this corner land, and to take such opportunities as may arise for the acquisition of any strips thereof which come into the market. Police camps and camp buildings are part of the scheme for increasing the Indian Branch of the Force, and it may be observed that the existing accommodation at the Stations is not more than sufficient for the Force as it stands. The quarters for the Gaoler are proposed as the result of a strong recommendation by the Superintendent, who deprecates the existing arrangement which results in the chief non-commissioned officer of the Municipal Gaol residing outside the Gaol premises. The projected building will also provide much-needed storage accommodation. The Mental Ward is already in progress, *vide* page 142 of the Report for 1904. The Hongkew Recreation Ground shows signs of serviceability, and Tls. 10,000 for the raising and turfing of a portion of the property appears fully justified; the Public Swimming Bath, to be erected in co-operation with the Recreation Fund Trustees, is designed to stand at the entrance to the Ground and adjoining the Rifle Range Railway Station, whereby its convenience for the public, and especially those using the Ground in the summer, will be fully felt.

New roads call for their usual half lakh of taels, with Tls. 60,000 added for making up. Last year's appropriation at this figure was not fully spent.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

Estimate for the year 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1906.

ORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.			
At 5/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property as follows :—			
Central District ... Taels 30,129,000			
Northern „ ... 10,011,000			
Eastern „ ... 13,102,500			
Western „ ... 9,037,000	62,279,500		
Less on value of property occupied by Churches, Cemeteries and Municipal properties	2,279,500		
	60,000,000		
Raised by one-third to more closely approximate actual value	20,000,000		
Taels	80,000,000		400,000
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.			
FOREIGN.			
At 10 per cent on Tls. 3,250,000, being assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses	325,000		
At 5 per cent on Tls. 50,000, being the same beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of 1st July 1905 with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	2,500		
		327,500	
NATIVE.			
At 10 per cent on $ 6,800,000, being assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses, at exchange 75	510,000		
At 5 per cent on $20,000, being the same beyond Settlement limits as above at exchange 75	750		
		510,750	
		838,250	
Less allowance for vacant houses, etc.		38,250	
			800,000
Carried forward			1,200,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY INCOME—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward			1,200,000
WHARFAGE DUES.			
Council's share of dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House			180,000
LICENSE FEES.			
Foreign Hotel and Tavern		6,100	
„ Liquor Seller		15,000	
Restaurant		5,500	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon		650	
Native Lodging-house		4,200	
„ Wine-shop		6,800	
Tea-shop		5,100	
Foreign Theatre		1,000	
Native Theatre		2,400	
Pawn-shop		13,200	
Markets		1,500	
Opium-shop		6,000	
Opium-house		64,000	
Cargo Boat		6,200	
Ferry and Passenger Boat		950	
Steam Launch		1,700	
Native Boat		4,700	
Sampan		1,900	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage ...		10,700	
Livery Stable		31,000	
Motor Car		600	
Cart		14,500	
Private-owned Ricsha		29,500	
Public Ricsha		84,000	
Sedan-chair		5,000	
Wheel-barrow		41,000	
Dog		1,000	
Miscellaneous		100	
			364,300
Carried forward			1,744,300

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY INCOME—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward			1,744,300
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.			
Markets		27,000	
Town Hall		1,000	
Firemen's Quarters		1,700	
			29,700
ESTIMATED TOTAL OF ORDINARY INCOME		TAELS	1,774,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE.			
Pay and Allowances.			
Foreigners.			
Captain-Superintendent	6,600		
Deputy Superintendent	3,600		
3 Cadets	5,400		
Instructor in Chinese (for 4 mos.)	1,040		
Chief Inspector	3,180		
10 Inspectors	18,600		
40 Sergeants	45,600		
70 Constables	58,800		
Language Allowance	7,000		
Rent Allowance.			
Deputy Superintendent	780		
Inspectors and Sergeants living out of barracks	1,000		
		151,600	
Indians.			
Jemadar	666		
20 Sergeants	4,680		
210 Constables	35,910		
4 Cooks	248		
Language Allowance	400		
Drill, Traffic and Rent Allowances	1,300		
Deferred Pay	6,444		
		49,648	
Chinese.			
40 Sergeants	5,760		
650 Constables	64,350		
24 Interpreters	3,150		
4 Shroffs	1,150		
4 Teachers	1,420		
Traffic Allowance	90		
		75,920	
Carried forward		277,168	

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward		277,168	
POLICE—*continued.*			
Pay and Allowances—cont.			
Detectives.—Foreigners.			
Chief Inspector	2,700		
1 Inspector	2,400		
7 Sergeants	10,500		
5 Constables	5,700		
Chinese.			
6 Sergeants	1,350		
37 Constables	5,994		
Clerk aad Writer	850		
Merit allowance	222		
		29,716	
Office Staff.			
7 Clerks	5,800		
Writer	400		
Messengers and Coolies	4,000		
		10,200	
		317,084	
Superannuation		16,308	
Passages		14,040	
Medical aid.			
Medicines	500		
Hospital Charges	2,500		
		3,000	
Uniform		25,000	
Funeral expenses		300	
Expenses of prisoners in cells.			
Food	3,000		
Clothing	1,000		
Photographs	100		
Passages of Deportees	100		
Miscellaneous expenses	300		
		4,500	
Carried forward		380,232	

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward		380,232	
POLICE—*continued.*			
Insurance		1,000	
Printing and Stationery		2,000	
Fuel and Light		15,000	
Water		2,000	
Telephone service		1,200	
Expenses for catching stray dogs ...	1,300		
Less—Redemption fees	1,200		
		100	
Stud.			
Ponies for Captain and Deputy Superintendents and Chief Inspector	800		
20 ponies for Police patrol	2,800		
Remounts	300		
		3,900	
Recruiting expenses in London ...		1,000	
Miscellaneous expenses		5,008	
		411,440	
Less.			
Mixed Court Fines	25,000		
Subscriptions from residents beyond limits	100		
Receipts for special services ...	12,500		
Proceeds of unclaimed property ...	1,600		
		39,200	
		372,240	
Preliminary expenses for substantial increase of Indian Branch ...		30,000	
			402,240
Carried forward			402,240

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward			402,240
GAOL.			
Pay and Allowances.			
Foreigners.			
Superintendent (moiety)	2,770		
Gaoler	2,400		
Assistant Gaoler	1,800		
4 Warders	3,730		
Language Allowance	288		
Rent Allowance.			
Gaoler	540		
		11,528	
Indians.			
4 Sergeants	880		
41 Warders	6,270		
2 Cooks	126		
Deferred Pay	1,110		
		8,386	
Chinese.			
Interpreter	450		
Clerk	135		
Messengers and Coolies	150		
		735	
		20,649	
Superannuation		768	
Passages		180	
Medical aid		300	
Uniform		1,500	
Insurance		400	
Printing and Stationery		300	
Fuel and Light		3,500	
Water		600	
Food for Convicts		7,000	
Clothing for Convicts		2,000	
Miscellaneous expenses		1,003	
		38,200	
Less—Profit on convict labour ...		7,000	
			31,200
Carried forward			433,440

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward				433,440
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.				
GENERAL.				
Pay.				
Health Officer		8,700		
Assistant Health Officer		5,400		
Assistants		2,340		
Chinese Staff		660		
Superannuation		1,610		
Stud		500		
Health Office and Laboratory.				
Fuel and Light		1,360		
Stationery		250		
Apparatus, animals, and chemicals		2,500		
Notification of Infectious Disease...		300		
Insurance		90		
Miscellaneous expenses		1,000		
		24,710		
Less—Receipts for vaccines, antitoxins, bills of health, analyses, etc.	9,000			
Contribution from French Municipal Council ...	1,000			
		10,000		
			14,710	
Municipal Hospital.				
Pay.				
Matron	£150			
Nurses	£200	2,800		
Custodian		1,980		
Chinese Staff		1,500		
Superannuation		450		
Fuel and Light		2,000		
Uniform		150		
Stationery		50		
Drugs and Instruments		500		
Messing		3,000		
Insurance		430		
Miscellaneous expenses		1,200		
		14,060		
Less—Fees from patients ...	3,000			
Registration fees ...	2,200			
Contribution from French Municipal Council ...	600			
		5,800		
			8,260	
Carried forward			22,970	433,440

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward		22,970	433,440
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*cont.*			
GENERAL—*continued.*			
Disinfection Station.			
Pay of Chinese Staff	750		
Apparatus	250		
Disinfectants	500		
Fuel, etc.	100		
	1,600		
Less—Receipts from disinfection for non-ratepayers	100		
		1,500	
Public Mortuary.			
Pay of Chinese Staff	100		
Disinfectants, fuel, etc.	250		
		350	
Cemeteries and Crematorium.			
Pay of Inspector	2,160		
Pay of Chinese Staff	1,500		
Superannuation	180		
Grave making	3,000		
Fuel, etc.	1,000		
	7,840		
Less—Fees for Cremation ... 500			
" Grave making 3,000			
" Grave spaces ... 3,000			
" Reservation ... 500			
	7,000		
		840	
Carried forward		25,660	433,440

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward		25,660	433,440
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*cont.*			
GENERAL—*continued.*			
Extra-Departmental.			
Medical attendance on employés ...	3,000		
Port Health Work—Contribution to maintenance of Customs Quarantine Station	6,000		
Veterinary Surgeons' retainer ...	100		
Grant to General Hospital	3,000		
„ „ Shantung Road Hospital .	2,000		
„ „ St. Luke's Hospital ...	2,000		
		16,100	
		41,760	
SANITARY BRANCH.			
Pay.			
2 Sanitary Inspectors	5,640		
9 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ...	15,000		
2 Watchmen	2,400		
Chinese Staff	30,000		
	53,040		
Superannuation	2,360		
Passages	500		
Stud	600		
Uniform	500		
Fuel and Light	500		
Stationery	150		
Cleansing apparatus	1,500		
Water	200		
Insurance	30		
Refuse Contractor	6,000		
Miscellaneous expenses	700		
	66,080		
Less—Receipts from sale of ordure ...	47,700		
		18,380	
Carried forward		60,140	433,440

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward		60,140	433,440
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*cont.*			
MARKETS BRANCH.			
Pay.			
Market Inspector	3,180		
2 Assistant Market Inspectors ...	3,840		
Chinese Staff	3,500		
Superannuation	700		
Passages	550		
Stud	500		
Fuel and Light	1,000		
Stationery	150		
Insurance	620		
Water	2,500		
Miscellaneous expenses	1,000		
	17,540		
Less—Slaughter-house fees ...	16,000		
		1,540	
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.			
Pay.			
Matron £150			
1 Nurse £100			
10 Nurses £750	7,500		
5 Probationers	1,000		
Attendant	350		
Chinese Staff	1,100		
Superannuation	1,600		
Passages	1,500		
Uniform	850		
Fuel and Light	1,400		
Stationery	75		
Drugs and instruments	1,500		
Messing	5,500		
Insurance	115		
Miscellaneous expenses	1,500		
	23,990		
Less.			
Receipts from outdoor nursing 2,000			
" " indoor nursing 14,000			
	16,000		
		7,990	
			69,670
Carried forward			503,110

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward			503,110
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
Pay and Allowances.			
Foreigners.			
Engineer and Surveyor	8,580		
Assistant Engineer and Surveyor ...	5,580		
3 Engineering Assistants	9,120		
2 Architectural Assistants	6,120		
6 Surveying Assistants	15,120		
4 Clerical Assistants	6,540		
Stenographer...	1,200		
Building Surveyor	2,520		
2 Building Inspectors	3,840		
Clerk of Works	3,000		
Boiler Inspector's fee	480		
Language Allowance	720		
Rent Allowance.			
Assistant Engineer	900		
Chinese.			
Writers	2,150		
Tracers	2,400		
Messengers and Coolies	1,000		
Ricsha Coolies	1,400		
2 Storekeepers	480		
5 Building Foremen	650		
	71,800		
Superannuation	5,930		
Passages	2,000		
Stud	3,000		
Fuel and Light	1,000		
Telephone service	470		
Printing and Stationery	3,000		
Insurance	1,100		
Miscellaneous expenses	4,000		
	92,300		
Less—Building Permit fees ... 3,500			
Private Work Supervision fees 2,500			
Miscellaneous Permit fees 3,000			
	9,000		
		83,300	
Carried forward		83,300	503,110

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward			83,300	503,110
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*				
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.				
Pay.				
Superintendent	2,400			
Chinese Staff	5,000			
Labourers	9,000			
		16,400		
Superannuation		240		
Chinese Government Land-tax		800		
Fuel and Light		500		
Water		900		
Stud		1,500		
Apparatus		800		
Repainting hot-houses, seats, etc. ...		1,250		
Trees, shrubs, seeds and turf		2,800		
Mud, sand, gravel, etc.		1,000		
Insurance		50		
Miscellaneous expenses		2,500		
		28,740		
Less.				
Receipts from sale and hire of plants		400		
			28,340	
LIGHTING.				
Electricity.				
222 arc lamps at Tls. 175	Tls. 39,000			
64 incandescent lamps	3,580			
Extensions	4,000			
		46,580		
Gas.				
For a portion of the Settlement	14,000			
Extensions	2,000			
		16,000		
Oil.				
For outlying districts		1,500		
			64,080	
Carried forward			175,720	503,110

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward		175,720	503,110
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*			
BUILDINGS.			
Upkeep and General Repairs to :—			
Town Hall	2,000		
Police Stations	8,500		
Health Department buildings ...	7,000		
Other Municipal buildings	9,500		
Latrines	800		
Construction of new latrines	2,000		
		29,800	
CREEKS AND RIVER.			
Repairs and Renewals to :—			
Bridges	15,000		
Bundings	6,500		
Jetties and Pontoons	5,500		
Working expenses of steam dredger ...	3,500		
Cleaning Defence Creek and Yang-king-pang	1,800		
Cleaning, etc. main lines of creeks ...	4,000		
		36,300	
DRAINAGE.			
Constructing new sewers in the following roads :—			
Bubbling Well Road, to connect Ferry Road ditch with Yung-zeen-pang	1,870		
Markham Road, between Connaught Road and Cadastral Lot 3531 ...	1,260		
Weihaiwei Road, from Mohawk Road to Cadastral Lot 1550 ...	3,500		
Improving drainage Northern District	4,200		
Iron gully and manhole covers	2,000		
Repairing and cleaning drains	7,000		
Renewing street gullies	3,500		
	23,330		
Less—Profit on Concrete Depôt ...	1,000		
		22,330	
Carried forward		264,150	503,110

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward		264,150	503,110
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*			
ROADS.			
Pay and Allowances.			
Foreigners.			
2 Superintendents	5,280		
7 Overseers	12,900		
12 Indian Overseers	3,770		
Rent Allowance.			
2 Superintendents	840		
2 Overseers	660		
Chinese.			
Metalling Labour	30,000		
Cleansing Labour	18,000		
Mafoos	7,000		
Ricsha Coolies	800		
Steam Roller Staff.			
6 Drivers	950		
5 Firemen	620		
	80,820		
Superannuation	1,820		
Uniform	900		
Granite chips, sand and broken bricks	60,000		
Kerb and Channel	8,000		
Chip-pavements and chip-paved margins	5,000		
Street pavements	7,000		
Wood paving and stone setts	25,000		
Boundary stones	600		
Street name-plates	3,000		
Working expenses of 5 steam-rollers ...	3,400		
Chinese Government Land-tax	600		
Maintenance of trees	2,000		
Maintenance of carts and harness ...	6,000		
Water	9,300		
Stud.			
Metalling	7,500		
Cleansing	23,500		
Miscellaneous expenses	2,700		
		247,140	
			511,290
Carried forward			1,014,400

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward			1,014,400
SECRETARIAT.			
Pay and Allowances.			
Foreigners.			
Secretary	7,710		
Assistant Secretary	4,560		
Accountant	6,600		
Sub-Accountant	5,400		
3 Assistants	8,160		
Stenographer	1,200		
Overseer of Taxes	4,320		
Assistant Overseer of Taxes ...	3,480		
2 Assistants	3,300		
Inspector of Vehicles	2,280		
Tax Inspector	2,280		
11 Tax Collectors	20,520		
Honorarium to Secretary on retirement £1,000	7,000		
Language Allowance	310		
Rent Allowance.			
Assistant Secretary	780		
		77,900	
Chinese.			
Translator	1,200		
5 Assistants	2,860		
13 Writers	3,640		
Compradore and Chinese Staff ...	8,400		
Messengers, coolies, etc.	2,500		
		18,600	
		96,500	
Superannuation		7,000	
Reporter's retainer		600	
Passages		1,500	
Uniform and Medical aid		1,200	
Stud		1,400	
Fuel and Light		2,000	
Insurance		80	
Printing and Stationery		11,000	
Miscellaneous expenses		2,420	
		123,700	
Less—Charged to industrial undertakings		3,000	
			120,700
Carried forward			1,135,100

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward			1,135,100
FIRE BRIGADE.			
Contribution		35,770	
Municipal Company Cups		230	
		36,000	
Less—Receipts for services of the Fire Float		2,000	
			34,000
VOLUNTEERS.			
Pay and Allowances.			
Foreigners.			
Commandant (moiety)	2,770		
Sergeant Major	1,620		
Orderly Room Sergeant	1,440		
Custodian of Town Hall	1,980		
Chinese.			
Town Hall and Orderly Room Staff	1,200		
Range Staff	1,320		
		10,330	
Superannuation		200	
Uniform		3,500	
Accoutrements		2,700	
Fuel and Light		1,000	
Printing and Stationery		1,000	
Stud		1,500	
Maintenance of Range	1,500		
Less—Proceeds of cartridge cases and lead, etc.	600		
		900	
Camp of Exercise		1,000	
Subscription to N.R.A.		100	
Ammunition		4,500	
Insurance		370	
Miscellaneous expenses		2,500	29,600
Carried forward			1,198,700

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward			1,198,700
PUBLIC BAND.			
Pay and Allowances.			
Bandmaster	2,700		
Bandsmen	21,650		
Librarian and coolies	300		
Rent Allowance to Bandsmen ...	1,550		
		26,200	
Superannuation		2,440	
Passages		480	
Stud		330	
Fuel and Light		300	
Repairs to instruments, music, etc. ...		1,200	
Medicines and Hospital charges ...		100	
Uniform		200	
Printing and Stationery		250	
Miscellaneous expenses		500	
		32,000	
Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council	1,500		
Council's share of receipts for private services	3,200		
		4,700	
			27,300
Carried forward			1,226,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward				1,226,000
EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.				
PUBLIC SCHOOL.				
Pay.				
Headmaster	4,380			
3 Assistant Masters	6,330			
Assistant Mistresses	12,000			
Chinese Staff	800			
		23,510		
Superannuation		1,520		
Passages		930		
Printing and Stationery		600		
Fuel and Light		300		
Laboratory fittings		400		
Text books, etc.		250		
Insurance		150		
Medical aid		175		
Expenses of Evening Classes		250		
Miscellaneous expenses		415		
		28,500		
Less—School fees		16,000		
			12,500	
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.				
Pay.				
Headmaster	3,000			
Assistant Master	2,100			
8 Chinese Teachers	4,000			
Writer, coolies and watchman	600			
		9,700		
Superannuation		500		
Text books, etc.		500		
Printing and Stationery		300		
Fuel and Light		100		
Insurance		100		
Miscellaneous expenses		300		
		11,500		
Less—School fees		3,500		
			8,000	
Thomas Hanbury School			1,500	
French Orphanage			1,000	
St. Xavier's School			1,500	
Florence Crittenton Rescue Home ...			2,000	
Shanghai Library			1,000	
Shanghai Museum			500	
				28,000
Carried forward				1,254,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward			1,254,000
GENERAL CHARGES.			
Legal expenses		3,500	
Audit fee—£200		1,400	
Semaphore Service		1,800	
Pew-rents and Relief of Poor		530	
Rent of Municipal properties :—			
Public Recreation Ground	600		
Bubbling Well Police Station ...	560		
Hanbury Road Fire Station ...	300		
Soochow Road Depôt	360		
Yangtszepoo Depôt	250		
		2,070	
			9,300
INTEREST.			
On General Loans and Special Loan ...	81,000		
On Savings Bank, Security Deposits, etc.	6,500		
		87,500	
Less—On Trust Funds, etc.	15,300		
On Bank balance	3,200		
		18,500	
			69,000
SINKING FUND.			
Repayment of proportionate amount of debentures outstanding			112,000
Carried forward			1,444,300

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward			1,444.300
STOCK AND STORES.			
Police.			
Furniture for Stations and Quarters	3,000		
do. Mixed Court	500		
Lamps, whistles, truncheons, etc. ...	400		
Miscellaneous	1,100		
250 Rifles	7,000		
		12,000	
Health Department.			
Furniture for Health Office ...	1,000		
do. Municipal Hospital ...	2,000		
do. Victoria Nursing Home and Mental Ward ...	12,000		
		15,000	
Public Works Department.			
Steam roller and scarifier	5,400		
Motor lawn mower	1,500		
Wood cutting machine	1,800		
Shovels, rakes, etc.	1,000		
Shafts for carts	300		
Road sweeping machines	700		
		10,700	
Volunteers.			
200 rifles	5,100		
20 revolvers	600		
		5,700	
Educational Grants.			
Furniture for Public School ...	800		
do. do. for Chinese	500		
		1,300	
Depreciation		25,000	
			69,700
ESTIMATED TOTAL OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE ...		TAELS ...	1,514,000
ESTIMATED SURPLUS		TAELS ...	260,000
		TAELS ...	1,774,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.
Surplus from 1905		221,959.11
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget...		260,000.00
ESTIMATED DEFICIT to be carried forward		47,540.89
	TAELS	529,500.00

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.
Bridges.		
3 Steel bridges over Soochow Creek, at The Bund, Kiangse and Chekiang Roads; preliminary expenditure out of an estimated cost of Tls. 350,000	40,000	
Reinforced concrete bridge over Tsze-pang at the Bubbling Well Road; portion of cost ...	12,000	
Reinforced concrete bridge over Yung-zeen-pang at Road Extension 12	2,000	54,000.00
Bundings.		
Concrete bunding Soochow Creek:—		
From Woosung Road to North Szechuen Road; balance of cost	9,000	
From North Fokien Road to North Chekiang Road; balance of cost	6,000	
Hardwood bunding Hongkew Creek:—		
From Yuhang Road to Scott Road	8,500	
From Scott Road to Range Road	6,600	
Hardwood bunding Yangtszepoo Creek from Yangtszepoo Road to Whangpoo River ...	4,000	
Stone slope to Bund Foreshore from Peking Road to Sungkiang Road; balance of cost	7,600	41,700.00
Landing Stages.		
Half cost of 2 passenger pontoons and jetties south of the Customs pontoons	25,000	
9 jetties on the Soochow Creek	1,700	26,700.00
Carried forward		122,400.00

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward		122,400.00
Fire Brigade.		
Petrol Motor combined engine and escape; balance of cost		2,500.00
Land.		
Municipal Offices extension, Cadastral lot 168 ...	70,000	
Hungjao Road Nursery; balance of cost	2,600	
Public School scheduled extension	6,600	
Scott Road site scheduled extension; portion of cost to be expended during 1906	10,000	
Bubbling Well Cemetery scheduled extension; portion of cost to be expended during 1906 ...	5,000	
Sites for Indian Police camps	40,000	
Latrine sites	2,000	
		136,200.00
Buildings.		
Police.		
Indian Police camp buildings	10,000	
Louza Station, reconstruction of wall	2,500	
Wayside Station, boundary wall completion ...	1,000	
Gaol.		
Gaolers' quarters and godown	22,000	
Public Health.		
Municipal Hospital, garden house and laying out compound; balance of cost	2,500	
Victoria Nursing Home, wall and lodge, portion of cost to be expended during 1906	6,000	
Mental Ward	46,000	
East Hongkew Market	9,000	
Elgin Market Extension	6,000	
Public Swimming Bath 18,500		
Less—Contribution by Recreation Fund Trustees 3,000		
	15,500	
Carried forward	120,500	261,100.00

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

		Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward		120,500	261,100.00
Buildings—cont.			
Volunteers.			
Headquarters, balance of cost		700	
2 Wooden pavilions at the Range		3,400	
Fire Brigade.			
Central Station, alterations to stables		500	
Educational.			
Public School, additional class rooms		2,000	
Public School for Chinese, Dining Hall ...	7,500		
Less—Contribution by Chinese Committee	500		
		7,000	
Public Works.			
Two semi-detached villas in Avenue Road... ...		13,300	
Steam roller-shed		1,000	
Hongkew Recreation Ground, raising and laying out a portion		10,000	
			158,400.00
Roads.			
Acquiring land for new roads and for widening and extending existing roads		60,000	
Making up and metalling do.		50,000	
			110,000.00
		TAELS	529,500.00

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

STERLING EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

	Total.	During 1906.
Amount recommended to be raised by Debentures at an issue price of 98 with 10*s.* % stamp duty ...	£48,750	£13,650
One-half of the dividend on 975 shares (old issue) in the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld., for 1905 ...		1,280
Interim dividend on 1,950 shares in ditto for 1906 ...		730
		£15,660

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

STERLING EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Total.	During 1906.
3 calls of £5 on 975 shares (new issue) in the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld., of £20 each	£19,500	£14,625
Portion of cost of 3 steel bridges over Soochow Creek, steelwork from Europe or America	15,000	
Interest on Debentures at 4 %		400
Balance		635
		£15,660